

DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN PHRASES
AND CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS

DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN PHRASES AND CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS

COMPRISING 14,000 IDIOMS, PROVERBS, MAXIMS
MOTTOES, TECHNICAL WORDS AND TERMS, AND
PRESS ALLUSIONS FROM THE WORKS OF THE
GREAT WRITERS IN

LATIN	FRENCH	ITALIAN
GREEK	GERMAN	SPANISH
	PORTUGUESE	

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS
AND EQUIVALENTS

EDITED WITH NOTES BY
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~~M.A.~~

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

IN presenting this New Dictionary to subscribers and the public, the publishers desire to draw attention to one important respect in which it differs from its predecessor, "Deacon's Dictionary of Foreign Phrases." Although the price of the present work is only about double that of the former, it contains nearly ten times as much information. It forms, in fact, the largest collection of Quotations, Proverbs, etc., which has hitherto been brought together in a single volume.

INTRODUCTION.

“Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.”

IN an age when we are said to suffer from a superfluity of dictionaries of every kind, it may seem that an apology is required for the production of a New Dictionary of Foreign Quotations.

It is, therefore, necessary to explain that the present volume owes its existence to the extraordinary success of a book which, although far smaller both in size and design than the present work, had a somewhat similar aim. The book alluded to is “Deacon’s Dictionary of Foreign Phrases,” a little volume—now out of print—which was intended to assist those who, in these days when scarcely a single column of a newspaper is without a foreign phrase, find such a dictionary almost as much a necessity as a convenience.

That such a book was something more than the long-felt want of advertisement was amply proved by the fact that it speedily passed through several editions.

The success of “Deacon’s Dictionary of Foreign Phrases” has encouraged the belief that there is room for a more ambitious work which, while preserving all the advantages of its predecessor, would, by the enlargement of its scope, deserve the approval of a wider circle of readers. It is true that the addi-

tion of innumerable quotations and the complete revision of the whole have left little resemblance in the present volume to the former one, but all that has been proved useful is carefully retained.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to demonstrate to anyone who has the most superficial acquaintance with the English writers of to-day, whether they be those who address the public through the medium of the Press or of the bookseller, that it is becoming more and more common to seize upon some happy quotation from a foreign tongue in order, if not to point a moral, at least to adorn their tale. The writings of the Press constantly contain allusions and references which presuppose some knowledge of foreign languages and literature on the part of both the writer and reader. The same may be said of our public speakers. Although it has ceased to be a habit in the House of Commons for honourable members to denounce one another in a phrase borrowed from Lucan or Virgil, and although Prime Ministers do not now imitate the example of Walpole, and make guinea bets about the correctness of a quotation with leaders of the Opposition, still a happy phrase from the treasury of the classics is often found to be no mean ally in enforcing an argument.

Nowadays we are all citizens of Cosmopolis, and we do not hesitate to import a phrase, even if clothed in a strange dress, should it serve our purpose better than the more familiar words of our mother tongue. It might be thought by some that this borrowing from languages not our own is sometimes carried to excess. Still, the fact remains that very many phrases from foreign languages have become part of our own literary currency. For example, how common is the use of such Latin phrases as : *Deus ex machinâ*; *Quantum mutatus ab illo*; *Nolo episcopari*; *Non possumus*; *Pro bono publico*; *Tempus fugit*; *Cui bono?* *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and countless others. Such French phrases as *Bon chien chasse de race*; *Vogue la galère*;

Autres temps, autres mœurs; Du sublime au ridicule; Point d'argent, point de Suisse; Such Italian phrases as **Vedi Napoli e poi mori; Se non è vero, è ben trovato; Dolce far niente,* etc., etc

At the same time, while these and numerous other phrases are in common use, it must not be forgotten that a large number of the reading public—indeed, an ever-increasing multitude—are often in doubt as to the meaning of the commonest phrases of this kind. A great majority have never had the opportunity of cultivating any language other than their own, while, in the present day, technical education has very properly diverted the attention of many from the study of languages to what is of more immediate practical utility. Such people, when confronted by a quotation from a foreign language, may be tempted to exclaim with Berchoux, *Qui nous délivrera des Grecs et des Romains?*² A confession of ignorance is always unpleasant, and it is for the convenience of those troubled ones that this book is primarily designed.

Nevertheless, it must not be thought that the object of this work is merely to help those to whom such common expressions as, shall we say? *Après moi le déluge*, or *Vox populi, vox Dei*, present difficulties. The intention has been rather to deserve to the full the motto which has been set at the head of these prefatory remarks. The collection and translation of common phrases is the contribution to the *utile* of the design. Let me now proceed to show how far an effort has been made to mingle the *dulce* of quotations, chosen for their beauty, with the *utile* of hackneyed expressions.

To the many phrases which, either because they are commonly employed by English writers, or because they are very familiar to those who are acquainted with the language from which such phrases are taken, have an obvious claim to inclusion, a large number of longer quotations has been added. These have been selected chiefly on the ground that they have

become "winged-words" in the languages whence they have sprung; that is to say, they are well-known to all who have an intimate knowledge of the literature of those languages. In some few cases passages have been selected on account of their own intrinsic merit, apart from any popularity they may have gained.

Furthermore, it is hoped that all lovers of proverbs will find in these pages an adequate number of those sententious sayings which, perhaps better than anything else, illustrate a nation's peculiar habit of thought. It will, doubtless, be interesting to many to find the same or a similar proverb possessed by many nations, a fact which may well be taken to confirm the good knight Don Quixote's view, that proverbs are true, being opinions extracted from the same experience. Wherever a proverb, or proverbialism, requires explanation, the literal translation has been given in brackets, while the explanation or English equivalent follows afterwards. The same plan has been pursued with many of the idiomatic phrases.

I will now deal with each section separately.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the Latin section has given the greatest difficulty, because quotations from that language are most frequent. For, in addition to the many

Latin. Latin legal phrases which are in common use, there are an enormous number of short quotations which are, so to speak, shreds from the fabric of a well-known passage of a Latin author. These passages are so familiar to those who are themselves well versed in the literature of the Romans that a word or two quoted from them becomes a finger-post to the entire passage. But I fear that to the average man the information that *virginibus puerisque* is a quotation from Horace, or that *cacoëthes scribendi* are words of Juvenal, would not materially add to his respect for the genius of these writers. It may be given to a few, to apply a phrase of Horace, to recognise a poet even in his dismembered limbs, but such

people are, I imagine, in a minority. In these cases, therefore, the name of the author, from whom such a quotation has been taken, is sometimes omitted; but if the full passage is also familiar as a quotation, the full text will be found in the alphabetical order of its first letters, with the name of the author appended. Such an arrangement has, of course, disadvantages, but the advantages are equally obvious. If the long form alone of the quotation were given, it would necessitate the addition of very full indexes to enable the diligent inquirer to discover in what long passage the short quotation is buried, and he would then be left unaided to thresh out the meaning of the shorter phrase. Experience has shown that such indexes, however sufficient they may be for the man who has a good acquaintance with the foreign language quoted, are of little service to the man who has no such equipment. Moreover, we live in days when time means money, and few are disposed to spend time over the scrutiny of an index, when they can gain the same information with less labour.

The arrangement adopted has the further advantage of giving both the popular and the correct form of a quotation. Thus *Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco* will be also found in its popular, but incorrect, form of *Haud ignara mali*, etc. Sometimes, too, the popular sense given to brief excerpts from the Latin is different from the meaning of the original. For example, *Noli me tangere*, which is the Vulgate version of the risen Christ's "Touch me not!" addressed to the Magdalene, is now commonly used to indicate a threatening attitude. Again, Horace's *Vestigia nulla retrorsum* and Virgil's *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint* are often applied in a way not meant by the poets. Consequently, the plan followed admits of giving the now generally accepted interpretation of these phrases without doing open violence to the authors of them.

When, however, the author's name has been attached to a quotation, every attention has been paid to the correctness of

both the Latin and the interpretation. In one case of a familiar passage, *Facilis descensus, et seq.*, one line has been omitted, but this has been done in deference to a long-established custom and also to the fact that the line is rather a parenthesis than an integral part of the sentence.

It may be noted that, while many of the more popular law maxims are included in this section, several which often find a place in dictionaries of phrases have been omitted. This has been done because a large number of such phrases are of no interest to the general public, while their meaning is not infrequently so obscure as to require one learned in the law to explain them. Even lawyers themselves, unless rumour lies, have been known to hold serious, not to say costly, differences of opinion upon the subject.

I fear that some people, on seeing that more than fifty pages of this book are devoted to Greek quotations, will be inclined to exclaim: *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette Greek galère?* Greek has, unfortunately, ceased to be popular as a subject for study. "What is the use of Greek?" — a question often put to long-suffering pedagogues by their charges—is now more often heard from the lips of those whose age ought to have given them more wisdom. But, as in the past :

"Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio" —

so we may be permitted to hope that Greek literature is only receiving a temporary rebuff. At any rate, the attack made upon it in one of the ancient seats of learning was repulsed, and this, perhaps, may be taken as a happy augury for the renewal of interest in the literature which contains the noblest thoughts written in the noblest language.

In making a selection of Greek quotations, a difficulty is caused by an *embarras de richesse*, for there are an immense number of passages which might reasonably be included on the

ground of merit. Still, it is hoped that the quotations selected are fairly representative, and are sufficient to show what pithy sayings we owe to the Greek writers. Many of these are well known in a Latin or English dress. For instance, such popular sayings as : "Call a spade a spade!" "Speak no ill of the dead!" "Nothing in excess!" "Those whom the gods love, die young!" "Life is short, Art is long," can all be traced to Greek sources.

It is true that we seldom hear Greek quoted nowadays ; but this is a fault that may be remedied. I am told that, within recent years, an alderman has been heard to adorn his speech with excerpts in the language of Sophocles. Why should not this wholesome infection spread even to our Lord Mayors ? I can conceive of nothing that would be more in harmony with the spirit of a civic feast than the recitation of an ode of Anacreon.

The Greek quotations are, for the most part, given exactly as written by their authors. A few passages have been slightly altered in their structure where absolutely necessary ; that is to say, when a few words or lines have been taken from a passage too long to quote in its entirety.

Every effort has been made to include in this section as many as possible of those French words and phrases which are to be found in the newspapers, periodicals, and novels of **French.** to-day. It must be owned, however, that it is a difficult task to keep pace with the constant influx of French words and idiomatic expressions into our language, as this Gallic invasion continues to make such great advances.

A very large number of literary quotations will also be found in this portion of the book. They have been chosen carefully, and it is believed that none of the best-known passages have been omitted. A considerable number of authors has been drawn upon, and both the old and the modern writers are represented. For example, by the side of extracts from the

Chevalier Balzac, La Rochefoucauld, Molière, etc., will be found passages from such moderns as Paul Bourget, Émile Zola, and Edmond Rostand. The great writers of maxims and reflections, such as La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, and Vauvenargues, have been laid under heavy contribution; for these pithy sayings, both for the knowledge of human nature they show and for their terseness of expression, must commend themselves to every age. The apothegms of Vauvenargues are especially noteworthy on account of their loftiness of thought.

The remark has often been made, that in France many men have owed their reputation to the coining of smart sayings, and it is an undoubted fact that no nation possesses a larger number of memorable phrases which have been uttered on historic occasions. These remain fixed in the memory even when the events that occasioned them are forgotten, and so numerous are they that Mr. Max O'Rell is not very wide of the mark in declaring that "the history of France might be written between quotation marks." Many of these sayings are as well known in England as in France. Phrases like: *L'Etat c'est moi*; *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*; *Tout est perdu fors l'honneur*; *De l'audace, encore de l'audace*; *Nous avons changé tout cela*; *J'y suis, j'y reste*; *La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas*, are on the lips of all.

When we consider the authenticity of many of these historic sayings we are on dangerous ground. M. Fournier, in his books *L'Esprit des Autres* and *L'Esprit dans l'Histoire*, holds the brief of *Advocatus Diaboli* against their acceptance. From him we learn that Louis XIV. probably never exclaimed *L'Etat c'est moi*; that Francis I. did not write, in the hour of defeat, *Tout est perdu fors l'honneur*; and, worst of all, that the credit of the immortal *La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas* is due, not to the courage of the soldier Cambronne, but to the inventiveness of the journalist Rougemont. Reading M. Fournier's onslaughts

upon cherished popular traditions, one is inclined to regret his passion for truth at all hazards. Popular prejudices are stubborn things to grapple with. We know that the Duke of Wellington himself denied that he ever uttered the words “Up Guards, and at ‘em,” at Waterloo. But these words are still accepted as historical by the great majority of people, and similarly, M. Fournier notwithstanding, faith in the authenticity of many of those French sayings will be difficult to destroy.

This section owes much to Büchmann’s *Geflügelte Worte, German.* wherein are collected the “winged words” taken from the literatures of various countries.

The German portion of that book is, as is natural, the most complete, and is most useful because it contains the extracts from authors that are most often quoted by Germans themselves. A very large portion of the passages selected for this Dictionary are taken from the writings of Goethe and Schiller, but other authors of repute have not been neglected. German writers are, as a rule, too verbose to be a prolific source of supply for the collector of concise maxims; but several examples of the aphorisms of Schopenhauer and Lichtenberg are given. Several of the most famous sayings of Bismarck, who was a phrase-maker as well as a maker of empires, will also be found recorded. Some of these, such as *Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht. Macht geht vor Recht*, and *Eisen und Blut* have almost become part of our own language.

From the most widely-known works of the classic writers, the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, the *Gerusalemme* of Tasso, and **Italian.** Ariosto’s *Orlando Furioso*, many extracts have been made. Petrarch and Boccaccio do not lend themselves so readily to brief quotations, and the latter is, therefore, but meagrely represented. Of the maxims contained in the works of Guicciardini and Machiavelli numerous examples are given. It will be noticed that, as an inditer of Machiavellianisms, if such a word may be coined, the latter is disappointing. To

judge from his writings, Machiavelli's code of ethics appears to have obtained a worse reputation than it merits.

Many of the pretty conceits to be found in *Il Pastor Fido* of Guarini are included, although it is an open question whether some of these are not merely glosses on Petrarch and other writers rather than due to Guarini himself. So much for the older writers. The more modern ones, as Metastasio, Monti, Alfieri, Manzoni, Pellico, etc., have provided many of the quotations. The Italian proverbs are, in general, excellent specimens of popular adages neatly expressed, and are well worth perusal. A very full list of Italian musical terms is also given in this section. It may seem somewhat banal to find selections from Dante sandwiched between the prosaic directions that are found on a musical score. These terms, however, have been included on the ground of practical utility. The insertion of them proved to be an acceptable feature in "Deacon's Dictionary of Foreign Phrases," and on that account they have been retained in the present volume.

The comedies of Calderon and Lope de Vega, as well as those of Tirso de Molina, have supplied many of the Spanish quotations.

Spanish. Baltasar Gracian and Antonio Perez, the two great writers of maxims, the former terse though sometimes obscure, the latter occasionally trivial but always clear, have been often drawn upon. Numerous selections have also been made from the writings of Cervantes. Of the more modern writers, Yriarte and Campoamor are most frequently quoted.

It will be seen that a large proportion of the Spanish section is taken up by proverbs. This is explained when we consider the high place that sayings of this kind—the *refranes*, *adagios*, and *proverbios*—hold in the estimation of the people of Spain. If France may be said to be the land of the *bon mot*, assuredly Spain is the country of proverbs. Probably no nation possesses a greater number of sententious sayings, and nowhere is the study of them more diligently cultivated. Around the subject an

extensive literature has grown, and continues to grow, for the Spaniards take a warm pride in the numerous wise saws that abound in their language. Whether the Moorish strain in his blood is responsible for the Spaniard's love of sententious sayings we need not inquire. It is sufficient to say that many of their proverbs are so full of practical wisdom as to deserve our close study. It has been well said, too, that without doubt the purest Spanish is to be found in these proverbs, and for that reason alone they are attractive to the student. Sancho Panza has made most of us acquainted with many of the wise sayings current in Spain. Indeed, honest Sancho is not a Sam Weller. His maxims are not peculiarly his own, for he often merely repeats the adages popular among his countrymen.

Some of the Spanish proverbs are histories in brief. We may learn something of the misrule of the monarchs of Spain from *Allá van leyes do quieren reyes*, of the terrors of the Inquisition from *Con el Rey y la inquisición chiton!* while *El diablo está en Cantillana* reminds us that Don Juan, the prototype of all gay deceivers, was something more than a fiction of dramatists and poets.

Needless to say, it has not been possible to cull more than the choicest flowers from the abundant stores of the proverbs of Spain. The best, and all of the widest application, have been diligently collected.

The proverbs included in this section will show that the inhabitants of Portugal are not far behind their neighbours in **Portuguese.** practical wisdom. The fact that Camoens is the only Portuguese writer to be quoted by name, might lead the uninitiated to think that writers in Portugal have something in common with snakes in Iceland. This is not the case, but many Portuguese writers of eminence have chosen the sonorous Castilian as their medium of expression in preference to using their own native tongue.

In conclusion, the Editor feels very conscious of the truth of

Dr. Johnson's dictum that a dictionary maker seldom fully attains the purpose with which he sets out. Yet it cannot be doubted that this book will be of practical utility to many as a handy work of reference, and that it will be acceptable for general perusal on account of the words of wisdom and of beauty, gleaned from so many sources, which are herein contained.

Numerous explanatory footnotes will be found throughout the book. If these sometimes err on the side of appearing superfluous, I hope that this will be considered an error in the right direction. With St. Augustine of Hippo, I hold that "It is better to endure blame at the hands of the critics, than to say anything that the people might not understand."

The motto of a compiler of a dictionary of quotations must necessarily be that of Molière : *Je prends mon bien où je le trouve.* Most of those to whom, for whatsoever merit this book may have, the credit is due, have gone where appreciation of their services will not affect them. To the others, whose assistance I have frequently acknowledged in the footnotes, I now desire to offer my most grateful thanks. In the case of translations, where made use of, every care has been taken to attribute them to their authors. Finally, to Mr. Robert D. Blackman—the editor of "Deacon's Dictionary of Foreign Phrases"—I am greatly indebted for much practical advice and assistance.

H. P. J.

A NEW DICTIONARY
OF
FOREIGN PHRASES, CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

Latin.

Ab actu ad posse valet illatio.

(From what has happened we may infer what will happen.) When an event has happened once, it is logical to conclude that it may happen again.

Ab alio expectes quod alteri feceris.

(You may look for the same treatment from others as you extend to others.) Expect that as you do unto one, another will do unto you.

Ab asino lanam.

(Wool from an ass.) Blood from a stone.

Ab equinis pedibus procul recede.

Keep at a distance from a horse's heels.
(From horses to asses.) Coming down in the world.

Ab equis ad asinos.

(Studies affect the habits and character.)
Use is second nature.

Abeunt studia in mores.—*Ovid.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man.
—*Shakespeare.*

Ab honesto virum bonum nihil deterret.

—*Seneca.*

Nothing deters a good man from doing what is honourable.

Abi ad formicam, o piger; aspice vias ejus et sape.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise.

Abi in malam crucem.

Go and be hanged; go to Jericho.

Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit.—*Cicero.*

He has gone, departed, slunk off, and got clean away.

Ab imo pectore.

(From the bottom of one's breast.)
From the heart's core.

Ab inconvenienti.

(From the inconvenience.) Beside the point.*

* An argument *ab inconveniente* is one designed to show that a certain proposition is likely to prove unsuited to the circumstances under discussion.

Ab initio.**Ab integro or de integro.****Ab irato.****Abnormis sapiens.****Ab officio et beneficio.****Ab origine.****A bove majori discit arare minor.****Ab ovo.****Ab ovo usque ad mala.****Abscissio infiniti.****Absens heres non erit.****Absentem laedit, cum ebrio qui litigat.
—*Publius Syrus.***

**Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit, alio culpante solutos
Qui captat risus hominum famamque
dicacis,
Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa
tacere
Qui nequit, hic niger est : hunc tu
Romane caveto.—*Horace.***

Absente reo.**Absit invidia.****Absit omen.****Absque sudore et labore nullum opus
perfectum est.****Abstinete, sustinete.****Absurdum est ut alios regat, qui seip-
sum regere nescit.****From the beginning ; from the very first.
Afresh, anew.****(From an angry man.) Unfair; unpro-
voked.*****(Wise by natural good sense.) A born
philosopher.****(From his office and benefice.) Sus-
pended from his duties.†****From the origin ; from the commence-
ment.****(The young ox learns how to plough
from the older.) As the old cock
crows, the young cock learns.****(From the egg.) From the earliest
commencement.****(From the egg to the apples.) From
beginning to end.‡****(Cutting off the infinite.) The exclu-
sion of everything but the point under
consideration.****(The absent will not be heir.) Out of
sight, out of mind.****(He that enters into dispute with a man
in drink, wrongs the absent.) The
man, not being in his sober senses, is
practically absent.****He that shall rail against his absent
friends,****Or hears them scandalized, and not
defends;****Sports with their fame, and speaks
whate'er he can,****And only to be thought a witty man ;
Tells tales and brings his friends in dis-
esteem ;****That man's a knave ;—be sure beware
of him.—*Creech.*****In the absence of the accused.****(All envy apart.) Take it not amiss.****(Evil omens apart.) May no portent of
evil be attached to the words I say****Without sweat and toil no work is
perfect.****Forbear and bear.****(It is absurd that a man should rule****others, who cannot rule himself.) Self-
control is the most necessary****qualification of a leader of men.**

* An action is said to be performed *ab irato* when we wish to signify that it is unprovoked, and, on that account, not to be taken too seriously.

† The technical term for the suspension of a clergyman by his bishop, on account of some irregularity or misconduct.

‡ Eggs formed the first course of a Roman's dinner, and fruit the dessert.

Abundans cautela non nocet.

(Plenty of caution hurts nobody.) Safe bind, safe find.

Ab uno disce omnes.

(From one learn all.) From a single instance learn the nature of the whole.

Ab urbe conditâ.

From the founding of the city (Rome).*

Abusus non tollit usum.

Abuse is no argument against the use of anything.

Acceptissima semper

Munera sunt, auctor quae pretiosa facit.

—*Ovid.*

(Gifts are always most valued when the giver is dear to us.) Rich gifts seem poor when givers prove unkind.

—Shakespeare.

Accipere quam facere injuriam praestat.

—*Cicero.*

It is better to receive than to inflict an injury.

Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat.

—*Horace.*

The mind inclined to falsehood rejects the nobler course.

Acerbus et ingens.

Fierce and mighty.

Aerpirma proximorum od'a. —*Tacitus.*

The hatred of those who are our nearest kin is the most grievous to endure.

Acherontis pabulum. —*Plautus.*

(Food for Acheron.) Food for death.†

Acribus initisi, incurioso fine. —*Tacitus.*

(Alert in the beginning, negligent in the end.) Too much zeal often leads to carelessness. Slow and steady wins the race.

Salvation from the cross.

A cruce salus.

The deeds of men never escape the eyes of God.

Actum est de republicâ.

(It is all over with the commonwealth.) The country is in danger.

Actum ne agas.

(Do not do what is done.) Let well alone.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.

(The act of God does wrong to no one.) No person can be held legally responsible for an event due to divine agency.

Acum in metâ sceni quaerere.

To look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

A cuspede corona

(A crown from the spear.) A kingdom won by the sword.

Ac veluti magno in populo quum sœpe coorta est

And as in a mighty throng of men, when some tumult has arisen, and the rabble has been roused to fury; firebrands and stones fly this way and that, since rage finds weapons. Anon, if they chance to see among them a man whose probity and merits give him influence, silence takes them, and they hearken attentively to his counsel; he

Seditio, sœvitque animis ignobile vulgus;

ministrat;

Jamque facies et saxa volant; furor arma

influence, silence takes them, and they hearken attentively to his counsel; he

Tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem

diverts their angry thoughts with his words, and soothes their savage rage.

Conspexere silent, arrectisque auribus adstant;

Iste regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet. —*Virgil.*

* The Romans reckoned all dates from 753 B.C., the year when, according to tradition, Rome was built by Romulus and Remus. *Ab urbe conditâ* is usually expressed by the letters A. U. C.

† Acheron, the river of Woe, was one of the seven streams which were supposed to flow round the lower world.

Ad amussim.	(By the plumb-line.) Correct in every particular.
Ad arbitrium.	At pleasure; at will.
Ad astra per ardua.	(To the stars through difficulties.) To win eternal renown in spite of all opposition.
Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valet. — <i>Publius Syrus.</i>	(Any rumour is good enough to use against the unfortunate.) Give a dog a bad name and hang him.
Ad Calendas Græcas.	(At the Greek Calends.) When two Sundays come in one week.*
Ad captandum vulgus.	To catch the rabble; to tickle the ears of the mob.
Ad clerum.	To the clergy.
Ad damnum adderetur injuria.— <i>Cicero.</i>	That would be adding insult to injury.
Addecect honeste vivere.	It much becomes us to live honourably.
Addendum.	Something to be added.
Addē parum parvo, magnus acervus erit.	(Keep adding little to little, and soon there will be a great heap.) Many littles make a mickle.
A Deo et Rege.	From God and the King.
Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(So strong is custom in youthful minds.) Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.— <i>Pope.</i>
A Deo lux nostra.	Our light cometh from God.
Ad eundem (gradum).	To the same degree (rank).†
Ad extremum.	To the extremity; at last.
Ad finem.	To the end; finally.
Adhibenda est in jocando moderatio. — <i>Cicero.</i>	(There should be a limit observed in joking.) Jokes should not exceed the bounds of good taste.
Ad hoc.	For this purpose; unto this end.
Adhuc sub judice lis est.	The case is not yet decided.
Ad infinitum.	To infinity; without limit or end.
Ad interim.	In the meanwhile.
Ad interencionem.	To extermination.
Adjuvante Deo labor proficit.	With God's help, work prospers.
Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Ad literam.	(To the letter.) Minutely exact.
Ad majorem Dei gloriam. (A.M.D.G.)	For the greater glory of God.
Ad mensuram aquam bibit.	(He drinks water by measure.) Penny wise and pound foolish.
Ad nauseam.	(To produce sickness.) To produce a feeling of disgust.

* The Calends was the name given by the Romans to the first day of each month. As this was a usage peculiar to the Romans, to say that something will happen on the Greek Calends is an emphatic way of saying "never."

† Graduates of one university are allowed, under certain circumstances, to take a corresponding degree to that which they hold in another university. Thus, a Master of Arts of Oxford could obtain the same degree at Cambridge without further examination.

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.	Modesty is a becoming ornament to a young man.
— <i>Plautus.</i>	(To throw the helve after the hatchet.) To give up all hope.
Ad perditam securim manubrium adjicere.	For the perpetual remembrance of the thing.
Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.	(He that comes too quickly to a decision is fast on the road to repent.) Marry in haste and repent at leisure.
Ad peccatum properat, cito qui iudicat.— <i>Publius Syrus.</i>	(Show your trappings to the common folk; I know you inside and out.) Your hypocrisy may impose on others, but I know your real character.
Ad populum phaleras, ego te intus et in cute novi.— <i>Persius.</i>	(Eggs to-day are better than chickens to-morrow.) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
• Ad præsens ova cras pullis sunt meliora.	To what damage.*
Ad quod damnum.	To be further considered.
Ad referendum.	To the thing, point, purpose.
Ad rem.	(Attached by law to the soil.) Originally a class of Roman serfs.
Adscripti glebae.	(Constant attention to one subject frequently produces better results than mere natural ability and skill.) Practice makes perfect. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.
Adsiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem sœpe vincit.	In short; in a word.
— <i>Cicero.</i>	The crafty race of flatterers praises the conversation of an uneducated boor and the features of an ugly friend.
Ad summam.	To the nail; to a T; to a nicety.†
Adulandi gens prudentissima laudat sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici.— <i>Juvenal.</i>	All to a man; everybody without exception.
Ad unguem.	(For the Dauphin's use.) An expurgated book.‡
Ad unum omnes.	Prepared for either event; ready for good or ill fortune.
Ad usum Delphini.	According to value.§
Ad utrumque paratus.	By courage I repel adversity.
Ad valorem.	Brave men ought not to be overcome by adversity.
Adversa virtute repellio.	Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.
Adversis etenim frangi non esse viorum.— <i>Silius Italicus.</i>	
Adversis major, par secundis.	

* A writ issued to ascertain whether the granting of a privilege to some district, such as the right of holding a fair, is likely to prove detrimental to the interests of any portion of the inhabitants of that district.

† Horace speaks of a man *factus ad unguem*, meaning a "perfect gentleman." The origin of the expression is the practice of sculptors testing the smoothness of marble by passing their finger-nail over it, just as makers of billiard balls test them by rubbing the ivory against the sensitive nerves of the cheek.

‡ This was the title of a celebrated edition of classic authors, which was prepared for the use of the Dauphin by order of Louis XIV.

§ A tariff *ad valorem* is the imposition of certain duties on imported goods, the rate of duty being fixed on the commercial value of these imports.

Adversus solem ne loquitur.

(Do not speak against the sun.) Do not argue against a fact which is clear as daylight.

Ad vivum.

(To the quick.) To the life.

Advocatus Diaboli.

The Devil's advocate.^c

Ægis fortissima virtus.

Virtue is the strongest shield.

Ægrescit medendo.

(The disease grows worse by attempts to heal it.) The remedy is worse than the disease.

Ægri somnia.

The empty visions of a sick man.

Æneadum genetrix, hominum divomque voluptas,

Mother of the *Æneadæ*, darling of men and gods, increase - giving Venus, who, beneath the gliding signs of heaven, fillest with thy presence the ship-carrying sea, the corn-bearing lands, since through thee every kind of living thing is conceived, rises up and beholds the light of the sun. Before thee, goddess, flee the winds, the clouds of heaven; before thee and thy advent; for thee earth manifold in works puts forth sweet-smelling flowers; for thee the levels of the sea do laugh, and heaven propitiated shines with outspread light.†—*Manro.*

Alma Venus, cæli subter labentia signa Quæ mare nigerum, quæ terras fru-giferentis

Concelebras, per te quoniam genus omne animantium

Concipitur visitque exortum lumina solis:

Te, dea, te fugiunt venti, te nubila cæli,

Adventumque tuum, tibi suavis dædala tellus

Summittit flores, tibi rident æquora ponti,

Placatumque nitet diffuso lumine cælum.

—*Lucretius.*

Æquam memento rebus in arduis

In times of adversity remember to preserve equanimity, and equally in prosperous moments restrain excessive joy.

Servare mentem, non secus in bonis

The impartial earth is opened alike for the pauper and the children of the rich and noble.

Ab insolenti temperatam

(Equity follows the law.) The rules of equity modify the strict letter of the law by taking into account the circumstances of the case.

Lætitia.—*Horace.*

It is right that the man who asks pardon for his own faults, should be willing to pardon others.

Æqua tellus

Brass shines by use; a good garment ought to be worn; deserted houses soon fall into ruin and decay.

Pauperi recluditur,

Regumque pueris.—*Horace.*

Æquitas sequitur legem.

Æquum est,
Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere

rursus.—*Horace.*

Æra nitent usu; vestis bona querit

haberi;

Canescunt turpi testa relicta situ.

—*Ovid.*

* When it is proposed to add a new name to the list of saints, the Roman Catholic Church appoints a person to examine and oppose the claim. This individual is known as the *Advocatus Diaboli*. Hence the term is applied to anyone who supports an unrighteous course of action.

† These are the opening lines of the *De Rerum Naturâ*, the famous poem in which Lucretius expounds his theory of the creation of the world. The poet invokes Venus, the Goddess of Love, as being the chief motive power in the universe. She is called "Mother of the *Æneadæ*," because the Romans claimed descent from her, through Æneas, the Trojan hero.

Ære perennius.

More enduring than bronze ; ever-lasting.*

Ærugo animi, robigo ingenii.—Seneca.

(The rust of the mind is the blight of genius.) A mind not used is a mind abused.

Æs alienum.

(Money belonging to another.) Debt.
(A small debt produces a debtor ; a heavy one an enemy.) Lend and lose ; so play fools.

*Æsopi ingenio statuam posuere Attici,
Servaque collocarunt æterna in basi,
Patere honoris scirent ut cunctis viam.*
—*I'hadrus.*

The Athenians erected a large statue to *Æsop* and placed him, though a slave, on a lasting pedestal : to show that the way to honour lies open indifferently to all.

Ætatis suæ.

Of his or her age.

Æthiopem lavare (or dealbare).

(To wash a blackamoor white.) To lose one's labour.

Afflatus.

(A breathing on.) Inspiration ; the divine afflatus.

Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.

God sent forth his breath, and they are scattered.†

A fonte puro pura defluit aqua.

(From a clear spring clear water flows.) A man is generally known by the company he keeps.

A fortiori.

(With stronger reason.) If one horse can pull a cart, *a fortiori* ten horses can do it more easily.

A fronde præcipitium, a tergo lupi.

(A precipice in front, wolves behind.) Between the devil and the deep sea.

Agenda.

Things (business) to be done.

Age quod agis.

(Do what you are doing.) Mind the business you have in hand.

Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.

—*Virgil.*

(I feel the symptoms of the former flame.) Having loved once before, I know the symptoms.

Agnus Dei.

The Lamb of God.‡

Ah, quam dulce est meminisse !

What joys doth memory give !

Alba gallinæ filius.

(The son of a white hen.) A man born with a silver spoon in his mouth.§

Alcinoo poma dare.

(To give fruit to Alcinous.) To carry coals to Newcastle.||

Alea jacta est.

The die is cast.¶

* See *Exegi monumentum.*

† This was the inscription on the medal which was struck by the order of Queen Elizabeth, to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

‡ The name given to part of the office for the burial of the dead in the Roman church, Agnus Dei being the opening words of one portion of the service.

§ It is related that an eagle dropped a white hen into the lap of Livia, the wife of the Emperor Augustus, and this was accepted as a favourable omen.

|| Alcinous, King of Corcyra (the modern Corfu) possessed such fertile orchards, so tradition says, that their excellence became proverbial.

¶ The words of Julius Caesar when he led his army across the Rubicon, an action tantamount to a declaration of civil war.

Aleator, quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior.— <i>Publius Syrus.</i>	(The better the gambler, the greater the knave.) Success in gambling is not a good recommendation for honesty.
Alere flammam.	To feed the flame; to add fuel to the fire.
Alias.	(Otherwise.) At another time.
Alibi.	(Elsewhere.) In law the plea of a person who alleges that he was in some other place than that stated in the charge.
Aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt.— <i>Seneca.</i>	(The vices of others we keep in our eyes, our own on our back.) We see the mote in our brother's eyes, but do not observe the beam in our own.*
Alieni appetens, sui profusus.— <i>Sallust.</i>	Covetous of the possessions of others, and prodigal of his own.†
Alii sementem faciunt, alii metentem.	(Some do the sowing, and others the mowing.) One beats the bush, and another catches the bird.
Aliorum medicus, ipse ulceribus scates.	(The physician of others, you yourself are full of sores.) Physician, heal thyself.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.	(Even the good Homer sometimes nods.) The greatest writers are occasionally prosy.
Aliquis malo sit usus ab illo.	Some advantage may come of that evil.
Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo.— <i>Virgil.</i>	Vice thrives and lives by concealment. There is no more to be done.
Aliud nihil est agendum.	(If you wish another to keep your secret, first keep it yourself.) Speech is silver, silence is golden.
Alium silere quod voles, primus sile. — <i>Seneca.</i>	(A foster mother.) Generally applied to a University.
Alma mater.	Deep are the wounds that civil strife inflicts.
Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ. — <i>Lucan.</i>	(In one hand he carries a stone, while in the other he shows a piece of bread.) A treacherous fellow. One who carries fire in one hand and water in the other.
Alterā manu fert lapidem, panem os- tentat alterā.— <i>Plautus.</i>	Another self.
Alter ego.	A friend is a second self.
Alter ipse amicus.	Let no man be the hireling of another if he can be his own master.
Alterius non sit, qui suus esse potest.	I seek higher things, a higher life.
Altiora peto.	

* The writings of Seneca contain so much that resembles the teachings of Christianity that he has been regarded as a Christian writer. His sentiments, however, present the loftiest ideals of the Stoic school of philosophy. He had the misfortune to be the preceptor of Nero, which only proves that the best teachers do not produce the best pupils.

† So the historian describes Catiline, the Thistlewood of Roman history. The phrase is now applied to political adventurers by their opponents.

Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.	They will rise highest who strive for the highest place.
Alum ^{us} .	(A nursing; foster-child.) The students of a college or university are said to be its <i>alumni</i> , foster-children.
Amabilis insania.	An amiable madness; a pleasing illusion.
Amantes sunt amentes.	(Lovers are madmen.) Love and pride stock Bedlam.
Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. —Terence.	The quarrelling of lovers is the renewal of love.
Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. —Publius Syrus.	To love, and to be wise at the same time, is scarcely possible even for a god.
Ama tanquam osurus. Oderis tanquam amaturus.	(Love as though you might hate. Hate as though you might love.) Do not run to extremes either in love or hatred.*
Amat victoria curam.	(Victory loves care.) Victory and prudence are close friends.
A maximis ad minimos.	From the greatest to the least.
Ambigendi locus.	Room for doubt; dubious.
A mensâ et toro.	(From table and bed.) A legal formula to indicate a divorce.
Amica pax, magis amica veritas.	I love peace, but I love truth even more.
Amicitia sine fraude.	Friendship without deceit.
Amicum perdere est damnorum maximum.	To lose a friend is the greatest of all losses.
Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. —Ennius.	(A sure friend is made manifest in a doubtful matter; when one is in difficulty.) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Amicus curiæ.	(A friend of the court.) A person who gives an opinion or contributes information on the invitation of the judge, although not otherwise engaged in the cause.
Amicus humani generis.	A friend of the human race.
Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed major veritas.	Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is greater.†
Amicus usque ad aras.	A friend even to the altars—to the last extremity.
Amicus vitæ solatium.	A friend is the comfort of life.
Amissum quod nescitur non amittitur. —Publius Syrus.	(The loss that is not known, is no loss at all.) What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve for.
Amor et melle et felle est secundissimus.—Plautus.	Love is very rich both in honey and in gall.

* This precept, the truth of which is somewhat dubious, is apparently of Greek origin, for Sophocles puts the same idea into the mouth of a character in one of his tragedies.

† The author of this phrase is unknown, but the idea is expressed by Aristotle.

Amor gignit amorem.

Amor magnus doctor est.

—*St. Augustine.*

Amor patitur moras.

Amor patriæ.

Amor timere neminem verus potest.

—*Seneca.*

Amoto quæramus seria ludo.—*Horace.*

Anceps forma bonum mortalibus.

—*Seneca.*

Anguillam caudâ tenes.

Anguis in herbâ.

Aniles fabulæ.

Animadverto, enim, etiam deos ipsos,
non tam accuratis adorantium preci-
bus, quam innocentia et sanctitate
laetari.—*Pliny the Younger.*

Animi labes nec diuturnitate vanescere
nec amnibus ullis elui potest.—*Cicero.*

Animo et fide.

Animo imperabit sapiens, stultus serv-
iet.—*Publius Syrus.*

Animo non astutiâ.

Animula, vagula, blandula
Hospes, comesque corporis !
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, frigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis joca.

Animum curis nunc huc nunc dividit
illuc.—*Virgil.*

Animum fortuna sequitur.

Animum picturâ pascit inani.—*Virgil.*

Animum rege, qui, nisi paret, imperat.
—*Horace.*

Animus lætus bene afficit vultum.

Animus meminisse horret luctuque re-
fugit.

(Love begets love.) Love is the load-
stone of love.

Love is a great teacher.

(Love endures delays.) Love is a sweet
tyranny.

The love of our country.

(True love can fear no one.) Perfect
love casteth out fear.

A truce to jesting ; to serious matters
let us now give our attention.

Beauty is a doubtful boon.

(You hold an eel by the tail.) You
have caught a Tartar.

(A snake in the grass.) A hidden
danger.

Old women's tales ; prosy nonsense.

I perceive that the gods themselves are
propitiated, not so much by the
prayers of their worshippers, as by
singleness and holiness of life.

Stains that affect the soul are not ob-
literated by time, nor can rivers of
water wash them away.

By courage and faith.

A wise man will be the master of his
passions, a fool their slave.

By valour, not by craft.

Dear little fleeting soul of mine ; my
sometime guest and comrade ! Now
whither wilt ? To what unknown
climes wilt thou go, so pale, and
cold, and tiny as thou art, forgetting
thy former playful ways, a stranger
now to mirth.*

This way and that the anxious mind is
torn.

(Fortune attends on courage.) Fortune
gives her hand to a bold man.

And with the shadowy picture feeds his
mind.

Rule your passions, or they will rule
you.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful coun-
tenance.

My heart shudders at the remembrance,
and shrinks from the thought.

* The celebrated verses which the Emperor Hadrian addressed to his soul, as he was approaching death. The Latin is very beautiful, but anything like an adequate translation is hopeless.

Animus non deficit æquus.

**Animus quod perdidit optat,
Atque in præteritâ se totus imagine
versat.—*Petronus Arbiter.***

**An nescis longas regibus esse manus?
— *Ovid.***

Anno ætatis suæ.

Anno Christi.

Anno mundi (A.M.).

Annosa vulpes non capitur laqueo.

Anno urbis conditæ (A.U.C.).

Annus mirabilis.

**Anser, apis, vitulus populos et regna
gubernant.**

Ante barbam doces senes.

Ante bellum.

Ante omnia.

**Ante senectutem curavi ut bene vive-
rem; in senectute, ut bene moriar.
— *Seneca.***

Ante tubam trepidat.

Ante victoriam ne canas triumphum.

**Antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu
et divinâ progenie, hoc melius ea
fortasse, quæ erant vera, cernebat.**

— *Cicero.*

A numine salus.

Aperto vivere voto.

Apologia pro vitâ suâ.

**A well-balanced (firm, courageous)
mind is not wanting.**

**The heart always yearns for what it has
lost, and employs it-self in dreaming
of days that are gone.**

**Dost thou not know that kings have
long arms? ***

In the year of his (or her) age.

In the year of Christ.

In the year of the world.

**(An old fox is not caught in a trap.)
Old birds are not to be caught with
chaff.**

**In the year from the building of the
city (Rome).†**

**A year of wonders (1666). Name of a
poem by Dryden.**

**(Goose, bee, and calf rule the kingdoms
of the world.) Pen, wax, and parch-
ment govern the world. “The pen
is mightier than the sword.”‡**

**(You teach old persons before your
beard has come.) Jack Sprat would
teach his granny.**

Before the war.

Before all things. In the first place.

**Before I was old I was careful to live
well; when I was old, to die well.**

**(He trembles before the trumpet
sounds.) He cries before he is hurt.**

**(Do not celebrate a triumph before the
victory.) Do not shout until you are
out of the wood.**

**The ancients saw more clearly, perhaps,
what was really true, inasmuch as
they were nearer to the beginning
and divine origin of creation.§**

**Salvation (health, bodily, or spiritual)
comes from the Deity.**

**To live with undisguised prayers; to
pray for nothing that you would not
wish others to know.**

A defence of the conduct of his life.||

* This saying is not so true as it was when the ruler of Rome was the master of the whole civilised world, whose anger none could escape.

† See note on *Ab Urbe.*

‡ This saying is of mediæval origin.

§ This seems to be the origin of Bacon's aphorism “*Antiquitas saeculi juvenus mundi*”—“Antiquity was the youth of the world.” He is thought, however, to have derived it from Giordano Bruno.

|| The title given by Cardinal Newman to his autobiography.

A posse ad esse.

A posteriori.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.
—*Virgil.*

Appetitus rationi pareat.—*Cicero.*

A priori.

Apptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis, artes, exercitationesque virtutum, quæ in omni aetate cultæ cum multum, diuque vixeris, mirificos efferrunt fructus, non solum quia nunquam deserunt, ne in extremo quidem tempore aetatis, verum etiam quia conscientia bene actæ vitæ, multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est.—*Cicero.*

Aquæ furtivæ suaves sunt.

Aquam a pumice nunc postulas.
—*Plautus.*

Aqua profunda est quieta.

Aqua regia.

Aquila non capit muscas.

Aranearum telas texere.

Arbiter bibendi.

Arbiter elegantiarum.

Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
—*Virgil.*

Arcana imperii.

Arcanum demens detegit ebrietas.

Arcus nimis intensus rumpitur.

From possibility to realization.

(From the latter.) An argument from effect to cause.

A few appear swimming here and there in the seething surf.*

Let your desires be ruled by reason.

(From the former.) Arguing from cause to effect.

The best armour of old age is an early life well spent in the practice and exercise of virtuous deeds. For when you are advanced in years your previous good actions bring a great reward, seeing that your habits of virtue still abide with you even in extreme old age. Moreover, the consciousness of a well-spent life and the memory of many kind actions is in itself a very sweet consolation.

Stolen waters are sweet.

You wish to get water out of a stone.

Still waters run deep.

(Royal water.) A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids capable of melting gold or platinum.

(An eagle does not catch flies.) A goshawk beats not at a bunting.

(To weave spiders' webs.) To elaborate feeble arguments; to split hairs.

(The ruler of the drinking.) The master of the feast among the ancients gave directions when to fill the cups.†

An authority on matters of elegance or taste.

Arcadians both, well matched in singing, each ready to cap the other's verse.‡

(The mysteries of government.) State secrets.

(Insane intoxication discloses a secret.) *In vino veritas.* What soberness conceals drunkenness reveals.

(A bow too much kept on the stretch breaks.) A bow long bent at last waxeth weak.

A favourite quotation when a critic wishes to say a book contains some good things among much inferior stuff.

* This arbiter was not necessarily the giver of the feast. The choice was decided by casting dice. One of the duties of the position was to decide the proportion of water to be mixed with the wine, for to drink wine neat was considered the act of a profligate.

† The meaning that Byron, in "Don Juan," attaches to *Arcades ambo* is "blackguards both," and this is now their usual connotation.

Ardua modimur : sed nulla, nisi ardua, virtus.— <i>Ovid.</i>	We essay a difficult task ; but there is no merit save in difficult tasks.
Arenæ mandas semina.	(You are sowing the sand.) You waste your toil. You are ploughing the sand. (Sand without lime.) A work that will not endure.
Arena sine calce	(You may mould soft clay into any shape you please.) Young minds are easily impressed. Best to bend while it is a twig.
Argilla quidvis imitaberis udâ.	An argument intended to prove the absurdity of an opponent's argument.
Argumentum ad absurdum.	An argument to the purse ; an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad crumenam.	(Argument to the man.) Argument deriving its force from the situation of one's opponent.*
Argumentum ad hominem.	Argument founded on one's opponent's ignorance of facts.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam.	An argument appealing to low pas- sions.
Argumentum ad invidiam.	An argument to the judgment.
Argumentum ad judicium.	An argument appealing to one's pity.
Argumentum ad misericordiam.	An appeal to the people.
Argumentum ad populum.	(An argument to the modesty.) An appeal to the sense of decency.
Argumentum ad verecundiam.	The argument of the staff or stick ; conviction by force.
Argumentum baculinum.	(To receive arms.) To be created a Knight.
Arma accipere.	(To give arms.) To create a person a Knight.
Arma dare.	(Arms maintain peace.) To be ready for war is the best protection against it.
Arma tuentur pacem.	Arms and the man I sing.† With ears erect ; pricking one's ears ; on the alert.
Arma virumque cano.— <i>Virgil.</i>	Art is the rival of nature.
Arrectis auribus.	(It is true art to conceal art.) A fine work of art is effective, but does not make apparent the processes by which the effect has been arrived at.
Ars æmula naturæ.— <i>Apuleius.</i>	(Art is long, life is short.) Art is long and time is fleeting.— <i>Longfellow.</i>
Ars est celare artem.	The first qualification of a ruler is the ability to endure unpopularity.
Ars longa, vita brevis.	(To perish by one's own machinations.) To be caught in one's own trap.
Ars prima regni posse te invidiam pati.	* The popular illustration of this is the advice to a barrister : " If you have a bad case to defend, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."
— <i>Seneca.</i>	† The opening words of Virgil's <i>Eneid.</i>
Arte perire sua.	

* The popular illustration of this is the advice to a barrister : " If you have a bad case to defend, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

† The opening words of Virgil's *Eneid.*

Artium magister (A.M.).

Asinum'tones.

Asinus ad lyram.

Asinus asino, et sus sui pulcher.

Asinus in unguento.

Aspera ad virtutem est via.

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.—*Cicudian.*

Aspiciunt oculis superi mortalia justis.

—Ovid.

Assentatio, vitiorum adjutrix, procul amoveatur.—*Cicero.*

Assidua stilla saxum excavat.

Assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, quæ res minus verendos magnos homines ipsâ satietate facit.—*Livy.*

Audaces (*or* audentes) fortuna juvat.

Audi alteram partem.

Auditâ querelâ.

**Augescunt aliæ gentes, aliæ minuantur;
Inque brevi spatio mutantur saecula
animantium,
Et, quasi cursores, vitai lampada tra-
dunt.—*Lucretius.***

Aula regis.

Aura popularis.

Aurea mediocritas.

Master of Arts (M.A.).

(You are shearing an ass.) **Great cry,**
and little wool.

(An ass at the lyre,) **An awkward**
fellow; a sow to a fiddle.

(An ass seems a beauty to an ass, and
a pig thinks a pig to be a lovely crea-
ture.) **Men are inclined to think**
that their own geese are swans.

(An ass among perfumes.) **A bull in a**
china shop.

It is a difficult road that leads to
virtue.

(Nothing is more trying than a low-
bred fellow who has reached emi-
nence.) **Set a beggar on horseback**
and he will ride to the devil.

The gods survey the acts of men with
the eyes of justice.

Let flattery, the attendant on vice, be
altogether spurned by friends.

A steady drop hollows a stone.

Being continually seen by his fellows,
he wearied them, and this fact
makes even great men less venerated
than they ought to be.) **Familiarity**
breeds contempt.

Fortune favours the bold.

(Hear the other side.) **There are two**
sides to every question.

(The complaint being heard.) **The**
plea of the defendant having been
heard.*

Some nations rise to power in the
world, while others decline, and in a
short space of time the peoples suffer
change and decay, and, like runners
in a race, hand the torch of life to
those that succeed them.†

The king's court.‡

(The popular breeze.) **The darling of**
the public is said to be borne along
by the *aura popularis*.

(The golden mean.) **The happy me-
dium between excess in either direc-
tion.**

* The name of the writ giving a defendant leave to appeal.

† *Quasi cursores.* A reference to the Greek torch race, in which several companies of men took part, the prize being given to the line of runners who succeed in passing the torch from hand to hand most quickly.

‡ In early times the members of the King's court accompanied their master wherever he went, and had certain judicial functions assigned to them, from which originated the court of King's or Queen's Bench.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ
Sobrius aula. —*Horace.*

Aurea nunc vere sunt sæcula; pluri-
mus auro
Venit honos: auro conciliatur amor.
—*Ovid.*

Aurea rumpunt tecta quietem,
Vigilesque trahit purpura noctes.
O si pateant pectora ditum
Quantos intus sublimis agit
Fortuna metus! —*Seneca.*

Aureo hamo piscari.

Auribus tenere lupum.

Auri sacra fames.

Auro quaeque janua panditur.

Aurora musis amica est.

Aut amat, aut odit mulier.

Aut Caesar, aut nihil.

Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit.
—*Horace.*

Aut inveniam viam aut faciam.

Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice.

Aut vincere aut mori.

Aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus et pretium recte petit experi-
ens vir. —*Horace.*

Auxilia firma consensus facit.

Auxilium ab alto.

Auxilium non leve vultus habet. —*Ovid.*
Ave, Cæsar, morituri te salutant.

Whoever loves the golden mean, avoids
in safety the squalor of an old house,
while, in the enjoyment of moderation,
he escapes the unpopularity that
dogs those who dwell in palaces.

The present time is the true golden
age; for nowadays the highest
honours are sold for it, and even
love yields to gold.*

Golden palaces break the rest, and regal
splendour brings sleepless nights.
Could the hearts of the rich be seen,
what fears does prosperity excite
within them!

(To fish with a golden hook.) Money
makes the mare to go.

(To hold a wolf by the ears.) To have
caught a Tartar.

The accursed thirst for gold.

A golden key opens any gate.

(The Dawn is the friend of the Muses.)
The morning is the best time for the
student.

A woman either loves or hates; is
never neutral in feeling.

(Either Cæsar or nothing.) Neck or
nothing.†

Either Cæsar or nobody.) Not content
with any place under the highest.

The fellow's mad, or else he is compos-
ing verses.

(I will either find a way or make one.)
Where there's a will there's a way.

(Either never try or accomplish.) Hav-
ing put your hand to the plough, do
not turn back.

Victory or death.

Virtue is either a mere name, or else it
is a thing of glory and value which a
man wisely pursues.

(Unanimity gives strength.) Union is
strength.

Help from on high.

A good face is a good recommendation.
Hail, Cæsar, those who are about to
die salute thee.‡

* The sovereignty of money is a truism known to every age. Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, used to say that he could capture any town, if it were possible to drive to the gates of it an ass laden with silver, with which to bribe some of the defenders.

† This inscription was found inscribed on the bust of one of the Roman Emperors, who all adopted the name Cæsar as a title.

‡ The gladiators' address to the Emperor when they entered the arena. It is frequently quoted to illustrate an act of desperate courage.

A verbis ad verbera.

A verbis legis non est recedendum.

Avia Pieridum loca.

Avidis natura parum est.—*Seneca*.

A vinculo matrimonii.

Avito viret honore.

Barbae tenuis philosophi.

Basis virtutum constantia.

Beati possidentes.

Beatissimus is est, qui est aptus ex sese,
quique in se uno sua ponit omnia.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bubus exercet suis,
Solutus omni senore ;
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
Neque horret iratum mare ;
Forumque vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.—*Horace*.

Bella detestata matribus.—*Horace*.

Bella, horrida bella !—*Virgil*.

Bella suscipienda sunt ob eam causam,
ut sine injuriâ in pace vivatur.

—*Cicero*.

Bello flagrante.

Bellum internecinum.

Bellum nec timendum nec provocandum.—*Pliny the Younger*.

Belua multorum capitum.

Bene est tentare.

Benefacta male locata, malefacta, arbitror.—*Ennius*.

Beneficia tacite danda sunt.

Beneficium accipere, libertatem est vendere.—*Publius Syrus*.

From words to blows.

(The words of a statute must be strictly adhered to.) Judges must interpret the laws literally.

The Muses' lonely haunts.

The bounty of nature is too little for the greedy man.

From the bond of marriage.

He flourishes upon ancestral honours.

(Philosophers as far as the beard.) People who have the pretence of knowledge without the reality.

Firmness is the foundation of the virtues.
(Happy, fortunate are they who are in possession.) Possession is nine points of the law.

He is the happiest man, who depends upon himself, and is entirely self-reliant.

Blessed is the man who, far from the business of the town, ploughs with his own oxen his ancestral fields, with mind free from all cares about money. This was the life of the ancient race of men. Such an one is not like the soldier, roused by the bugle's loud note, nor does he fear the angry main ; he shuns the law courts and the proud portals of the rich.

Wars, the dread of mothers.

Wars, horrid wars !—*Dryden*.

Wars are to be undertaken in order that we may live in peace without suffering wrong.

During hostilities.

A war of extermination.

War ought neither to be dreaded, nor provoked.

(The many-headed monster.) The multitude ; King Demos.

(It is as well to try.) Nothing venture, nothing have.

Benefits bestowed upon the undeserving are no kindness.

(Benefits should be given silently.) Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth.

(To accept a kindness is to sell one's freedom.) He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing

Beneficium non in eo quod fit aut datur constitut, sed in ipso facientis aut dantis animo : animus est enim qui beneficii dat pretium.—*Seneca.*

Bene qui latuit, bene vixit.—*Ovid.*

Bene si amico feceris, ne pigeat fecisse.
—*Plautus.*

Benigno lumine.

Benignus etiam dandi causam cogitat.
—*Publius Syrus.*

Bibamus, moriendum est.—*Seneca.*

Bibliotheca.

Bis dat qui cito dat.

Bis peccare in bello non licet.

Bis pueri senes.

Bis vivit qui bene.

Boeotum in crasso jurares aere natum.
—*Horace.*

Bonâ-fide.

Bona opinio hominum tutior pecuniâ est.

Boni pastoris est tondere pecus non deglubere.—*Suetonius.*

Bonis nocet, quisquis pepercit malis.
—*Publius Syrus.*

Bonis quod bene fit haud perit.
—*Plautus.*

Boritas non est pessimis esse meliorem.
—*Seneca.*

Bonus arator agricultione se oblectat,
cultu saepe defatigatur, culturâ ditescit.—*Cicero.*

Bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum præputit utili.
—*Horace.*

A benefit consists not in that which is done or given, but in the spirit in which it is done or given ; for it is the spirit in which a kindness is done, that makes it valued.

(He who has lived unknown to the world has lived well.) Who lives obscurely, lives securely.

If you have conferred a favour upon your friend, repent not of having done so.

By the favour of heaven ; by the favour of Providence.

The benevolent man always seeks an excuse for charity.

(Let us drink, for die we must.) Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die.

A library.

He gives twice who gives in a trice.

To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
(Old men are twice children.) Bodily and mentally.

Last stage of all is second childishness.—*Shakespeare.*

He lives twice who lives well.

You could swear it had its birth in Boeotia's sluggish air.*

In good faith.

A good name is better than riches.

(It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to flay them.) Taxation should be imposed with due discretion.

He hurts the good who spares the bad.

(A benefit done to the good is never lost.) Cast thy bread upon the waters.

To be better than the worst, is not goodness.

(A good husbandman takes delight in agriculture ; he is often wearied with his labours, but by culture he gets rich.) The labour we delight in physics pain.—*Shakespeare.*

A good and faithful judge prefers honesty to expediency.

* The damp air of Boeotia was supposed to be the cause of the dull wits of its inhabitants. Still the country produced Pindar and Epaminondas.

Bonus dux bonum reddit comitem.

(A good leader makes a good follower.)

Bos lassus fortius figit pedem.

A good master makes a good servant.
(The tired ox treads surest.) Slow and
sure wins the race.

Bovi clitellas imponere.

(To put a pack saddle on an ox.) To
impose a duty on one not fit to dis-
charge it.

Breve et irreparabile tempus vita est
omnibus.—*Virgil*.

To everybody life is short, nor can it be
recovered.

Breves haustus in philosophia ad Athe-
ismum ducunt, largiores autem re-
ducunt ad Deum.—*Bacon*.

Small draughts of knowledge lead men
to Atheism, but deeper draughts
bring them back to God.

Brevi manu.

With the short hand. Off-hand ; sum-
marily.

Brevis esse labore, obscurus fio.
—*Horace*.

In trying to be concise, I become ob-
scure.*

Brutum fulmen.

(A harmless thunderbolt.) A vain
menace. Empty vessels sound the
loudest.

Cacoethes scribendi.

An itch for writing.

Cadit quæstio.

(The question falls to the ground.)
There is an end of the discussion.

Cæsarem vehis et fortunam ejus.

You carry Cæsar and his fortunes.†

Cætera desunt.

(The remainder is wanting.) The rest
(of the speech, poem, &c.) is want-
ing.

Cæteris paribus.

Other things being equal.

Calamitas virtutis occasio est.—*Seneca*.

(Misfortune is the test of a man's merit.)
Calamity is a man's true touchstone.

—*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

Callida junctura.

(Skilful or clever joining of literary com-
position.) Cunning workmanship.

Calumniare fortiter, et aliquid adhæ-
rebit.

(Slander stoutly, and something will
stick.) Throw plenty of mud, and
some of it will stick.

Camelus desiderans cornua etiam aures
perdidit.

(The camel desiring horns, lost its ears
as well.) Be thankful for small
mercies.

Candida pax.

White-robed peace.

Candide et constanter.

Frankly and firmly.

Cane pejus et angue.

Worse than a dog or a snake.

Canes timidi vehementius latrant.

Timid dogs bark the loudest.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

(The penniless wayfarer will sing before
the robber.) The poor man has
little to lose.

—*Juvenal*.

* So Mr. John Morley says of Tacitus, " Beyond almost anybody, he suffered from what a famous writer of aphorisms in our time has described as ' the cursed ambition to put a whole book into a page, a whole page into a phrase, and the phrase into a word.' "

† In 48 B.C. Julius Cæsar was caught in a squall, while sailing in a small vessel off the coast of Illyria. Tradition says that he encouraged the frightened pilot with the remarks given above.

Capax imperii, nisi imperasset.
—*Tacitus.*

He would have been thought capable of governing if he had never come to the throne.*

Capias.

(You may take.) A writ for arresting a debtor.

Capiat qui capere possit.

(Let him take who can.) The simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can.

Captantes capti sumus.

—*Wordsworth.*

(We catchers are caught.) The biter is bitten.

* **Caput mortuum.**

(A dead head.) The residuum left by a process of chemical analysis; a worthless person.

Carendo discimus quam cara amiserimus.
—*Seneca.*

We learn the value of a thing when we have lost it.

Carent quia vate sacro. (See *Vixere fortis.*)

Because they lack the inspired poet's aid.

Caret initio et fine.

It wants both beginning and end.

Caret periculo, qui etiam tutus cavit.
—*Publius Syrus.*

He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard, even when he seems safe.

Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est; pro quā quis bonus dubitet mortem oppitere, si ei sit profuturus? —*Cicero.*

We love our parents, we love our children, our relatives, and our friends: but the love of our native land embraces all these affections: for his country, therefore, what good patriot would refuse to endure death, if, by so doing, he could confer any benefit upon it?

Caritate, benevolentiaque sublatā, omnis est e vita sublata jucunditas.
—*Cicero.*

When affection and kindly feeling are removed, all sweetness is taken away from life.

Carpe diem quam minime credula posterō. —*Horace.*

(Enjoy the present day, trusting as little as possible to what the morrow may bring.)

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Old Time is still a-flying.—*Herrick.*

(Virtue is the safest helmet.) An honest man has nothing to fear.

(It corrects faults by laughing at them.) When preaching has failed to reform a man, try a little ridicule.†

(An occasion for war.) Something that causes or justifies war.

* This is the verdict of Tacitus on the character of Galba, the Roman general who wrested the sovereign power from Nero, but was assassinated in A.D. 69, the fatal year that saw three Roman Emperors, all of whom met with a violent death. Galba had too many virtues and too few graces to make a successful ruler of a turbulent nation.

† The French poet Santeuil's description of the true function of comedy.

Catulæ dominas imitantes.	(Puppies imitating their mistresses.) High life below stairs.
Caudæ pilos equino paulatim oportet evellere	(You must pluck out the hairs of a horse's tail one by one.) Little strokes fell great oaks.
Causa causans.	(The cause that causes all other things.) The Great First Cause ; the Supreme Being.
Causa latet, vis est notissima.— <i>Ovid.</i>	The cause is secret, but the effect is known.— <i>Addison.</i>
Caveat.	Let him take care, or look out.
Caveat emptor.	(Let the purchaser beware.) The buyer must take the risk.*
Cavendum est ne major poena quam culpa.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Care must be taken that the punishment does not exceed the crime.
Cave tibi cane muto et aquâ silente.	Be on your guard against a silent dog and still water.
Cedant arma togæ.— <i>Cicero.</i>	(Let arms yield to the gown.) Let military power yield to the civil authority.†
Celerius occidit festinata maturitas.	(Forced ripeness falls away more quickly.) Premature development of one's powers ends in an early grave.
Celsae graviore casu decidunt turres.	(Lofty towers fall down with heavier crash.) The highest tree hath the greatest fall. Climb not too high, lest the fall be the greater.
Censor morum.	Censor of morals.
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper.— <i>Horace.</i>	(The young man) is as wax to the bent of vice, but unbending to its reprovers.
Cernit omnia Deus vindex.	An avenging God marks all things.
Certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus. — <i>Plautus.</i>	We lose what is certain, while we pursue uncertainties.
Certamina divitiarum.— <i>Horace.</i>	Struggles of riches, or after wealth ; to strive to be richer than others.
Certiorari.	(To be made more certain.) A writ to call up the records of an inferior court.
Certis rebus certa signa præcurrunt. — <i>Cicero.</i>	(Certain events are preceded by certain signs.) Coming events cast their shadows before.
Certum est quia impossibile est. Certum voto pete finem.— <i>Horace.</i>	It is true, because it is impossible.‡ Seek to limit your desires.

* The law requires that the purchaser must show reasonable care, in buying anything, to find out that the vendor has the right to dispose of it. Otherwise, he has no legal title to the property bought.

† The toga was the garment worn by Roman citizens when taking part in any civil business. Hence it is frequently used in the sense of the civil, as opposed to the military authority.

‡ The celebrated remark of Tertullian. The apparent improbability of the truth of the supernatural is to be regarded, considering the limitations of our understanding, rather as an argument for than against its credibility. See also *credo quia absurdum*.

Cervæ luporum præda rapacium
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.
—*Horace.*

Cessante causâ, cessat et effectus

Cessio bonorum.

Chius dominum emit.

Cicada cicadae cara, formicae formicae

Cineres credis curare sepultos?

Cineri' gloria sera est.—*Martial.*

Circitus verborum.

Circulus in probando

Citius venit periculum, cum contemnuntur.

Cito enim exarescit lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis.—*Cicero.*

Cito maturum, cito putridum.

Cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris.

Civis Romanus sum.

Civitas ea in libertate est posita, quae suis stat viribus, non ex alieno arbitrio pendet.—*Livy.*

Civium ardor prava jubentium.
—*Horace.*

Clarior e tenebris.

* This is part of the famous panegyric on Rome, which Horace puts into the mouth of Hannibal. As the Carthaginian leader was the terror of the Romans during the second Punic War, the lines are more magnificent as a patriotic eulogy than true to fact.

† With this maxim Lord Bacon's aphorism may be compared: "the best way of removing seditions is to remove the causes of them."

‡ When Mithridates, King of Pontus, subdued the Chians, he put the government of Chios into the hands of the former slaves of the citizens.

§ The proud boast of a Roman citizen when citizenship was the privilege of a small portion of the world. The boast, however, lost its force when the Roman Emperors made Roman citizenship to be easily gained. Finally, Caracalla made it the universal possession of all his subjects.

We, like weak hinds, the brinded wolf provoke,
And when retreat is victory,
Rush in, tho' sure to die.—*Oldisworth.**
Remove the cause, and the effect also ceases.†

The giving up of one's goods (property, to one's creditors); insolvency.

(The Chian buys himself a master.) He prepares a rod for his own back.‡

(Tree-cricket is dear to tree-cricket, ant to ant.) Like draws to like. Birds of a feather.

(Think you that the ashes of the dead can be affected by this?) The dead are unmoved by either the approval or disapproval of the living.

(Glory paid to ashes comes too late.) If you wish to honour a man, honour him while he is alive.

A circumlocution; a roundabout way of expression.

(A circle in the proof.) Arguing in a circle. Assuming the conclusion as an argument to prove it.

Danger comes more quickly when it is despised.

Our tears are soon dried, especially when it is another's trouble we bewail.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

(You will soon break the bow if you keep it always on the stretch.) He that runs fast will not run long.

I am a Roman citizen.§

That state alone is free, which rests on its own strength, and does not depend upon the will of another.

(The wild rage of fellow-citizens ordering evil measures to be pursued.) The man tenacious of purpose fears neither the tyranny of the despot nor of the mob.

ore bright from obscurity.

Clarum et venerabile nomen.

Cœlitus mihi vires.

Coelum non animum mutant qui trans
mare currant.—*Horace.*

Coetus dulces valete!—*Catullus.*

Cogi qui potest, nescit mcri —*Seneca.*

Cogito, ergo sum.

Cognovit actionem.

Collectanea.

Colluvies vitiorum.

Colossus.

Colubrem in sinu fovere.

Comes jucundus in viâ pro vehiculo est.
—*Publius Syrus.*

Comitas inter gentes.

Comitia.

Commodius esse opinor dupli spe uti.
—*Terence.*

Commune bonum.

Commune periculum concordiam parit.

Communia proprie dicere.

Communibus annis.

Communi consensu.

Communiter negligitur, quod communiter possidetur.

Compendia plerumque sunt dispendia.

Componere lites.

Compos mentis.

Concio ad clerum.

Concordat.

Concordia discors.—*Lucan.*

A famous and venerable name.

My strength is from heaven.

(Those that beyond sea go, will sadly
find,

They change their climate only, not
their mind.)—*Creech.*

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of
heav'n.—*Milton.*

Happy meetings, fare ye well!

(The man who can be forced to do any-
thing knows not how to die.) The
strong man prefers to submit to death
rather than tyranny.

I think, therefore I exist.*

He (the defendant) has acknowledged
the action (or plaintiff's claim.)

A collection of things; the name of a
non-extant book written by Julius
Cæsar.

A sink of vices.

A gigantic statue, or figure.†

To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.

An agreeable companion upon the road
is as good as a coach.

Courtesy or politeness between nations

The political assemblies of the Romans.

(I think it best to have a double hope.)
Have two strings to your bow.

A common good.

A common danger produces unity.

To speak with propriety on a hackneyed
topic.

On the annual average.

By common consent.

(That is neglected by all, which is
possessed by all.) Everybody's busi-
ness is nobody's work.

Short cuts are generally farthest about.

To settle disputes.

In one's senses; of a sound mind.

A discourse to the clergy.

(A compact.) An agreement made
between the Pope and a sovereign.

(Harmonious discord.) An armed truce;
the musical efforts of the untrained
amateur.

* This dictum is the basis of the philosophical system of Descartes.

† Any statue larger than life-size was so called, but the best-known was the famous Colossus of Rhodes, a huge figure 30 feet high, which was said to have been set up with one foot resting on each side of the harbour of Rhodes.

Conditio sine qua non.

(A condition without which the agreement cannot be made.) An indispensable condition.

Conjugium vocat, hoc prætextit nomine culpam.—*Virgil.*

She calls it marriage now; such name She chooses to conceal her shame.

—*Conington.*

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet.

A mind conscious of integrity laughs to scorn the lies of rumour.

Conscientia mille testes.

(The conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses.) When consciences approve none can disapprove.

Consensus facit legum.

(Consent makes law.) If two persons make an agreement not illegal in its terms, it is as binding as a legal enactment.

Consequitur quodcumque petit.

He attains whatever he attempts.

Cousilio et animis.

By wisdom and courage.

Consilio, non impetu.

By deliberation, not impetuosity.

Constantia et virtute.

By constancy and virtue.

Consukses deos immortales, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res, et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere.—*Cæsar.*

The immortal gods, when they wish to punish some men for their sins, sometimes grant them prolonged prosperity and immunity from punishment, in order that when change of fortune comes upon them, they may feel remorse more keenly.

Consuetudinem benignitatis largitioni numerum longe antepono. Haec est gravium hominum atque magnorum. Illa quasi assentatorum populi, multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi tittillantium.—*Cicero.*

I esteem a habit of benignity greatly preferable to munificence. The former is peculiar to great and distinguished persons; the latter belongs to flatterers of the people, who tickle the levity of the multitude with a kind of pleasure.

Consuetudo pro lege servatur.

(Custom is to be held as law.) Where there is no law on some point, it is to be decided by usage.

Consuetudo quasi altera natura.

Habit is, so to speak, second nature.

Consule Planco.—*Horace.*

(When Plancus was consul.) When I was young and foolish.*

Contra bonos mores.

Contrary to good habits; a breach of the moral law.

Contraria contrariis curantur.

(Diseases are cured by the remedies most unlike them.) The basis of the allopathic treatment of medicine.

Copia fandi.

A great flow of talk.†

Coram nobis.

(Before us.) Before the court.

Coram non judice.

(Before one who is not the judge.) Before an irregular tribunal.

* The Romans distinguished the years by the names of the consuls who held office in them. Plancus was consul in 42 B.C., when Horace was 23 years of age.

† The phrase is common in Virgil, who uses it rather in the sense of "an opportunity of speaking."

Coram populo.	In the presence of the people; publicly.*
Cornix cornici non effudit oculos.	(A crow does not peck out the eyes of a crow.) Dog does not eat dog.
Corpus delicti.	The whole body or nature of the offence.
Corpus sine pectore.	(A body without soul.) A human clod.
Corrigenda.	Things to be corrected.
Corrumpt nos mores colloquia prava.	Evil communications corrupt good manners.
Corruptio optimi pessima.	(The corruption of the best is the worst.) The fallen saint is the worst kind of sinner.
Corruptissimā republicā plurimae leges. — <i>Tacitus</i> .	When the state is most corrupt, the laws are most numerous.
Cor unum, via una.	One heart, one way.
Coryphaeus.	(The leader of the Greek dramatic chorus.) A leader.
Crambe bis cocta, or repetita.	(Cabbage twice cooked, or served.) To harp on the same string; the same old story.
Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.	(To-morrow we shall resume our voyage o'er the mighty sea.) Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.
Cras mihi.	My turn to-morrow.
Credat Judaeus Apella.— <i>Horace</i> .	(Let the Jew Apella believe that.) Tell that to the marines.†
Crede Deo.	Trust to God.
Crede quod habes, et habes.	Believe you have it, and you have it.
Credite posteri.— <i>Horace</i> .	Believe it, future generations.
Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere sudoris minimum.— <i>Horace</i> .	To write on vulgar themes, is thought an easy task.
Credo quia absurdum est.	I believe it because it is so unlikely.
Credula res amor est.	(Love is a credulous thing.) Love sees no faults.
Credula vitam Spes sovet, ac melius cras fore semper ait.— <i>Tibullus</i> .	Hope, ever confident, cherishes life, and always tells to-morrow will be better.
Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.	(The love of money increases as fast as the money itself increases.) The more a man has, the more he desires to have.
Crescit eundo.	It increases as it goes.
Crescit sub pondere virtus.	(Virtue increases under a weight.) Oppression fosters manly determination.

* Horace uses the phrase, when he warns the would-be dramatist not to allow a murder to take place in sight of the audience. It was contrary to ancient usage to allow the representation of killing on the stage.

† The Jews were as unpopular among the Romans as they are in certain European countries to-day. The satirists showed them no mercy, and failing to comprehend their religious beliefs, accused them of gross superstition.

Cretā an carbōne notāndi ?	(Are they to be marked with chalk or with charcoal?) Are they wise men or fools?
Cribro aquām haurire.	(To draw water in a sieve.) To lose one's pains, labour.
Crimen falsi.	The charge of falsehood, or perjury.
Crimen læsæ majestatis.	The charge of high treason.
Crimine ab uno disce omnes.	From one deed of wickedness learn the character of the whole people.
Cristæ surgunt illi.	(His crest rises.) He is cock-a-hoop.
Crux criticorum.	The cross or puzzle of critics.
Crux mihi ancora.	The cross is my anchor.
Cucullus non facit monachum.	(The cowl does not make a monk.) Do not look at the coat, but at what is under the coat.
Cui bono ?	Who will be the better for it? What good will it do? *
Cui malo ?	Whom will it harm?
Cui mens divinior, atque os Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.— <i>Horace</i> .	On him confer the poet's sacred name, Whose lofty voice declares the heavenly flame.
Cui multum est piperis etiam oleribus immiscet.	He that has plenty of pepper can season his cabbage well.
Cui peccare licet, peccat minus.	If a man has it in his power to commit a sin, he is less inclined to do so.
Cujusvis hominis est errare, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare. — <i>Cicero</i> .	Every man is liable to err, but it is only the part of a fool to persevere in his error.
Culpam poena premit comes.	Punishment presses hard upon the heels of guilt.
Cum diis volentibus.	With heaven's help.
Cum grano salis.	With a grain of salt; with some reserve.
Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc præscribere longum est.	With many others, which it would be tedious to mention now.
Cum privilegio.	(With privilege or license.) A book published by leave of the authorities.
Cum vulpibus vulpinandum.	(When you are with foxes you must act like a fox.) Diamond cuts diamond.
Cunctando restituit rem.— <i>Ennius</i> .	By delay he saved the fortunes of the State.†
Cupido dominandi cunctis affectibus flagrantior.— <i>Tacitus</i> .	The desire of ruling is stronger than all other human feelings.
Curae leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. — <i>Seneca</i> .	(Slight griefs find utterance, but great ones are dumb.)
	The grief that does not speak Whispers the o'er-sprung heart, and bids it break.— <i>Shakespeare</i> .

Literally, "for whom for good." The meaning "what good will it do," is not strictly correct, but that is the sense which is usually attached to the phrase.

† This praise was given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who saved his country by avoiding a pitched battle with Hannibal. The phrase is now usually applied to those who get the better of their opponents by the exercise of sagacity and caution.

Cura pii Dis sunt.

Curia pauperibus clausa est.—*Ovid.*

Cur in theatrum, Cato, severe venisti?

Curiosa felicitas.

Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?
—*Horace.*

Currente calamo.

Curriculum.

Currus bovem trahit.

Curta supellex.

Custos morum.

Custos rotulorum.

Cutem gerit laceratam canis mordax.

The good are Heaven's care.

Parliament keeps its doors closed to the poor man.

(Why have you come to the theatre, Cato, with such a solemn face? (Such looks are out of place in scenes of mirth.)

Careful happiness of phrase.*

Why weary me to death with your incessant complainings?

With a running pen; off-hand; a free style of composition.

A race course; a course of study at school or college.

(The coach draws the ox.) To put the cart before the horse.

(Small stock of furniture.) A, scanty stock of knowledge.

(The guardian of morals.) A judge or magistrate.

The custodian of the rolls, or records of judicial trials.

(A snapping cur wears a torn skin.)

Those who in quarrels interpose

Must often wipe a bloody nose.—*Gay.*

Dabit Deus his quoque finem.—*Virgil.*

God will put an end to these troubles also.

Da dextram misero.

Give a lift to a man in misfortune.

Da locum melioribus.

Give place to your betters.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?

What does not wasting time destroy?

—*Horace.*

Damnum absque injuria.

Loss without legal injury; loss due to legitimate competition.

Damnum quod non intelligunt.—*Cicero.*

Men condemn what they do not understand.

Dante Deo.

By the gift of God.

Dare pondus fumo.

(To give weight to smoke.) To give importance to trifles. To make mountains of molehills.

Dare pondus idonea fumo.—*Persius.*

(Fit only to add weight to smoke.) The book is absolutely worthless.

Da spatium tenuemque moram: male cuncta ministrat impetus.—*Statius.*

Take time for consideration in all matters; too much haste ill serves the progress of any business.

Data.

Things granted; statements that have been acknowledged to be true.

* This is the criticism of Petronius on the style of Horace, denoting that the latter understood the truth of *ars est celare artem*. The words are now generally translated "a curious felicity," but this is not precisely their original meaning.

Dat Deus in amiti cornua curta bovi.	(To the fierce ox, God gives short horns.) God sends a curst cow short horns.* —Shakespeare.
Date obolum Belisario.	Give a farthing to Belisarius.†
Dat Galenus opes; dat Justinianus honores.	(Galen gives riches; Justinian gives honours.) Physicians acquire wealth. Lawyers attain high rank.
Dat vngiam corvis, vexat censura columbas.—Juvenal.	(The doves are censured, while the crows are spared.) The guilty are left in peace, but the innocent are persecuted.
Davus sum, non OEdipus.	(I am Davus, not OEdipus.) I am a poor, uninstructed, plain man, not a genius. You have applied to the wrong person—I can't help you.‡
De alieno corio liberalis.	(To cut large thongs from another man's leather.) To be very liberal out of another man's pocket.
De asini umbrâ disceptare.	(To dispute about an ass's shadow.) Little things attract light minds.
Debitum naturæ.	The debt of nature; death.
Decies repetita placbit.	(Though ten times repeated, it will please.) A good story cannot be too often told.
Decipimur specie recti.—Horace.	(We are deceived by the appearance of what is right.) Fair appearances are necessary to the purposes of deception.
Decipit frons prima multos.	(The first appearance deceives many.) We must eat a peck of salt with a man before we know him.
Decoris decus addit avito.	He adds glory to the glory of his ancestors.
Decus et tutamen.	Honour and protection.
Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus.	The master of the house will be last to know the disgrace that has befallen him.
De die in diem.	From day to day.
Dediscit animus sero, quod didicit diu.	(The mind is slow to forget what it has been a long time learning.) Habit is second nature.
De duobus malis, minus est semper eligendum.—Thomas à Kempis.	Of two evils always choose the least.
De facto.	In fact, in reality.
De fide et officio judicis non recipitur quæstio.	(No question is allowed concerning the good intention and duty of the judge.) It is illegal to suggest that a judge is administrating the law unfairly, unless undoubted proof exists.

* Sterne expresses the reverse of this idea in "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."
 † The great general, Belisarius, in his old age was neglected and allowed to beg in the city by the Emperor Justinian. Gibbon denies the story, but it is useful to point a moral.
 ‡ Davus was the usual name given to the faithful slave in Roman comedies, a character much resembling Shakespeare's clowns.

De fumo in flammam.	(Out of the smoke into the flame.) Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. — <i>Virgil.</i>	Fear convicts degenerate souls.
De gustibus non est disputandum.	(There is no disputing about tastes.) Everyone to his liking.
Dei gratiā.	By the grace of God.
Dei memor, gratus amicis.	Mindful of my God and grateful to my friends.
De jure.	By right in law.
De lanā caprinā rixari.	(To wrangle about goat's wool.) To split straws.
Dele.	Erase.
Delectando pariterque monendo.	By pleasing while instructing. <i>Omye tulit, &c.</i>
Delenda est Carthago.	Carthage must be destroyed.*
Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum semel.	What can be decided only once, should be long pondered over.
Deliberat Roma, perit Saguntum.	(Rome deliberates, Saguntum perishes.) While the doctors are deliberating the patient dies.†
Delirium tremens.	(Trembling delirium.) The delirium with trembling, a brain disease of great drunkards.
Delphinum natare doces.	(You are giving swimming lessons to a dolphin.) You are teaching your granny to suck eggs.
De lunatico inquirendo.	A writ to a commission to inquire whether a person is or is not a lunatic.
De male quaesitis gaudet non tertius hæres.	(A third heir seldom enjoys property dishonestly got.) Ill gains go apace.
Deme supercilios nubem.	Remove the cloud from your brow; smooth out those wrinkles.
De minimis non curat lex.	The law does not regard trifles.
Demitto auriculas ut iniquæ mentis asellus.— <i>Horace.</i>	I make my ears droop, like an ass of a stubborn disposition.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum.	(Of the dead nothing but good.) Let nothing be said of the dead but good.‡
Denique cœlum.	Heaven at last.§
De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio.	(The reasoning is the same as to things that are not seen, and things that do not exist.) What is not apparent must be considered as non-existent.

* This was the constant advice of Cato the Elder to the Roman Senate. The destruction of Carthage and Corinth, her two great commercial rivals, are considered to be Rome's worst political crimes. The words are now used to signify a war fought out to the bitter end. Carthage was destroyed in the year 147 B.C.

† The Romans allowed their allies, the Saguntines, to perish while they were discussing how to rescue them.

‡ A saying often attributed to Solon, the Athenian law-giver and statesman, but Chilo, another of the Greek Sages, is the real author of it.

§ The battle-cry of the Crusaders.

De novo.	Anew ; afresh.
Deo dignus vindice nodus.	A knot worthy of a god to undo it ; a supreme difficulty.*
Deo duce, ferrō comitante.	God being my leader, and my sword my companion.
Deo et regi fidelis.	Loyal to God and my sovereign.
Deo favente.	With God's favour.
Deo gratias.	Thanks to God.
De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.	Concerning everything and other mat- ters.†
De omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis.	Concerning every known thing and a few things in addition.
Deo, non fortunā.	From God, not fortune.
Deo, patriæ, amicis.	For my God, my country, and my friends.
Deo volente (D. V.)	God being willing.
De patperte tacentes plus poscente ferent.— <i>Horace</i> .	(They who are silent concerning their poverty will receive more than those who beg.)‡
De pilo pendet.	(It hangs by a hair.) The affair is in a critical condition.§
Deprendi miserum est.— <i>Horace</i> .	It is wretched to be found out.
De profundis.	Out of the depths.
De quibus certus es, loquere oppor- tune.	Speak at the right moment, and on those subjects that you are master of.
De quibus ignoras tace.	Hold your tongue about things that you know nothing about.
Desideratum (<i>pl. desiderata</i>).	A thing desired, much wanted.
Desine fata deūm flecti sperare pre- cando.— <i>Virgil</i> .	Cease to think that prayers can alter the fixed decrees of Heaven.
Desinit in pisces mulier formosa su- perne.— <i>Horace</i> .	(A woman beautiful above, ends in the tail of a fish.) A bad literary style presents similar incongruities.
Desipere in loco.	To unbend on occasion.
Destruitus ensiscui super impiā Cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Non avium citharaeque cantus Somnum reducent.— <i>Horace</i> .	Sicilian dainties will have no delightful flavour for the man over whose im- pious neck ever hangs the naked sword ; the songs of birds and of the lyre will not restore his sleep.
Desuctudo omnibus pigritudinē, pigritudi- nē veternum parit.— <i>Apuleius</i> .	Disuse produces sloth, and sloth in- capacity.
Desunt cætera.	The remainder is wanting ; the quota- tion is incomplete.
Desunt inopitæ multa, avaritiae omnia.	The poor man needs much, the miser desires everything.

* See *Deus ex machina*.

† A description of books that err on the side of being too diffuse.

‡ A popular but doubtful statement.

§ The sword that Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, suspended over the head of Damocles, was held in position by a hair. Hence the proverbial phrase.

|| A reference to the experience of Damocles. See *De pilo pendet*.

Deteriores omnes sumus licentia.

Detrahere aliquid alteri, et hominem
hominis incommodo suum augere
commodum, magis est contra naturam,
quam mors, quam paupertas, quam
dolor, quam cætera qua possunt aut
corpori accidere, aut rebus externis.
—Cicero.

Detur digniori.

Detur pulchriori.

Deum cole, regem serva.

Deus aut bestia.

Deus est qui regit omnia.

Deus est summum bonum.

Deus ex machinâ.

Deus gubernat navem.

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

Deus providebit.

De vitâ hominis nulla cunctatio longa
est.—Juvenal.

Dextras dare.

Dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.

Dicenda tacendaque calles.

Dictum de dicto.

Dictum sapienti sat est.

Diem perdidì.

Dies adimit aegritudinem hominibus.

Dies datus.

Dies faustus.

Dies infaustus.

Dies iræ.

Dies non.

We are all the worse for uncontrolled
liberty of action.

To detract anything from another, and
for one man to multiply his own con-
veniences by the inconveniences of
another, is more against nature than
death, than poverty, than pain, and
the other things which can befall the
body, or external circumstances.

Let it be given to the most deserving.

Let it be given to the fairest.

Worship God and serve the king.

(A god or a beast.) The nature of man
is either godlike or bestial.*

There is a God who rules all things.

God is the chief good.

(A god out of a machine.) A person
or thing that saves the situation in a
crisis.†

God is the pilot of the ship.

God made us these comforts.

God will provide.

When the life of a man is at stake, no
delay is too long.

To shake hands as a pledge of con-
fidence.

(Good words should be spoken on a
good day.) The better the day, the
better the deed.

Thou clearly knowest when to speak,
and when to keep silent.

Report upon hearsay.

A word is enough to the wise man.‡

I have lost a day.§

Time assuages the griefs of men.

(A day given.) The day appointed for
hearing a law-suit.

A lucky day.

An unlucky day.

The day of wrath.||

(A day on which judges do not sit.)
A day on which legal proceedings
cannot be taken.

* One of the dicta of Aristotle.

† This was a favourite stage-trick of the Greek tragedian, Euripides. Whenever the plot
of the play seems hopelessly involved, some divine person is introduced, borne down from
above, to clear up all difficulties.

‡ More familiar in the incorrect form *Verbum sap.*

§ The Emperor Titus is said to have exclaimed, *Diom perdidî*, when he had allowed a day
to pass in which he had done no gracious act.

|| The opening words of a familiar Latin hymn.

Dificile est proprie communia dicere.

(It is difficult to speak of common topics in an appropriate manner.) The cleverest speakers are those who can make hackneyed subjects interesting.

Dificile est satiram non scribere.

(It is difficult not to write satire.) It is difficult to refrain from lashing the follies and sins of society.

Dificilia quæ pulcra.

The best things are the most difficult to attain.

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus et idem,

Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.

—*Martial.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,

Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasant fellow;

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,

There is no living with thee, nor without thee.—*Addison.*

Digito monstrari, et dicier. Hic est.

—*Persius.*

(To be pointed at by the finger, and have it said: "There he is.") The joy of notoriety.

Digna canis pabulo.

(The dog is worth her keep.) It is an ill dog that deserves not a crust.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.

—*Horace.*

(The Muse forbids the death of those who are truly great.) The poet makes their name immortal.

Dignus vindice nodus.

A difficulty that requires the intervention of another to solve it. *Deus ex machinâ.*

Dii benefecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli

Finixerunt animi, raro et perpaucia loquentis.—*Horace.*

Thank Heaven, that made me of an humble mind;

To action little, less to words inclined.

Dii laboribus omnia vendunt.

(The gods sell everything for labour.) Without pains, no gains. No mill, no meal.

Dii majores.

The greater gods.

Dii penates.

(Household gods.) The guardians of the hearth and home.

Dilationes in lege sunt odiosae.

Delays in law are odious.

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.

It is very healthy to rise at daybreak.

Di meliora.

Heaven send better times.

Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit habet.

Well begun is half done.

Dimidium plus toto.

(The half is more than the whole.) The half obtained with safety is better than the whole which we have to incur risk to obtain.

Dimidium scientiæ, prudens questio.

Wise investigation is the half-way house to knowledge.

Di nos quasi pilas homines habent.

The gods hold us mortals as balls in their hands.

—*Plautus.*

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.

(He pulls down, he builds up, he changes square things into round.) He is always capriciously altering things.

Dis aliter visum.

(To the gods it seemed otherwise.)
Man proposes, God disposes.

**Disce docendus adhuc, quæ censem amiculus, ut si
Cæcus iter monstrare velit; tamen
aspice si quid
Et nos quod cures proprium fecisse,
loquamur.—*Horace*.**

Yet hear what an unskilful friend can say:
As if a blind man should direct your way;
So I myself, though wanting to be taught,
May yet impart a hint that's worth your thought.

Discere docendo.

To learn through teaching.

Discessionem facere.

To divide the House.

Discipulus est prioris posterior dies.

(Each succeeding day is the scholar of the preceding.) The experience of one day is a guide for the conduct of the next.

Discum audire quam philosophum.

(To listen to a quoit rather than to a philosopher.) To prefer trifles to serious talk.

Disjecta membra.

Scattered limbs, or members.*

Distrahit animum librorum multitudine.

(A multitude of books distracts the mind.) Indiscriminate reading is unprofitable to the mind.

**Diu apparandum est bellum, ut vincas
celeriter.—*Publius Syrus*.**

You ought to make long preparations for war, in order that you may more quickly conquer.

Diversos diversa juvant.

Different things please different men.
He that wishes to become rich, also wishes to become so quickly.

Divide et impera.

(Divide and govern.) The despot maintains his own position by playing one rival faction against another.

**Divina natura dedit agros, ars humana
ædificavit urbes.—*Varron*.**

(God gave us the country, the skill of man has built the town.) God made the country, and man made the town.
—*Cowper*.

Divina particula auræ.

The Divine spirit (in man).

Docendo disco.

I learn by teaching others.

Doce ut discas.

Teach, that you may learn.

**Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant :**

Yet the best blood by learning is refined,
And virtue arms the solid mind;
Whilst vice will stain the noblest race,
And the paternal stamp efface.

**Utcumque defecere mores,
Dedecorant bene nata culpæ —*Horace*.**

—*Oldisworth*.

Dolium volvitur.

(A cask is easily moved.) A weak man is easily turned.

Dolus versatur in generalibus.

(Fraud lurks in generalities.) Be definite.

Domine, dirige nos.

O Lord, direct us.

* Horace speaks of the *disjecti membra poeta*,—"the limbs of the dismembered poet"—saying, that you can appreciate the greatness of good poets, even in short quotations from their works.

Domino (*or.* Deo) optimo maximo
(D.O.M.).

Dominus illuminatio mea.

Dominus providabit.

Dominus videt plurimum in rebus suis.

Domus et placens uxor.

Donec eris felix, multos numerabis
amicos :

Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

—*Ovid.*

Dono dedit *or* Dat, donat, dicat.

Dormit secure, cui non est functio curae.

Dos est magna parentium virtus.

Dramatis personæ.

Duabus ancoris fultus
Duabus niti ancoris.

Duabus sellis sedere.

Dicit amor patriæ.

Dulce ocellum inexpertis.

Dulce domum.

Dulce est desipere in loco.—*Horace.*

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori :
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
Nec parcit imbellis juventae
Poplitibus timidoque tergo.—*Horace.*

Dulce quod utile.

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.—*Horace.*

To the Lord God, the supreme and
mighty ruler of the world.*

The Lord is my light.

The Lord will provide.

The master has the keenest eye in his
own affairs.

A house and pleasing wife.

While you are prosperous you will have
plenty of friends; but when your sky
is cloudy, you will be left to yourself.

(He gave *or* gives, presents, dedicates.)
An inscription often written in pre-
sentation books before the name of
the giver.

(He who has no anxious duties, sleeps
well.) Far from court, far from care.

The virtue of parents is a great dowry.
(The persons of the drama.) The
characters.

(To ride at two anchors.) To be in har-
bour.) To have two strings to one's
bow.

(To sit in two saddles.) To hold with
the hare and run with the hounds.
To play a double game.

The love of country leads me.

War is magnificent to those who never
tried it.

(Sweet homeward.)†

(It is sweet to unbend on proper occa-
sions.) To play the fool, to lay aside
one's wisdom and gravity. A little
nonsense now and then is relished by
the wisest men.

It is sweet and glorious to die for one's
country.

How bless'd is he who for his country
dies,
Since death pursues the coward as he
flies;

The youth in vain would fly from fate's
attack

With trembling knees and terror at his
back.—*Swift.*

What is useful is sweet.

I shall continue to love my sweetly
smiling and sweetly speaking Lalage.

* This is the motto of the Benedictine Order, which is familiar owing to the fact that the abbreviated form of it is written on the label of the famous Bénédicte liqueur. This liqueur is manufactured at Fécamp, in Normandy.

† The opening words of the Winchester College song, given at end of term.

Dis aliter dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.
—*Virgil.*

Dis,
Dulcis et alta quies, placideque similima morti.—*Virgil.*

Dum deliberamus quando incipendum,
incipere jam serum fit.—*Quintilian.*

Dum fata sinunt, vivite læti.—*Seneca*

Dum fortuna fuit.

Dum loquor, hora fugit.—*Ovid.*

Dummodo risum
Excusat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcer
amico.—*Horace.*

Dum relego, scripsisse pudet.

Dum spiro, spero.

Dum tacent, clamant.

Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerate
labores:

Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.
—*Ovid.*

Dum vita est, spes est.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria
currunt.

Dum vivimus, vivamus.

Duo cum faciunt idem, non est idem.

Duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare.

Duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum
capit.

Duplici spe uti.

Dura mater.

Dura molli saxa cavantur aquâ.

Durante bene placito.

(And, as he dies, his thoughts revert to
his beloved Argos.) The dying man
thinks of the home of his childhood.

Sleep calm and deep, most like to
tranquil death.

(While we are considering when to
begin, it is already becoming too late
to begin.) While the doctors deliberate
the patient dies.

(Be merry while fate permits.) Eat,
drink, and be merry, for to-morrow
we die.

As long as fortune lasted.

Time is flying while I speak.

(Provided he can raise a laugh, he will
not spare the feelings of a friend.) Better
waste your wit than lose your
friend.

While I am reading my compositions
over again, I am ashamed of having
written them.

Whilst I breathe, I hope.

(Though they keep silence, they cry
aloud.) Their silence speaks louder
than words.

Work hard while you have youth and
strength; for soon weak old age will
creep on you with silent tread.

While there is life, there is hope.

(While striving to shun one vice, fools
run into its opposite.) Fools are ever
in extremes.

Whilst we live, let us live.

(When two persons do the same thing,
it is not the same thing.) No two
persons do the same thing in an
exactly similar manner.

(To whitewash two walls from one pot.)
To kill two birds with one stone.

(He that follows two hares, catches
neither.) Too many irons in the
fire.

(To have a double hope.) To have two
strings to one's bow.

The outer membrane covering the brain.

(Hard stones are hollowed by soft
water.) Continual droppings will
wear away a stone.

(During our good pleasure.) The con-
ditions under which certain official
positions are given by the Crown.

Duro flagello mens docetur rectius.

(By scourging the mind is trained aright.) Suffering is a stern teacher, but a good one.

Durum telam est necessitas.

Necessity is a hard weapon.

Dux femina facti.

(A woman was the originator of the deed.) There's a woman at the bottom of it.—*Cherchez la femme.*

Dux vitæ ratio.

The guide of life is common sense.

Ea libertas est, quæ pectus purum et
firmum gestitat.—*Ennius*

(True liberty consists in the possession of a pure and steadfast heart.)

If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.—*Lovelace.*

Eamus quo dicit fortuna.

Let us go where fortune leads.

Eandem cantilenam recinere.

To keep on singing the same old song.

Ea sub oculis posita negligimus : pro-
ximorum incuriosi, longinqua sec-
tantur.—*Pliny the Younger.*

(We neglect the things that are before our eyes, and, taking no interest in what is within reach, we go in quest of everything remote.) We ignore the beauties of our own land and are too eager to visit foreign countries, because distance lends enchantment to the view.

Ecce homo.

Behold the man.*

Ecce iterum Crispinus!

(Lo, Crispin again!) I revert to the topic I have dealt with so often already.

Ecce signum.

Behold the sign ; here is the proof.

Iuditio princeps.

A first edition of a book.

Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.

Riches, which are incentives to evil courses, are dug out of the ground.

—*Ovid.*

(To snatch food from the flames.) To be utterly desperate.†

Ecce flammâ petere cibum.—*Terence.*

(I talk of cheese, and you of chalk.) We are at cross-purposes.

Ego de caseo loquor, tu de cretâ

My king and I.

respondes.

I consider the woman who has lost her modesty, lost indeed.

Ego et rex meus.

(I myself pardon myself.) I am on the best of terms with myself.

Ego illam perisse puto cui periit pudor.

I neither see what art can do without natural talent, nor natural talent without artistic training ; each requires the aid of the other, and united they assist one another to reach the desired goal of success.

...*Plautus.*

Egomet mihi ignosco.—*Horace.*

Ego nec studium sine divite venâ
Nec rude, quid possit, video ingenium :
alterius sic

Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat
amicie.—*Horace.*

* The words of Pilate to the Jews at the trial of Christ. Hence pictures representing the Saviour wearing the crown of thorns, bear this title.

† The Romans used to throw food on the funeral pyres, where the bodies of the dead were burning. Only starving folk would be likely to wish for this food.

Ego spēm pretio non emo.—*Terence.*

Ego sum rex Romanus et super grammaticam.

Egregii mortalis altique silenti.

Eheu ! fugaces labuntur anni !
Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni; nec pietas moram
Rugis et instanti senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti.—*Horace.*

Ejusdem farinæ.

Ejusdem generis.
Elephantem ex muscā facis.

E libris or ex libris.

Elixir vitæ.

Emeritus.

Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

Empta dolore docet experientia.

E multis paleis paulum fructus collegi.

Eus rationis.

Eodem collyrio omnibus mederi.

Eo magis præfulgebat, quod non videbatur.—*Tacitus.*

Eo nomine.

Epicuri de grege porcus.

Episcopatus non est artificium transi-
gendæ vitæ.—*St. Augustine.*

Epithalamium.

E pluribus unum.

(I am not giving cash for hōpēs.) No pig in a poke for me.

I am the king of the Romans, and am superior to rules of grammar.*

A man of uncommon silence and reserve.

Alas ! the years glide fleeting by.
Alas ! friend Postumus, the fleeting years glide away ; nor will reverence towards the gods stay the advance of wrinkled old age, or of invincible death.

(Of the same flour.) Of the same kidney.

Of the same kind, or sort.

(You are making an elephant out of a fly.) You are making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

From the books of ; part of the library of.

(The quintessence of life.) A cordial or potion that prolongs life.

A veteran who has received his discharge. A title of honour given to some professors in certain universities, &c.

(Learning) softens manners, and does not permit men to be rude.

(Experience bought by pain teaches us a lesson.) A burnt child dreads the fire.

(From much straw I have gathered but little fruit.) Much cry and little wool.

A creature of reason.

(To cure all diseases with the same salve.) To play the quack.

(He was all the more impressive, because he was not seen.) He was conspicuous by his absence.

On this account ; for this cause.

(A hog from the drove of Epicurus.) A glutton.

(The office of bishop is not a mere device for passing life.) It is the duty of a bishop to set an example of diligence to his subordinates.

Song or poem delivered at a marriage.
One out of many.

* The reply of the Emperor Sigismund, at the Council of Constance, to the cardinal who ventured to correct the Emperor's Latin.

Erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.

(To raise their countenances boldly to the stars.) To hold up their heads like free men.

Ergo.

Ergo sollicitæ tu causa, pecunia, vitæ es,
Per te immaturum mortis adimus iter.
—*Propertius.*

Therefore.

Money, thou art the cause of the anxieties of life, and through thee we go down to the grave before our time.

Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque
tyrannis.

He snatched the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from the tyrants.*

Errare est humanum.

To err is human.

Errare malo cum Platone.

(I prefer to be in the wrong in Plato's company.) Follow the wise few rather than the vulgar many.

Esse oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut
edas.—*Cicero.*

We ought to eat in order to live, not live in order to eat.

Esse quam videri.

To be, rather than seem to be.

Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia.
—*Horace.*

Let brevity dispatch the rapid thought.

Est deus in nobis.—*Ovid.*

(God is within us.) Ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost.

Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta
noverca.

For at home I have a father and an unjust stepmother.

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique
fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere
rectum.—*Horace.*

(There is a medium in all things; there are, in fact, certain bounds, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist.) Extremes of any kind are liable to lead to bigotry and tyranny.

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.
—*Pliny the Elder.*

It is the nature of a man to long for novelty.

Estne Dei sedes nisi terra et pontus et
aer

Is there any dwelling of God save the earth, the sea, the air, the heavens,

Et cœlum et virtus? Superos quid
quærimus ultia?

and virtue? Why, then, do we seek a God beyond? The Deity is to be

Jupiter est quodcunque vides, quo cunque
moveris.—*Lucan.*

found in everything your eyes can see, and in every place whither your feet can go.

Esto perpetua.

Be thou perpetual.†

Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper
amicis.—*Juvenal.*

Adopt the popular plan; keep your riches for yourself, and be niggardly to your friends.

Est pii Deum et patriam diligere.

It is the part of a good man to love God and his country.

Est proprium stultitiae aliorum cernere
vitia, oblisci suorum.

It is a peculiarity of fools to perceive the faults of others, but to forget their own.

* These words appeared on the medal struck in honour of Benjamin Franklin, when he was the Ambassador of the United States of America to France. The former part of the inscription refers to Franklin's scientific discoveries, the latter to his successful efforts in promoting the independence of his country.

† The dying words of Father Paul Sarpi, expressing a hope for the future prosperity of Venice, his native state.

Est quædam flere voluptas ;
Expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor.

—Ovid.

Est quoque cunctarum novitas carissima
rerum.

Esurienti ne occurras.

^I Et cætera.

^{ad}cus et pretium recti.

^Et ego in Arcadiâ.
^s et

E tenui casâ sâpe vir magnus exit.

Et hoc genus omne.

Etiam oblivisci quod scis interdum
expedit.

Etiam sapientibus cupidio gloriæ novis-
sima exuitur.—*Tacitus*.

Etiam si Cato dicat.

Et nunc et semper.

Et qui nolunt occidere quenquam, posse
volunt.—*Juvenal*.

Et sceleratis sol oritur.—*Senecca*.

Et sequentia.

Et servata fides perfectus amorque
ditabunt.

Et sic de similibus.

Et tu, Brute.

Et vitam impendere vero.

Eundem calceum omni pedi induere.

Everso succurrere saeculo.

Ex abusu non arguitur in usum.

Ex acervo.

Ex adverso.

There is a kind of pleasure in weeping,
for grief is assuaged and removed by
tears.

Novelty is the most delightful of all
things.

(Do not encounter a hungry man.)
Durum telum necessitas.

And the rest ; and so on.

Both the ornament and the reward of
uprightness.

(I, too, have been in Arcadia.) I am
an idealist.

(From an humble cottage a hero often
springs.)

(And everything of the kind.) All this
sort of thing ; persons of this class.

It is sometimes expedient to forget, to
fail to recollect, what you know.

(The love of fame is the last weakness
which even the will puts off.) That
last infirmity of noble minds.

—Milton.

(Even if Cato were to say so.) Even if
a man as truthful as Cato were to tell
me, I should not believe it.

Now and ever.

Even those who do not wish to kill
another would gladly have the power
to do so.

(The sun shines even on the wicked.)
He maketh the sun to rise on the
evil and on the good, and sendeth
rain on the just and on the unjust.

—St. Matthew.

And what follows.

Tried faith and perfect love will enrich.

And so of similar things.

You, too, Brutus.*

To stake one's life on the truth.

(To put the same shoe on every foot.)
Every shoe fits not every foot.

(To succour the down-thrown age, or
times.) To be a saviour of society.

No argument against the use of a thing
can be drawn from the abuse of it.

Out of a heap.

From the opposite side ; in opposition.

* The traditional dying words of Cæsar, when Brutus stabbed him. There seems to be no real evidence that these words were ever spoken, and, like Wellington's "Up guards and at 'em," they belong to the category of things that ought to have been said.

Ex animo.	Heartily, sincerely.
Ex arenâ funiculum nectis.	(You are for making a rope of sand.) You are engaged in an impossible task.
Ex auribus cognoscitur asinus.	An ass is known by his ears.
Ex capite.	Out of one's head; from memory.
Ex cathedrâ.	(From the chair.) With authority, real or supposed.*
Excelsior.	Higher; aiming at higher achievements.
Exceptio probat regulam.	The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis	The due exceptions being made.
Excitari non hebescere.	To be spirited, not inactive.
Ex concesso.	From what has been granted, or admitted (by an opponent).
Excursus.	A sally; a digression; a special disquisition.
Ex dono Dei.	By or from the gift of God.
Exeat.	(Let him depart.) The leave given for temporary absence from a school or college.
Qui vult esse pius; virtus et summa potestas Non coeunt.— <i>Lucan.</i>	Exeat aulâ Let him who would be virtuous shun the courts of kings; for virtue and regal power seldom go hand in hand.
Exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius; Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens Poscit diruere, et innumerabilis Annorum series, et fuga temporum. — <i>Horace.</i>	I have raised a monument more enduring than one of brass, and loftier than the pyramids of kings; a monument which shall not be destroyed by the consuming rain, nor by the mad rage of the north wind, nor by the countless years and flight of ages.†
Exemplaria Graeca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ. — <i>Horace.</i>	(Study diligently the writings of the Greeks both day and night.) Give your days and nights to the Greek authors.
Exempli gratia (e.g. or ex. gr.).	By way of example.
Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus.	We live more by example than by reason.
Exemplumque Dei quisque est in imagine parvâ	(Every man is in a small degree the image of God.) God made man after his own image.
Exercitatio optimus est magister.	(Practice is the best master.) Practice makes perfect.
Exeunt omnes.	All retire.
Ex side fortis.	Strong through faith.
Ex granis fit accervus.	(Many grains make a heap.) Every little helps.

* A cathedral is so called because it contains the *cathedra*, the throne, or official chair of the bishop of the diocese.

† Horace concludes the third book of his Odes with this proud prophecy of the permanent quality of his work, intending it to be his last word as a poet. He was afterwards induced to add a fourth book to the Odes.

Ex hoc malo proveniat aliquod bonum.
Ex hypothesi.

From this evil some good may issue.
According to the hypothesis; according to the supposition assumed to be true.

Exigitur enim jam ab oratore etiam poeticus decor. —*Tacitus.*

An orator is expected to have a poetic style of diction.

Exigui numero, sed bello viva virtus. —*Virgil.*

Small in number, but full of courage in war.

Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri. —*Virgil.*

From that time the fortunes failed and took a backward course.

Exitus acta probat.

(The issue proves deeds.) All's well that ends well. The evening crowns the day.

Ex longinquo.

From a great distance.

Ex mero motu.

Of his own accord; spontaneously.

Ex nihilo nihil fit:

Nothing comes of nothing.*

Ex officio.

By virtue of his office.

Exordium.

An introduction; the opening words.

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor. —*Virgil.*

May some avenger arise from my bones.†

Ex parte.

On one side only.

Ex pede Herculem.

(Hercules from his foot.) Judge of the whole from a part, as you can guess the size of Hercules from seeing only his foot.

**Expende Hannibalem; quot libras in
duce summo invenies.** —*Juvenal.*

Weigh the dust of Hannibal. How many pounds will you find in that great leader?‡

Experientia docet.

Experience teaches.

Experientia stultorum magistra.

Experience is the mistress of fools.

Experimentum crucis.

(The experiment or trial of the cross.) A bold and dangerous experiment.

Expertio crede.

(Trust one that has tried.) Believe one that has had experience.

Expertus metuit.

(Having had experience, he feared it.) The burnt child dreads the fire.

Explorant adversa viros.

Adversity tries men.

Ex post facto.

From something done afterwards; retrospective.

* The dictum of Lucretius, who, in his *De Rerum Natura*, declares the world to have been created by the fortuitous union of atoms falling from space.

† The poet puts these words into the mouth of Dido, the Carthaginian queen, who utters them when she is deserted by her lover, Æneas. Virgil thus makes the victories of Hannibal over the descendants of Æneas to be an act of poetic justice. These words have been quoted on many historic occasions. They were uttered by Diego Leon, the Spanish General, who was shot by order of Espartero in 1841, to the soldiers who carried out the execution. Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons also quoted these words with great effect in his notable speech on the Reform Bill of 1866.

‡ Compare:—

“ Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away;
O, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw.”

—Shakespeare.

Ex professd.
Ex proposito.
Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.

Extant recte factis præmia.
Ex tempore.

Extra muros.
Extrema gaudii luctus occupat.
Extremis malis extrema remedia.

Ex ungue leonem.
Ex uno discit omnes.
Ex utrâque parte.
Ex voto.

Fabas inducit fames.
Faber compedes, quas fecit ipse, gestet.
Faber est quisque fortunæ suæ.

Facetiae.
Facetiæ apud præpotentes in longum memoria est.

Facies tua computat annos.—*Juvenal.*
Facile est imperium in bonis.—*Plautus.*
Facile est inventis addere.

Facile princeps.
Facilis descensus Averno,
Sed revocare gradus superasque evadere ad auras
Hoc opus, hic labor est.—*Virgil.*
Facilius crescit quam inchoatur dignitas.—*Luberius.*

Facinus, quos inquinat, æquat.

Professedly.
By design ; of set purpose.
(An image of Mercury cannot be made out of every piece of wood.) You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear ; or a horn of a pig's tail.

The rewards of good deeds endure.
Without premeditation ; without preparation ; off-hand.

Beyond the walls.
(Grief follows close upon joy.) No joy without annoy.
(Extreme evils require extreme remedies.) Desperate diseases require prompt remedies.

By his claw one knows the lion. *Ex pede Herculem.*
From one you may learn all.
On both sides.
According to vow, in consequence of a vow.

(Hunger sweetens beans.) To the hungry man everything is sweet.
Let the smith himself wear the fetters he forged.

(Every man is the architect of his own fortune.) Fortune helps those that help themselves.

Jests ; witty and pleasant sayings.
(The powerful have long memories for jests.) Laugh with a king, but never at him.

(Your face shows your years.) There is no need to ask your age.

It is an easy task to rule good men.

(It is easy to add to things invented.) To improve an invention.

The acknowledged chief ; an easy first
The descent to the nether world is easy, but to retrace one's steps thence and to regain the air above, this is the toil, this the laborious task.

(It is easier to add to a dignity when won, than it is to gain it in the first instance.) Nothing succeeds like success.

Guilt places on a level those whom it contaminates.

Faciſ de necessitate virtutem.

—*St. Jerome.*

Facit indignatio versum.

You are making a virtue of necessity.

Factotum.

(Indignation produces the verse.) Anger makes even dull wits bright. Glowing coals sparkle oft.

A do-all, a general agent, servant, or deputy.

Tell me.

The dregs, scum, of the people.

(Path of declining days.) The course of an obscure, humble life.

In truth they err who think, if monarch's sway

Doth rule the land, 'tis slavish to obey;

For good kings' subjects have their liberty,

And, more than all men, they are truly free.

Fallitur egregie quisquis sub principe credit

Servitium; nunquam libertas gratior exstat

Quam sub rege pio.—*Claudian.*

A charge of forgery.

False in one point, false in every point.

(Injuries to reputation are too great to be estimated.)

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,

Is the immediate jewel of their souls.

—*Shakespeare.*

(It is not easy to repair a character when falling.) Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

Nothing travels more swiftly than scandal.

To extend one's fame by deeds.

Fame lives for ever.

Speak and act.

Speak what you think.

The hotch-potch, or miscellaneous contents of the little book.

A bundle of rods and an axe, carried before the highest Roman magistrates, and indicating their power to scourge and behead criminals.

A small bundle, packet, parcel.

It is allowable to learn even from an enemy.

(The Fates oppose.) The thing is impossible.

The Fates lead the willing, and drag the unwilling.

He that shuns judgment acknowledges his crime.

Wisdom is stronger than fate.

Famæ laboranti non facile succurritur.

Fama malum quo non aliud velocius ullum.—*Virgil.*

Famam extendere factis.

Fama semper vivit.

Fare, fac.

Fare quæ sentias

Farrago libelli.

Fasces.

Fasciculus.

Fas est ab hoste doceri.

Fata obstant.

Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt.

Fatetur facinus, qui judicium fugit.

Fato prudentia major.

Favete linguis.

Fax mentis incendium gloriae.

Felices sequeris, Mors, miseros fugis.
—Seneca.

Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis,
Supremâ citius solvet amor die.
—Horace.

Felicitas habet multos amicos.

Feliciter sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit.
—Plautus.

Felicitum multi cognati.

Felix est qui sorte suâ contentus vivit.

Felix qui nihil debet.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere
causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorable fa-
tum,
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acher-
ontis avari.—Virgil.

Felix se nescit amari.—Lucan.

Felo de se.

Ferae naturae.

Fere libenter homines id, quod volunt,
credunt.—Cæsar.

Fere totus mundus exercet histionem.
—Petronius Arbiter.

Feriunt summos fulmina montes.

Ferrum ferro acuitur.

Fervet olla, vivit amicitia.

Fervet opus.

Fessus viator.

(Favour with your tongues.) Avoid uttering any ill-omened word to interrupt the religious rite. Maintain a holy silence.

The passion of glory is the torch of the mind.

Death, thou pursuest the fortunate, but leavest the wretched in their misery.

Thrice happy they, whom an indissoluble union binds together, and whom love, unimpaired by angry complainings, does not separate before the last day.

(Happiness has many friends.) In time of prosperity friends will be plenty.

(That man gets experience in a pleasant fashion, who gains it from another's dangers.) Better learn fræ your neighbours' scathe than fræ your ain.

Rich people have many relations.

Happy is the man who lives content with his own lot.

(Happy he who owes nothing.) Out of debt, out of danger.

Happy is the man who has been able to learn the causes of created things, and has put under his feet all fears and unyielding Fate, and has heeded not the noise of Death's devouring stream.

(A prosperous man does not know that he possesses friends.) Adversity tests friendships.

(A felon upon himself.) A suicide.

Of a wild nature.

People are generally willing to believe that a thing is true, when they wish it to be so.

Almost the whole world practises the art of acting.

All the world's a stage.

And all the men and women merely players.—Shakespeare.

(Thunderbolts strike the tops of mountains.) Huge winds blow on high hills.

Iron sharpens iron

(While the pot boils, friendship endures.) The man who gives good dinners has plenty of friends.

The work thrives.

A weary traveller.

Festina lente.

(Hasten slowly.) Forward, but not too fast.*

Festinatio tarda est.

(Haste is slow.) The greater hurry, the worse speed. He who is hasty fishes in an empty pond.

Fiat.

(Let it be done.) A peremptory order. God's will be done.

Fiat Dei voluntas.

(Let the experiment be tried of a worthless body.) Try your skill in gilt first, and then in gold.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.

* Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.

Let there be light.

Fiat lux.
Ficta omnia celeriter, tanquam flosculi decidunt, nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum.—*Cicero*.

Everything that is false, like short-lived flowers, quickly perishes, nor can anything that is untrue endure for a long time.

Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris.—*Horace*.

(Fictions to please should wear the face of truth.)

Ficus ficus, ligonem ligonem vocat.
Fide abrogatā, omnis humana societas tollitur.—*Livy*.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.—*Shakespeare*.

Fide et amore.

He calls figs figs, and a spade a spade. If you abolish confidence between man and man, every human bond of union is broken.

Fide et fiduciā.

By faith and love.

Fidei coticula crux.

By faith and confidence.

Fidei defensor (F.D.).

The cross is the touchstone of faith.

Fidelius rident tuguria.

Defender of the Faith.

Fidem qui perdit perdere ultra nil potest.—*Publius Syrus*.

(The laughter in cottages is the most genuine.) Free from greatness, free from care.

Fide, non armis.

He who loses his good faith, has nothing further to lose.

Fides ante intellectum.

By faith, not by arms.

Fides et justitia.

(Faith before intellect or understanding.) The pupil must accept without questioning his master's instructions.

Fides non timet.

Fidelity and justice.

Fides Punica.

Faith has no fear.

Fides servanda est.

Punic (or Carthaginian) faith; treachery.†

Fides unde abiit, eo nunquam reddit.

We must keep our plighted word

—*Publius Syrus*.

Trust, when once lost, never returns.

* A favourite maxim of Augustus Cæsar.

† The Romans were very fond of accusing the Carthaginians of perfidy, an accusation in which there appears to have been as little truth as there is in *Perfidie Albion*, which our Gallic neighbours are pleased to apply to us.

idus Achates.
idus et audax.
ieri curavit (F. C.).

ieri facjas (Fi. Fa.).

igulus figulo invidet, faber fabro.

ilius nullius.
iñem respice.
inis coronat opus.
inis Poloniae.
it via vi:
lagrante bello.
lagrante delicto.

lamma fumo est proxima.—*Plautus*.

lamma per incensas citius sedetur
aristas.—*Propertius*.
lebile ludibrium.

lectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta
movebo.—*Virgil*.

lecti, non frangi.
loreat Etona!
loriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia
libant.—*Lucretius*.
luvius cum mari certas.

cenum habet in cornu, longe fuge.

lons et origo.
lons malorum
lorma bonum fragile est.
lorma flos, fama flatus.

(Faithful Achates.) A faithful friend.*
Faithful and intrepid.

(Caused it to be made.) A common
inscription added to the name of the
person who has designed some monu-
ment or other edifice.

(Cause it to be done.) A writ em-
powering a sheriff to levy execution
on the goods of a debtor.

(The potter envies the potter, the black-
smith the blacksmith.)

Two of a trade never agree.

A son of nobody; a bastard.

Look to the end.

The end crowns the work.

The end of Poland.†

Force finds a way.

During hostilities.

In the commission of the crime; red-
handed.

(Flame is smoke's kinsman.) There is
no smoke without fire.

Sooner could flames be quenched when
they spread among the standing corn.

A deplorable mockery; deriding an
estimable thing.

If I cannot influence the gods of heaven,
I will stir up Acheron itself. If
Heaven refuses help, I will seek the
powers of Hell, in order to accomplish
my purpose.

To be bent, not to be broken.

May Eton flourish!

As bees taste of every flower that blooms
within the glades.

(You, a river, are contending with the
ocean.) You are imitating the ways
of those richer than yourself.

(He has hay on his horn; keep at a safe
distance.) Like a dangerous animal;
as an angry bull.‡

The source and origin.

The fountain, source of evils.

(Beauty is a blessing easily lost.) Beauty
is only skin-deep.

Beauty is a flower, Fame a breath.

* The constant companion of *Eneas*, the Trojan hero in *The Aeneid*.

† Kosciusko is said to have exclaimed *Finis Poloniae*, when he was captured by the Russians
in 1794, but he denied ever uttering these words.

‡ The Romans, to warn passers-by, fastened a wisp of hay on the horn of a dangerous bull.

Formam quidem ipsam, Marce fili, et tanquam faciem honesti vides: quæ si oculis cerneretur, mirabiles amores (ut ait Plato) excitaret sapientiæ.

—*Cicero*

Formidabilior cervorum exercitus duce leone quam leonum cervo.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit; Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.—*Virgil.*

Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.

Fortem posce animum.

Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatiū vitæ extremum inter munera ponat,

Naturæ.—*Juvenal.*

Fortes fortuna juvat.

Forti et fideli nil difficile.

Fortior est qui se, quam qui fortissima mœnia vincit.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.

Fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur.—*Cicero.*

Fortis et fidelis.

Fortiter in re.

Fortitudine et prudentiâ.

Fortitudo et justitia invictæ sunt.

Fortunæ cetera mando.

Fortunæ filius.

Fortuna favet satuis.

Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.
—*Martial.*

Fortunam velut tunicam, magis cinnam proba, quam longam.

—*Apuleius.*

Fortuna, nimium quem fovet, stultum facit,

You see, my son Marcus, virtue as if it were embodied, which if it could be made the object of sight, would (as Plato says) excite in us a wonderful love of wisdom.

An army of stags led by a lion is more formidable than an army of lions led by a stag.

Perhaps it may one day be a pleasure to remember these sufferings; bear up against them, and reserve yourself for more prosperous days.

Perhaps better days may be in store for the unfortunate.

(Pray for a strong will.) O well for him whose will is strong.—*Tennyson.*

Pray for a strong will, and a heart so fearless of death, that it will count the closing hours of life among the gifts of Nature.

Fortune helps the brave.

Nothing is difficult to the faithful and brave.

(More valiant is he that conquers himself than he that takes the most strongly fortified city.) He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.

The brave may fall, but cannot yield.

A man of firm and courageous character ought not to be over-anxious in critical times, nor ought he to allow himself to be jostled and knocked off the step, as the saying goes.

Brave and trustworthy.

With firmness in action.

By fortitude and prudence.

Fortitude and Justice are invincible.

(I commit the rest to Fortune.) I cannot think of any better precautions or arrangements.

A child of fortune; a favourite son of fortune.

Fortune favours fools.

Fortune gives too much to many, enough to none.

Judge your fortune as you judge a coat; look not at the size of it, but see that it fits.

When Fortune caresses a man too much, she makes him a fool.

Fortuna opes auferre; non animum,
potest.

(Fortune can take away wealth but not courage.) A man of strong mind rises superior to all the changes of fortune.

Fortuna sequatur.

Let fortune follow. Good luck to the project!

Fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!

Only too happy were they but sensible of the blessings they enjoy!

Fortuna vitrea est; tum, cum splendet,
frangitur.—*Publius Syrus.*

Fortune is made of brittle glass; when it shines the most, it is shattered.

Fragrat post funera virtus.

Virtue smells sweet after death.

Frangas non flectes.

You may break, you cannot bend me.

Frangas miser, calamos, vigilataque
• proelia dele.—*Juvenal.*

(Break your pens, poor wretch, and destroy the records of your sleepless toil.) Advice to the would-be poet starving in his garret.

Fraus est celare fraudem.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Frons prima decipit multos.

(The first view deceives many.) Second thoughts are best.

Fronti nulla fides.

(There is no trusting to appearances.) All that glitters is not gold.

Fruges consumere nati.

Men born to consume the fruits of the earth.

Frustra laborat qui omnibus placere
studet.

He labours in vain who tries to please everybody.

Frustra vitium vitaveris illud
Si te alio pravum detorseris.—*Horace.*

It is vain for you to shun one vice, if in your depravity you rush into another.

Fugaces labuntur anni.

The years glide fleeting on.

Fugam fecit.

He has absconded.

Fuge magna; licet sub paupere tecto
Reges et regum vitâ præcurrere amicos.

Shun greatness; in the poor man's cottage one may live more happily than princes and friends of princes ever do.

—*Horace.*

By fleeing, men often rush right on their fate.

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur in fata.

The hours fly.

Fugit hora.

(We have been.) We are no more; our day is over.

Fuimus.

Troy has been—is no more.

Fuit Ilium.

Chain'd to her shining car, Fame draws along

Fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru
Non minus ignotos generosis.—*Horace.*

With equal whirl the great and vulgar throng.

(Harmless thunderbolt.) A vain threat.

Fulmen brutum.

The smoke, wealth, and din of Rome.

Fumus et opes strepitusque Romæ.

Having performed his office.

Functus officio.

(Fidelity is the foundation of justice.)

Fundamentum enim est justitiae fides.

The faithful observing of pledges.

—*Cicero.*

Fungar inani munere.

I will discharge a fruitless task.

Fungor vice cotis, acutum

I play the whetstone; useless, and unfit To cut myself, I sharpen others' wit.

Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsois ipsa secandi.—*Horace.*

—*Creech.*

Funiculis ligatum vel puer verberaret.

Even a child may beat a man that's bound.

Furor fit læsa sæpius patientia.

(Patience if too often abused becomes madness.) Fear the anger of a patient man.

Furor loquendi.

An enthusiastic eagerness for speaking.

Furor scribendi.

A mania for writing.

Galeatum sero duelli poenitet.

—*Juvenal.*

(When you have got your helmet on, it is too late to refuse to fight.) Look before you leap.

Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum potest.

Every cock crows loudest on his own dunghill.

Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ.—*Lucan.*

And he rejoices to have made his way by ruin.*

Gaudet tentamine virtus.

Virtue rejoices in trial.

Generosus nascitur non fit.

The gentleman is born and not made.

Genius loci.

The genius of the place; the protecting spirit.

Genus est mortis male vivere.—*Ovid.*

An evil life is a species of death.

Genus immortale manet, multosque per annos

Th' immortal line in sure succession reigns,

Stat fortuna domus, et avi numerantur avorum.—*Virgil.*

The fortune of the family remains, And grandsires' grandsons the long list contains.—*Dryden.*

Genus improbum.

A knavish race.

Genus irritabile vatum.

The irritable race, or tribe, of poets.

Gladiator in arenâ consilium capit.

(The gladiator having entered the lists is taking advice.) *Galeatum sero.*

Gloria est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellenti virtute.—*Cicero.*

Look before you leap.

True glory is the unanimous approbation of good men, for their praise is not bought with money, and they alone are able to estimate real merit at its proper value.

Glory to God in the highest.

Glory to the Father.

Glory is the shadow of virtue.

The same way by different steps.

Greece subdued, captivated her uncivilised conqueror, and imported her arts into unpolished Latium.†

(Tell a hungry Greek to go to heaven, he'll attempt it.) A starving man will promise anything.‡

Gloria in excelsis Deo.

Glory to God in the highest.

Gloria Patri.

Glory to the Father.

Gloria virtutis umbra.

Glory is the shadow of virtue.

Gradu diverso, via una.

The same way by different steps.

Græcia capta serum victorem cepit, et artes

Greece subdued, captivated her uncivilised conqueror, and imported her arts into unpolished Latium.†

Intulit agresti Latio.—*Horace.*

(Tell a hungry Greek to go to heaven, he'll attempt it.) A starving man will promise anything.‡

* The description originally applied to Cæsar, but aptly fits the career of any of the successful political adventurers.

† Rome owed its literature and art almost entirely to the Greeks, who were the models and instructors of the Romans in artistic matters. Even the writing of satire, which the Romans claimed as peculiarly their own, probably owed much to the writers of Greek comedies.

‡ Rome, in the days of the Cæsars, was thronged with Greek freedmen and adventurers, who would stoop to anything in order to gain a living.

Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub
judice lis est. — *Horace.*

Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur,
hora.

Grata testudo.

Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat,
abest.

Gratia gratiam parit.

Gratias agere.

Gratior et pulcro veniens in corpore
virtus.

Gratis anhelans, multa agendo, nihil
agens. — *Phædrus.*

Gratis dictum.

Gratulor quod eum, quem necesse erat
diligere, qualisunque esset, tam
habemus ut libenter quoque diligamus. — *Trebontius.*

Gravamen.

Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis.
— *Publius Syrus.*

Gravis ira regum semper.

Grec totus in agris unius scabie cadit.

Gula plures quam gladius perimit.

Gustus elementa per omnia quærunt
Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus.

— *Juvenal.*

Gutta cavit lapidem non vi sed saepe
cadendo.

Gutta fortunæ præ dolio sapientie.

Habeas corpus.

Habeas corpus ad prosecendum.

Habemus confitentem reum. — *Cicero.*

Habent sua fata libelli.

The grammarians disagree, and the
matter in dispute is still under considera-
tion.

The hour that is not hoped for will be
delightful when it arrives.

The welcome lyre.

(There are no thanks for a kindness
which has been delayed.) He loses
his thanks, who promiseth and de-
layeth.

(Kindness produces kindness.) One
good turn deserves another.

To give thanks.

Even virtue is more fair, when it appears
in a comely person.

Out of breath to no purpose, and
very busy about nothing.

Mere assertion.

I rejoice that the man, whom it was my
bounden duty to love, whatever his
character might be, is so worthy that
my inclination bids me love him.

The thing complained of; what weighs
most heavily against the accused.

Some remedies are worse than the dis-
eases.

The anger of kings is always severe.

(A whole flock perishes in the fields
from the scab of one sheep.) A rotten
sheep affects the whole flock.

Gluttony kills more than the sword.

From all the elements they seek choice
dainties, and no expense debars them
from purchasing the viands they
desire.) The description of the gour-
mands of every age.

The drop hollows the stone not by its
force but by constant dropping.

(A drop of fortune is better than a cask
of wisdom.) An ounce of fortune is
worth a pound of forecast.

(You may have the body.) A writ for
delivering a person from imprison-
ment.

You may have the body in order to pro-
secute.

We have before us a person accused,
who pleads guilty.

Books have their own destiny.

Habeo te loco parentis.

Habet.

Habet et musca splenem.

Habet in adversis auxilia, qui in secundis commodat.—*Publius Syrus.*

Habet natura ut aliarum omnium rerum sic vivendi modum; senectus autem peractio ætatis est tanquam fabulæ. Cujus defatigationem fugere debeamus, præsertim adjunctâ satietate.

—*Cicero.*

Hac mercede placet.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—*Virgil.*

Hæc studia adolescentiam agunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.—*Cicero.*

Hæc nugæ in seria ducent mala.

—*Horace.*

Hærent infixi pectori vultus.—*Virgil.*

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.

Hæreticis non est servanda fides.

Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque impone morem,

Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

—*Virgil.*

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.—*Horace.*

Hannibal ad portas.

Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat,

Res angusta domi.—*Juvenal.*

I love or regard you as a parent.

He has it; he is hit.*

(A fly even has its anger.) Even a worm will turn at last.

He who lends in the day of his prosperity, finds help in his day of adversity.

Life, as well as all other things, hath its bounds assigned by nature; and its conclusion, like the last act of a play, is old age, the fatigue of which we ought to shun, especially when our appetites are fully satisfied.

I am satisfied with these conditions.

To remember these things hereafter will be a pleasure.

These studies (literary pursuits) employ youth, give pleasure to old age, make prosperity more prosperous, are a refuge and a solace in sorrow, amuse us when at home, do not hinder us in our duties abroad, make our nights less lonely, and in our travels and sojournings are our constant companions.

These trifles will lead to serious evils.

Her looks were deep imprinted in his heart.

The deadly spear-shaft sticks to his side. (No faith should be kept with heretics.) That is, with such as claim to think on religious matters for themselves, and refuse the teaching of Roman Catholicism.

This will be thy task; to give the nations peace, to spare the humbled and crush the rebellious.†

(We grant this concession ourselves, and receive in return.) Give and take is a right policy to follow.

(Hannibal is at the gates.) We are in imminent danger.‡

(Those people do not easily emerge from obscurity whose abilities are cramped by narrow means at home.) Slow rises worth by poverty oppressed.

* The cry of the spectators when a gladiator received a fatal blow.

† In these words Virgil describes the imperial destiny of Rome.

‡ The name of Hannibal had been such a terror to the Romans, that *Hannibal ad portas* became a proverb indicating that the country was in peril. Cicero uses the words in one of his diatribes against Antony, whom he regarded as a public enemy.

Haud ignara mali, misericordia succurrere disco.	Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succour the unfortunate.
Haud ignota loquor.	I speak of well-known events.
Haud passibus æquis.	Not with equal steps.
Helluo librorum.	(A glutton of books.) A book-worm.
Hereditis fletus sub personâ risus est.	The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask.
Heu quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!— <i>Ovid.</i>	How in the looks does conscious guilt appear!— <i>Addison.</i>
Hiatus valde deflendus.	A gap, or deficiency, much to be regretted.
Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores.	More Irish than the Irish themselves.
Hic amor, hæc patria est.— <i>Virgil.</i>	My heart is there, for there's my native land.
Hic et ubique.	Here, there, and everywhere.
Hic finis fandi.	Here was an end to the discourse.
Hic funis nihil attraxit.	(This line has taken no fish.) The attempt is a failure.
Hic jacet.	Here lies.
Hic murus aeneus esto, Nil concire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.	(Be this a brazen wall about thee, to be conscious of no guilt, to turn pale at no charge.) Conscious innocence.*
— <i>Horace.</i>	
Hic niger est: hunc tu, Romane, caveto. — <i>Horace.</i>	That man is a knave: Roman, beware of him.
Hic nigrae succus loliginis, hec est Erugo mera. — <i>Horace.</i>	This is the essence of malice, this is pure jealousy.
Hic patet ingenii campus.— <i>Claudian.</i>	Here is a field open to talent.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ.	Hence those tears.
Hinc subita mortes atque intestata senectus.— <i>Juvenal.</i>	(Hence arise sudden deaths, and an intestate old age.) The results of a profligate life.
Hirundinem sub eodem tecto ne habeas.	(Do not have a swallow under the same roof.) Beware of fair-weather friends.
Hoc erat in votis.	This was my wish.
Hoc est Vivere bis, vitâ posse priore frui.	The present joys of life we doubly taste, By looking back with pleasure to the past.
— <i>Martial.</i>	
Hoc indictum volo.	(I wish this unsaid.) I withdraw the statement.
Hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari.— <i>Cicero.</i>	(It is a most important duty to assist another most, when he most needs assistance.) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Hoc opus, hic labor est.	This is the labour, this is the work; this is the great difficulty.
Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum.	(Endure this evil, lest a greater come upon you). Better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of.— <i>Shakespeare.</i>
— <i>Phædrus.</i>	

* Sir Robert Walpole once misquoted these words in the House, and Pulteney wagered a guinea that Walpole's Latin was wrong. The clerk at the table decided in Pulteney's favour, and the guinea was promptly tossed across the floor of the House.

Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione
voluntas.—*Juvenal.*

Hodie, non cras.

Hodie tibi, cras mihi.

Hominem non odi sed ejus vitia.

Homines ad deos nullā re proprius ac-
cedunt, quam salutem hominibus
dando.—*Cicero.*

Homines amplius oculis quam auribus
credunt.

Homines nihil agendo discunt malum
agere.

Homo doctus in se semper divitias
habet.

Homo est sociale animal.—*Seneca.*

Homo extra est corpus suum quum
irascitur.

Homo homini lupus.—*Plautus.*

Homo multarum literarum.

Homo proponit sed Deus disponit.

Homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat
viam,

Quasi de suo lumine lumen accendat,
facit

Nihilo minus ipsi lucet, cum illi
accenderit.—*Ennius.*

Homo qui in homine calamitoso est
misericors meminit sui.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum
puto.—*Terence.*

Homo trium literarum.

Homunculi quanti sunt.—*Plautus.*

Honesta mors turpi vitâ potior.

Honesta paupertas prior quam opes
maleæ.

Honesta quam splendida.

Honora medicum propter necessitatem.

(I wish this, I^o order it, let my wish
stand for reason.) The fact that I
wish it is sufficient argument.

To-day not to-morrow; without pro-
crastination.

Your turn to-day, mine to-morrow.

I hate not the man, but his faults.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so
much as in doing good to their fel-
low-creatures.

Men trust their eyes more than their
ears.

(By doing nothing, men learn to do ill.)
Satan finds some mischief still for
idle hands to do.

A learned man always has riches within
himself.

(Man is a social animal.) Men were
not intended to live alone.

A man when angry is beside himself.

(Man to man is a wolf.) Man's inhu-
manity to man makes countless thou-
sands mourn.—*Burns.*

A man of great learning.

Man proposes, God disposes.

He who shows the right path to one
that has gone astray, lights, so to
speak, the other's lantern from his
own. Yet, though he has given light,
his own doth still burn bright.

(A man who is merciful to the afflicted,
remembers what is due to himself.)
A touch of nature makes the whole
world kin.

I am a man, and deem nothing that
relates to man foreign to my feelings.

(A man of three letters.) A thief.
Latin fū.

What an insignificant creature is man.
An honourable death is preferable to a
base life.

(Poverty with honesty is better than
ill-acquired wealth.) Honesty may
be dear bought, but can never be a
dear pennyworth.

Respectable things rather than splendid
ones.

(Make much of a physician through
necessity.) Honour a physician before
thou hast need of him.

Honores mutant mores. Honor fidelitatis præmium.	Honours alter manners. Honour is the reward of loyalty.
Honos alit artes. Horæ Memento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.— <i>Horace</i> .	Honour nourishes the arts. In a moment's flight Death, or a joyful conquest, ends the fight.— <i>Francis</i> .
Honesco referens. Horribile dictu.	I shudder at the recollection. Horrible to tell.
Hortus siccus. Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter hon- ores.— <i>Virgil</i> .	A collection of dried plants. I wrote these versicles, another carried off the credit of them.*
Hostis honoris invidia. Hostis humani generis.	Envy is the bane of honour. An enemy of the human race.
Humano capiti cervicem equinam jun- gere. Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam Pingere si velit et varias inducere plu- mas.	To put a horse's head on a human body (said of a painter); out of character. If in a picture, Piso, you should see A handsome woman with a fish's tail, Or a man's head upon a horse's neck, Or limbs of beasts, of the most different kinds, Cover'd with feathers of all sorts of birds;
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum Desinat in pisces mulier formosa su- perne; Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici? Credite, Pisones, isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cuius velut ægri somnia. vanæ Fingunter species.— <i>Horace</i> .	Would you not laugh, and think the painter mad? Trust me that book is as ridiculous, Whose incoherent style, like sick men's dreams, Varies all shapes, and mixes all extremes. — <i>Roscommon</i> .
Humanum est errare. Humiles laborant, ubi potentes dissident.— <i>Phædrus</i> .	To err is human. When the great quarrel, the lowly suffer.
Hypotheses non fingo.	(I do not frame hypotheses.) I make no suppositions; I concern myself solely with facts.
Ibidem (<i>Ibid.</i>) Ibi omnis effusus labor.	In the same place. There all the labour was expended (or wasted).
Adprime in vita esse utile, ne quid nimis.— <i>Terence</i> .	(I take to be a principal rule of life, not to be too much addicted to any one thing.) Too much of anything is good for nothing.
Idem quod (<i>i.q.</i>) Idem sonans.	The same as. Sounding alike; having the same sound or meaning.
Id est (<i>i.e.</i>). Id genus omne. Idoneus homo.	That is, that is to say. All persons of that sort. A fit man; a man of known ability.

* See *Sic vos, non nobis*.

Ignavia nemo immortalis factus ; neque quisquam parentis liberis ut æterni forent, optavit ; magis ut boni honestique vitam exigerent.—*Sallust.*

Ignavis semper feriæ sunt.

Ignem ne gladio fodito.

Ignis aurum probat, miseria fortis viros
—*Seneca.*

Ignis fatuus.

Ignoramus.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.

Ignoratio elenchi.

Ignoscas aliis multa, nil tibi.

Ignoscito sæpe aliis, nunquam tibi.

Ignoti nulla cupido.

Ilium fuit.

Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,

Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor. —*Tibullus.*

Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema !

Ille mi par esse Deo videtur,

Ille (si fas est) superare Divos,

Qui sedens adversus, identidem te Spectat et audit.

Dulce ridentem ; misero quod omnes

Eripit sensus mihi, nam simul te,

Lestia, adspexi, nihil est super mi.

—*Catullus.*

Ille potens sui

Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem

Dixisse, 'Vixi.'—*Horace.*

Ille, velut pelagi rupe immota, resistit.

—*Virgil.*

Illi scelerum suorum conscientia cruciati poenas dabunt.

No man ever won undying fame by idleness : no parent has ever wished his children never to die, but rather that they should employ their lives in a good and honourable manner.

(With idlers it is always holiday.) Doing nothing is hard work.

(Stir not the fire with the sword.) Put not fat into the fire.

As fire tests gold, so misery tests brave men.

Will-o'-the-wisp.

(We do not know.) A person who is always pleading ignorance. An ignorant fellow.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

(Ignorance of the refutation.) Missing the point of the argument ; arguing outside the case.

Forgive many things to others, nothing to thyself.

Forgive others often, thyself never.

(No desire is felt for a thing unknown.) Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

Troy has existed, but exists no longer.

Whate'er she does, where'er her steps she bends,

Grace on each action silently attends.

One man receives crucifixion as the reward of his guilt ; another, a crown

Peer for the gods he seems to me

And mightier, if that may be,

Who, sitting face to face with thee,

Can there serenely gaze ;

Can hear thee sweetly speak the while,

Can see thee, Lesbia, sweetly smile,

Joys that from me my senses wile,

And leave me in a maze.

—*Martin.*

Happy he

Self-centred, who each night can say,

My life is lived.—*Conington.*

He, like a rock that billows vainly buffet, stood firm.

(Those who are tortured by the consciousness of guilt will soon be punished.)

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind ;

The thief doth fear each bush an officer.—*Shakespeare.*

Illotis pedibus ingredi.

(To enter with unwashed feet.) To enter a shrine in that state. To treat holy things with scorn.

* Illud maxime rarum genus est eorum, qui aut excellenti ingenii magnitudine, aut praeclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ, aut utrâque re ornati, spatium deliberandi habuerunt, quem potissimum vitæ cursum sequi vellent.

—Cicero.

Illuminati.

The number is especially small of those, who, either by surpassing genius, or by remarkable erudition and knowledge, or by being endowed with either, have enjoyed the opportunity of deciding what path of life they prefer to follow.

Imitatores, servum pecus.

Enlightened ones; scholars.

Immensa est finemque potentia cœli
Non habet, et quicquid Superi voluere,
peractum est.—Ovid.

Servile herd of imitators.

Immersabilis est vera virtus.

The power of heaven is immense and without limit, and whatever the heavenly powers wish, comes to pass.

Imo pectore.

True virtue cannot be overwhelmed.
From the lowest breast; from the bottom of one's heart.

Impedimenta.

Things which impede us; luggage; baggage.

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia
cuique.

Money is always either our master or our slave.

Imperator.

Military commander; Emperor.

Imperium et libertas.

Empire and liberty.*

Imperium in imperio.

A government within a government.

Imperium Trajani, rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire qua velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet.—Tacitus.

The reign of Trajan, those rare and happy days, when you may think what you please, and say what you think.
(Without power over one's self.) Without self-control; passionate.

Impotens sui.

(Let it be printed.) Authority to publish; approval; assent.

Imprimatur.

In the first place.

Imprimis.

With impunity.

Impune.

In the very act.

In actu.

(To fish in the air; to hunt in the sea.) Fish are not to be caught with a bird-call.

In ære piscari; in mare venari.

For ever.

In æternum.

In love are all these ills: suspicions, quarrels,

Suspiciones, inimicitiae, induciae,
Bellum, pax rursus. —Terence.

Wrongs, reconciliations, war and peace again.—Coleman.

In angustiis amici apparent.

Adversity trieth friends.

In arduis virtus.

Virtue in difficulties.

In articulo mortis.

At the point of death.

In banco.

(In bench.) A judge sitting *in banco*, in court, not in chambers.

In bello parvis momentis magni casus
intercedunt.—Caesar.

In war, important events are the results of trivial causes.

In caducum parietem inclinare.	(To lean against a falling wall.) Lean not on a reed.
In camera.	In chamber; in private.
In capite.	In the head; in chief?
Inculta pro certis deputas.	(You reckon the uncertain as certain.) Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
Incessu patuit dea.	Her stately walk showed her to be a goddess.
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis.	(You fall into Scylla in endeavouring to escape Charybdis.) Out of the frying-pan into the fire.*
Incipe; dimidium facti est, cœpisse. Supersit Dimidium: rursum hoc incipe, et effici.— <i>Ausonius</i> .	Begin; to have begun makes the work half done. Half still remains; again begin this, and you will complete the task.
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit. — <i>Virgil</i>	He begins to speak, but breaks off in the midst of his words.
In cœlo quies.	There is rest in heaven.
In commendam.	In trust for a time.
Increduli odimus.	We are sceptical about it and detest the subject.
Includi reddere.— <i>Horace</i> .	(To return to the anvil.) To reconsider and repolish a literary composition.
Inde iræ.	Hence this anger.
Index expurgatorius.	A list of prohibited books.†
Index rerum.	A student's note-book, or catalogue of reference.
In diem (or In horam) vivere.	To live for the day, or the hour; from hand to mouth.
Indocilis pauperiem pati.	A man who has not learnt to endure poverty.
In eadem conditione.	In the same condition or category; under the same circumstances.
In eadem re utilitas et turpitudo esse non potest.— <i>Cicero</i> .	It is impossible for the same conduct to be both expedient and dishonourable.
In equilibrio.	Equally balanced.
In esse.	(In being.) In a state of existence.
Inest et formicæ bilis.	(Even an ant has a temper.) Even a worm will turn.
Inest sua gratia parvis.	(Little things have their value.) Trifles are not to be despised.
In extenso.	(In full.) Without abridgment.
In extremis.	In extreme difficulties; at the last gasp.

* The line of some mediæval writers founded on the account in *The Odyssey*, where Scylla, the rock dwelling of a hideous monster, and Charybdis, a dangerous whirlpool, threatened danger to the ship of Ulysses and his companions. These prodigies were supposed to exist near the Straits of Messina.

† The record of the books forbidden to be read by loyal Roman Catholics is so-called. M. Zola's *Rome*, for example, was recently added to this list by the Pope's advisers.

Infandum, <i>regina</i> , tubes renovare dolorem.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(You command me, O queen, to renew an unspeakable grief.) Said by Æneas, with reference to the destruction of Troy, when requested by Dido to relate the history of the downfall of that city.*
In flagrante delicto.	Taken in the act of committing the offence; red-handed.
In flammam flamas, in mare fundis aqua.	(You are adding flame to the flames, and water to the sea.) You are carrying coals to Newcastle.
In flamnam ne manum injicito.	(Thrust not your hand into the fire.) Don't run into danger with your eyes open.
In fore.	In prospective.
In formâ pauperis.	(As a pauper.) A term applied to the privilege, whereby a man, without means, can obtain the aid of the law. Before the tribunal of conscience.
In foro conscientiae.	Beneath one's dignity.
Infra dignitatem (<i>Infra dig.</i>). Infra tuam pelliculam te contine.	(Content yourself with your own skin.) Do not imitate the ass that puts on the lion's skin.
In futuro.	In the future.
Ingens æquor.	The mighty ocean.
Ingens telum necessitas.	Necessity is a powerful weapon.
Ingentum foribus domus alta superbis Mane salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam.— <i>Virgil.</i>	His lordship's palace view, whose portals proud Each morning vomit forth a cringing crowd.— <i>Warton.</i> †
Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.— <i>Ovid.</i>	Faithful study of the liberal arts softens men's manners and polishes their minds.
Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dicis.	(If you say he is ungrateful you say everything.) Gratitude is the least of virtues, but ingratitude the worst of vices.
Ingratus unus miseris omnibus nocet.	One ungrateful man does an injury to all the wretched.
In gremio legis.	In the lap (or boom) of the law.
In hoc signo spes mea.	In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces.	In this sign thou shalt conquer.‡
Inhumanum verbum est ultio. — <i>Seneca.</i>	Revenge is an inhuman word.
In infinito.	Perpetually.
In initio.	In the beginning.

* Quoted by a Westminster boy to Queen Elizabeth, when she asked him how he liked a birching.

† The poor Roman called on his rich patron every morning, and received a dole for his trouble.

‡ The Emperor Constantine is said to have had a vision of a fiery cross, with these words below, *tau rovva vika*, appearing in the sky. Tradition says that this circumstance led to his conversion to Christianity.

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero.	I prefer the hardest terms, of peace to the most just war.
Injuriae addis contumeliam.	You add insult to injury.
Injuriam qui facturus est jam facit. — <i>Seneca.</i>	He who is about to commit an injury has committed it already.
Injuriarum remedium est oblivio. — <i>Publius Syrus.</i>	The best remedy for injuries is to forget them.
In limine	At the threshold.
In loco parentis.	In the place of a parent.
In magnis et voluisse sat est. — <i>Propertius.</i>	(In great enterprises to have attempted is enough.)
	The virtue lies In the struggle, not the prize. — <i>Monckton Milnes.</i>
In mari aquam quærit.	(He is looking for water in the sea.)
In mediis res.	None so blind as those who will not see.
In mediis rebus.	Into the midst of things.
In medio tutissimus ibis.— <i>Ovid.</i>	In the midst of things; in the very heart of the business.
In mortuâ manu.	Safety lies in a middle course.
In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.	(In a dead hand.)*
In nocte consilium.	Unity in things necessary, liberty in things doubtful, charity in everything.†
In nubibus.	(In the night is counsel.) Night is the mother of thought.
In nullum avarus bonus est, in se pessimus.	In the clouds; befogged.
In occipito quoque oculos habet.	The avaricious man is good to no one, but he is worst to himself.
In oculis civium.	(He has an eye in the back of his head.)
In omni labore emolumentum est.	He has an eye behind him; he is a wary fellow.
Inopî beneficium bis dat qui dat celeriter.	In the eyes of citizens; in the public eye; in public.
Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.— <i>Phædrus.</i>	There is profit in all labour.
In otio et negotio probus.	He who gives quickly to a poor man confers a double benefit on him.
In ovo.	The poor man, who tries to imitate the powerful, is lost.
In pace leones saepe in proelio cervi sunt.	(Upright in business and out of busi- ness.) Upright in every relation of life.
In partibus infidelium.	In the egg; in the inception.
In perpetuam rei memoriam.	Lions in peace are often deer in war.
In perpetuum.	In infidel (<i>i.e.</i> , not Roman Catholic) countries.
	In perpetual memory of the affair.
	In perpetuity; for ever.

* Property left to ecclesiastical bodies in mediæval times was so called, being inalienable.

† A saying generally attributed to St. Augustine, but not to be found in his extant writings.

In pontificali.	In pontificals; in episcopal robes.
In posse.	In a state of possible existence.
In presenti.	At the present time.
In pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores,	Money is now the most prized thing; a good income can buy both lofty rank and friends, while the poor man is everywhere despised.
Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet. —Ovid.	
In primoribus habent, ut aiunt, labris —Cicero.	They have it, to use the common expression, on the tip of their tongue.
In procinctu.	(In readiness.) With loins girded.
In propriâ personâ.	In one's own person.
In puris naturalibus.	In a state of nudity.
Inquinat gregios adjuncta superbiam mores.	The most excellent characters are ruined by the addition of pride.
In re.	In the matter (or estate) of.
In rerum natura.	In the nature of things.
In saecula saeculorum.	For ages of ages; for ever and ever.
Insanire certâ ratione modoque.	(To be mad with definite reason and measure.) There is method in his madness.
Insanus omnis furere credit ceteros.	Every madman thinks everybody else mad.
In scirpo nodum quæris.—Plautus.	(You are looking for a knot in a bulrush.) A needle in a bundle of hay.
In se magna ruunt.	Great things rush against each other.
Insignia.	Distinguishing marks or badges of rank or honour.
In silvam ligna ferre.	(To carry wood to the forest.) To carry coals to Newcastle.
Insita hominibus natura violentiae resistere.—Tacitus.	It is by nature implanted in man to resist oppression.
In situ.	In the situation; in position; at rest.
In statu pupillari.	In the position of a pupil.
In statu quo.	In the former position.
In statu quo ante bellum.	In the same state, posture, or position, as before the war.
In te, Domine, speravi.	In Thee, O Lord, have I trusted.
Integer vita sclerisque purus Non eget arcu.—Horace.	A man of upright life, and pure from guilt, needs no weapon to defend him.
Integra mens augustissima possessio.	Integrity is the noblest possession.
Intemperans adolescentia effetum corpus tradet senectuti.	An intemperate youth will hand down to old age a worn-out body.
In tenebris.	In darkness.
Inter alia.	Among other things.
Inter arma leges silent.	In the midst of arms the laws are silent.
Inter duas sellas, decidium.	Between two stools one falls to the ground.
Interdum et insanire jucundum est.	It is pleasant to play the fool (to relax one's gravity) at times. <i>Dulce est desipere, &c.</i>

Interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis
habent.—*Ovid.*

Interdum speciosa locis, morataque
recte
Fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et
arte,
Valdus oblectat populum, meliusque
moratur,
Quam versus inopes rerum, nugaeque
canoræ.—*Horace.*

Interdum stultus bene loquitur.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi
peccat.—*Horace*

Inter ignes Luna minores.—*Horace.*

Interim.

Inter malleum et incudem.

Inter nos.

Inter pocula.

Interregnū.

In terrorem.

Inter silvas academi quærere verum.
—*Horace.*

In toto.

In transitu.

Intra verba peccare.

Intus et in cute.

I nunc, et versus tecum meditare
canoros.

In utrumque paratus.

In vacuo.

Invendibili merci oportet ultro emp-
torem abducere,

Proba merx facile emptorem reperit,
tametsi in abstruso sit.—*Plautus.*

Inveniam viam aut faciam.

Inveni portum, Spes et Fortuna valete ;
Sat me iusistis, ludite nunc alios.

(Sometimes tears have the weight of
words.) Tears are sometimes more
eloquent than words.

When the sentiments and manners
please,
And all the characters are wrought
with ease,
Your tale, though void of beauty, force,
and art,
More strongly shall delight, and warm
the heart;
Than where a lifeless pomp of verse
appears,
And with sonorous trifles charms our
ears.—*Francis.*

Even a fool sometimes speaks sense.
Sometimes the common people see
aright; sometimes they err.

(As shines) the moon among the lesser
stars.

In the meanwhile.

(Between the hammer and the anvil.)
Between the devil and the deep
sea.

Between ourselves.

Between cups; over a glass.

The time between two reigns.

As a warning.

To search for truth in academic groves.*

In the whole; entirely.

In course of transit.

To offend in words only.

(Within and in the skin.) Inside and
out, thoroughly.

Go now, and practise by thyself
melodious verses.

Prepared for either event.

In empty space, or in a vacuum.

To unsaleable wares it is necessary to
try to tempt the buyer; good wares
easily meet with a purchaser, al-
though they may be hid in a corner.

(If I cannot find a way I will make one.)
I will carry my point at all hazards.

I've reached the harbour, Hope and
Fortune, farewell; you have made
me your plaything long enough; now
mock others †

* The Academus, the famous gymnasium and garden near Athens where Plato taught
Hence originated the name of the Academic school of philosophers.

† Lines written at the end of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*.

In verba magistri.

In veritate triumpho.

Invictus maneo.

Invicēt hōpōrī mēo: ergo invideant
lābōrī, īnnoceñtiae, pērīculis etiam
mēis; quoniam per hēc illūm cēpi.

—Sallust.

In vino veritas.

Invisa nūquām imperia retinēntur diu.

—Seneca.

Invita Minerva.

Ipsa quidem virtus p̄tēm sibi
—Claudian.

Ipsa scientia potestas est. —Bacon.

Ipse dixit.

Ipse semet canit

Ipsissima verba.

Ipsō facto.

Ipsō jure.

Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem superat
maximum.

Iracundus et ingens.

Ira furor brevis est.

Iram qui vincit, hostem superat maxi-
mum.

Iras et verba locant. —Martial.

Irrevocabile verbum.

Irritabis crabrones

Is est honos homini pudico, meminisse
officium suum. —Plautus.

Is mihi videtur amplissimus qui suā
virtute in altiōtem locum pervenit.

—Cicero.

Istuc est sapere, qui, ubi cunque opus
sit, animūm posses flectere. —Terence.

Ita lex scripta est.

(To swear by) the words of a master.

I rejoice in truth.

I remain unconquered.

They envy the distinction I have won ;
let them, therefore, envy my toils,
my honesty, and the dangers I have
undergone ; for these were the
methods by which I gained it.

(There is truth in wine ; truth is told
under the influence of wine.)
Drunken folk often speak the truth.

Unpopular governments are never
abiding.

(Minerva being unwilling.) Against
one's humour, or inclination ; with-
out inspiration.

Virtue is its own reward.

Knowledge is power.

(He the master himself, said it.) An
authoritative assertion ; dogmatism.

(He sings about himself.) He blows
his own trumpet.

The very words.

(By the fact or deed itself.) Obvious
from the facts of the case.

(By the law itself.) By unquestioned
right.

The man who restrains his anger, over-
comes his greatest foe.

Angry and huge.

Anger is brief madness.

He that overcomes his anger, conquers
his greatest enemy.

(Their anger and words they let out on
hire.) Eloquence is the stock-in-
trade of the legal advocate.

(A word that cannot be called back.)
The spoken word cannot be re-
called.

(You will irritate the hornets.) You
will bring a hornets' nest about your
ears.

To be mindful of his duty, is the highest
honour of an upright man.

He seems to me the greatest man, who
attains a position of eminence by his
own merits.

That is true wisdom, to know how to
alter one's mind when occasion
demands it.

Such is the law.

Ha me Dii ament, ubi sim nescio.
—Terence.

Ita sit sane.

Itē missa est.

Lord love me, if I know where I am.

Granted ; let it be so.

(Go, the service is finished.) The Mass has been celebrated.

Jacta est alea.

Jam omnibus in ore est, qui semotus sit ab oculis eundem quoque ab animo semotum esse.—Erasmus.

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.—Ovid.

Janitor.

Januae mentis.

Januis clausis.

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.
—Horace.

Jesus, hominum Salvator (I.H.S.).

Jucundi acti labores.

Judex damnatur, cum nocens absolvitur.
—Publius Syrus.

Judex non solum quid possit, sed etiam quid deceat ponderare debet.—Cicero.

Jugulare mortuos.

Juncta juvant.

Juniores ad labores.

Jupiter ex alto peruria ridet amantum.
—Ovid:

Jura publica favent privatæ domui.

Jurare et fallere numen.

Jurare in verba magistri.

Juravi lingua, mentem injuratam gero.
—Cicero.

The die is cast.

(Everyone now declares that the man who is far removed from their sight, is also far removed from their thoughts.) Out of sight, out of mind. (Now I have finished a work, which neither Jove's anger, nor fire, nor sword, nor devouring time can destroy.*)

A porter; door-keeper; gate-keeper.

Gates of the mind; entrances for (or sources of) knowledge.

With closed doors.

(A hungry stomach seldom scorns plain food.) Hunger is the best sauce.

Jesus, the Saviour of mankind.

The remembrance of difficulties overcome is delightful.

The judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted.

It is the duty of a judge to consider not only what he has the power to do, but, also, what is his duty.

(To stab the dead.) To show fiendish cruelty.

(Things when joined aid each other.) Union is strength.

Young men for labours; the burden is for young shoulders.

(Jove, in heaven, laughs at lovers' perjuries.)

At lovers' perjuries they say Jove laughs.
—Shakespeare.

(The laws respect the private house.) A man's house is his castle.

To swear and to break one's oath.

To swear to the words of a master; to say ditto to one.

(I have sworn with my tongue, but I have a mind unsworn.) I feel no constraint to perform my oath.†

* Compare Horace's *Exegi monumentum* for a similar last word by the poet on his own career.

† A close translation of a line of Euripides, illustrating the casuistry of the Athenian sophists: 'Η γλῶσσα' ὄμωμος', ή δὲ φρήν ἀνώμοτος.

Jure divino.	By divine law
Jure humano.	By human law.
Jus belli, ut qui vicissent, iis quos vicissent, quod madmodum vellent, imperarent.— <i>Cesar.</i>	War gives this right, that the conquerors may impose any conditions they please upon those who are vanquished.
Jus civile.	Civil law.
Jus et norma loquendi.	The law and rule of speaking; ordinary usage.
Jus gentium.	Law of nations.
Jus summum saepe summa est malitia.— <i>Terence.</i>	The rigour of the law is often the hardest injustice.
Justitiae fundamentum est fides.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Honour and fidelity are the basis of justice.
Justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundia; non offendere.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offence.
Justitiae soror fides.	Faith is the sister of justice.
Justitia regnum fundamentum.	Justice is the foundation of kingdoms.
Justitia vacat.	There is no justice in it.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non voltus instantis tyranni, Mente quatit solidam.— <i>Horace.</i>	The man who is just and firm of purpose is not moved by the zeal of his fellow-citizens when they urge him to evil courses, nor does the lowering brow and threats of a despot shake him from his rock-like resolve.*
Juxta fluvium puteum fodit.	(He is digging a well close by a river.) He is carrying coals to Newcastle.
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.— <i>Horace.</i>	It rolls, and rolls, and will for ever roll.
Labitur occulte fallitque volatilis ætas Et nihil est annis velocius.— <i>Ovid.</i>	(Time is winged and glides from us, though we see and heed it not. Nothing is swifter than the flight of years.)
Laborare est orare.	Old age creeps on us, ere we think it nigh.— <i>Dryden.</i>
Labor est etiam ipsa voluptas.— <i>Manilius.</i>	(To work is to pray.) He preaches best that lives well.
Labor limæ ac mora.	(Toil also is real pleasure.)
Labor omnia vincit.	The labour we delight in physics pain.
Laborum dulce lenimen.	— <i>Shakespeare.</i>
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(The prolonged labour of the file.) The tedious labour of correcting literary work.
Lacrimæque decoræ	Labour overcomes all obstacles.
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.— <i>Virgil.</i>	Sweet solace of toils.
* These lines, so often quoted, may be compared with Tennyson's "O, well for him whose will is strong," <i>et seq.</i>	Becoming sorrows and a virtuous mind More lovely in a beauteous form enshrined.

Lacrima Christi	Tear of Christ.*
Lacuna.	A gap; deficiency.
Lapis qui volvitur algam non generat.	(A rolling stone finds no sea-weed.) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Lapsus calami.	A slip of the pen.
Lapsus lingue.	A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates.	Household gods; the guardians of the hearth and home.
Largitio fundum non habet.	Charity has a bottomless purse.
Lateat scintillula forsan.	A small spark may perchance lurk unseen.†
Laterem lavas.	(You are washing a brick.) Washing an unbaked brick; making bad worse.
Latet anguis in herba.	(There is a snake hidden in the grass.) A hidden danger.
Latius regnes avidum domando Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus Serviat uni.— <i>Horace.</i>	You will have a more extensive sway by ruling a greedy disposition, than if you were to unite Africa to Cadiz, and both Carthages (<i>i.e.</i> , Spain and Africa) were your slaves.
Latrante uno, latrat statim et alter canis.	(When one dog barks, another at once barks too.) One barking dog sets all the street a-barking.
Laudari a viro laudato.	To be praised by a man who is himself praised.
Laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(Commend large estates, but cultivate a small one.) You will both avoid giving offence to others, and will insure your own happiness and be free from all anxiety.
Laudator temporis acti.	A praiser, eulogiser, of times gone by.
Laus Deo.	Praise be to God.
Leges juraque servamus.	We keep the statutes and laws; we maintain our laws and rights.
Legimus, ne legantur.	We (reviewers, censors) read books to prevent their being read by others.
Legis constructio non facit injuriam.	(The construction of the law does no wrong.) The law shall not be interpreted so as to cause wrong.
Lecone fortior fides.	Faith is stronger than a lion.
Leonem larvâ terres.	(You are for frightening a lion with a mask.) You waste your pains.
Leonina societas.	(A lion's partnership.) A partnership in which one partner takes the lion's share, <i>i.e.</i> , the whole, of the profits.
Leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.— <i>Ovid.</i>	A load that is cheerfully borne becomes light.

* This is the name given to a well-known brand of Italian wine, and usually appears in this form: *Lacrima Cristi*.

† The motto of the Royal Humane Society.

Levis est dolor qui capere consilium potest.	It is light grief that can take counsel.
.Levitatis est inanum aucupari rumorem. —Cicero.	It is the sign of a weak character to catch at every baseless rumour.
Levius fit patientia quidquid corrigere est nefas.—Horace.	(Whatever cannot be amended is made easier by patience.) What can't be cured must be endured.
Lex loci.	The law of the place.
Lex mercatoria.	Commercial law.
Lex non scripta.	The unwritten law; the common law of the country.
Lex scripta.	Statute or written law.
Lex talionis.	The law of retaliation; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
Liber et ingenuus sum natus utroque parente. Semper er' liber credo, Deo juvante. —Grimwald, Duke of Benevento.	I am free born, as both my parents were, and, by God's help, a freeman I will remain to the end of my life.
Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod jure licet.	Liberty is the power of doing that which is permitted by law.
Libertas et natale solum.	Liberty and my native land.
Libertas, quae sera, tamen respexit inertem.—Virgil.	Liberty which, though late, at last regarded my helplessness.
Liberum arbitrium.	Free will, or choice.
Licet superbus ambules pecuniam, Fortuna non mutat genus.—Horace.	Although you walk in all the pride of wealth, your newly found fortune does not change your character.
Ligonem ligonem vocat.	He calls a spade a spade.
Limæ labor.	(The labour of the file.) Polishing literary compositions.
Linguæ verbera.	(The lashings of the tongue.) A sharp tongue is worse than a sharp sword.
Linguam compescere, virtus non minima est.	(To restrain the tongue is not the least of virtues.) Speech is silver, silence is golden.
Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum Te, præter invisas cupressos, Ulla brevem dominum sequetur. —Horace.	Thou must leave thy lands, house, and the wife of thy bosom; nor shall any of those trees follow thee, their short-lived master, except the hated cypresses.*
Lis item generat.	(Strife begets strife.) One quarrel breeds another.
Lis sub judice.	A case not yet decided.
Lite pendente.	During the trial.
Literæ humaniores.	(Learning of a rather polite nature, of a more humane description.) Greek and Latin classics.
Litera scripta manet, verbum imbellè perit.	The written letter remains, the weak word perishes.

* The lot of the rich man, whom death deprives of all his possessions save the cypress trees, which, being symbolical of death, grew over the graves of the dead, even as the yew tree is to be found in almost every English churchyard.

Literati.	Literary men.
Literatim.	Literally; letter for letter.
Litus ama, altum alii teneant.	(Love thou the shore, let others possess the deep.) Ambition* plagues her proselytes.
Loco citato (<i>loc. cit.</i>).	At the place or passage quoted.
Locum tenens.	(One holding the place of another.) A deputy.
Locus in quo.	(The place in which.) The place where a passage, or incident, occurs.
Locus pœnitentiae.	Place (opportunity) for repentance.
Locus sigilli (L.S.).	The place of the seal.
Locus standi.	A place for standing; right to appear before a court.
Longissimus dies cito conditur. — <i>Pliny the Younger.</i>	The longest day quickly comes to an end.
Longo sed proximus intervallo.	(The next, but after a long interval.) A bad second.
Longum iter est per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.	(Tedium is the way by precepts, short and effectual by examples.) Example is better than precept.
Lucernam olere.	(To smell of the lamp.) To show signs of laborious composition.
Lucidus ordo.	A clear arrangement.
Lucri bonus est odor ex re quilibet. — <i>Juvenal.</i>	Cash, obtained from any source, smells sweet.
Lucrum malum æquale dispendio.	(An evil gain is equal to a loss.) Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper.
Lucus a non lucendo.	(A grove is so called because it excludes the light.) A misnomer; a ridiculous derivation.*
Ludere cum sacris.	To trifle with sacred things.
Lumenque juventæ purpureum.	(The purple light of youth.) The bloom of young desire, and purple light of love.— <i>Gray.</i>
Lumina civitatis.	Lights of the state; the leading citizens.
Lupum auribus tenere.	To hold a wolf by the ears.
Lupus in fabulâ.	(The wolf in the fable.) Long looked for, come at last.
Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.	The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
Lustrum.	A space of five years.
Lusus animo debent aliquando dari Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat sibi. — <i>Phædrus.</i>	The mind ought sometimes to be diverted, that it may return the better to thinking.
Lusus naturæ.	A freak of nature.
Lutum nisi tundatur, non fit urceus.	(Unless the clay be well pounded, no pitcher can be made.) Industry is fortune's right hand.

* The words are commonly used of any absurd derivation or *non sequitur*.

Luxuriant animi rebus plerumque secundis,
• Nec facile est aqua commoda mente pati.—*Ovid.*

Luxuria sævior armis.

Macte virtute.

Magis mutus quam piscis.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo.

Magna est veritas et prævalebit.

Magnas componere lites.

Magna servitus est magna fortuna.

—*Seneca.*

Magnas inter opes inops.

Magni nominis umbra.

Magnis tamen excidit ausis.

Magno conatu magnas nugas agere.

Magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortunā.—*Nepos.*

Magnum bonum.

Magnum est vectigal parcimonia.

—*Cicero.*

Magnum opus.

Major e longinquo reverentia.

Major famæ sitis est quam virtutis.

Malâ fide.

Mala gallina, malum ovum.

Mala ultro adsunt.

Male imperando summum imperium amittitur. — *Publius Syrus.*

Male parta male dilabuntur.

Malesuada fames.— *Virgil.*

Mali exempli.

Malo mori quam födari.

The mind grows wanton in prosperity, for it is hard to endure good fortune with calmness.

Luxury more terrible in its ravages than war.

(Be strong in virtue.) Continue in the good course you have taken.

(More dumb than a fish.) Silent as the grave.

A great city is a great desert.*

Truth is great and it will prevail.

To settle great quarrels.

A great fortune is a great slavery.

Poor in the midst of great wealth.

The shadow of a great name; the unworthy descendant of a great family.

It was, however, at great undertakings that he failed.

(Great efforts on great trifles.) Much cry and little wool.

Great men we estimate by their virtue (or valour), not by their success.

A great good.

Economy is a great revenue.

A great work.

(Distance increases respect.) No man is a hero to his valet.

The thirst for fame is greater than for virtue.

In bad faith.

(Bad hen, bad egg.) Like father, like son.

(Misfortunes come unsought.) Sorrow comes unsent for.

The greatest empire may be lost by bad government.

(Ill-got, ill-spent.) Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper.

Hunger that persuades to evil.

Of a bad example.

(I had rather die than be disgraced.) Death before dishonour.

* Originally said of Megalopolis, i.e., the Great City, which Epaminondas, the Theban statesman, founded to be a constant menace to the Spartan power in the south of Greece. The scheme, however, proved a *fiasco*. The words are now used to depict the sense of loneliness that a great city inspires in a friendless man. They are a translation of the line from a Greek comedy: 'Ερημία μεγάλη ὄτις η Μεγάλη πόλις,—"the Great City is a great wilderness."

Malo nodo malus quærendus cuneus.	For a hard knot a hard tool must be sought.
Malum bene conditum ne moveris.	(Do not disturb an evil that has been fairly buried.) Let sleeping dogs lie.
Malum grave remedium anceps exigit.	Bad diseases need strong remedies.
Malum in se.	(An evil in itself.) A crime against nature.
Malum prohibitum.	A prohibited evil or wrong; a legal, though not, necessarily, a moral crime.
Malum vas non frangitur	(A worthless vessel does not get broken.) A bad penny is never lost.
Mandamus.	(We command.) A writ from a superior court directing some action on the part of an inferior court.
Manebant vestigia morientis libertatis.	There remained the traces of dying liberty.
Manes.	The shades; ghost of a dead person.
Manet altâ mente repostum.	It (the grievance) remains deeply seated in the mind.
Mania a potu.	Madness caused by drunkenness.
Manibus pedibusque.	With hands and feet; with all one's might.
Manu forti.	With a strong hand.
Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.	This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Manus iusta nardus.	The just hand is as precious ointment.
Manus manum fricat et manus manum lavat.	(Hand rubs hand, and hand washes hand.) All men live by another's aid.
Mare clausum.	A sea closed to commerce.
Mare, ignis, et mulier sunt tria mala.	The sea, fire, and woman are three evils.
Mare liberum.	An open sea; open to all.
Mater artium necessitas.	(Necessity is the mother of arts.) Necessity is the mother of invention.
Materia medica.	Substances used in the healing art.
Materiam superabat opus.	The workmanship was better than the materials.
Matre pulchra filia pulchrior.	A daughter more lovely than her lovely mother.
Mature sias senex si diu senex esse velis.— <i>Cicero.</i>	(Become old betimes if you wish to be old for many years.) Old young, and old long. Adopt the prudent habits of age when you are young if you wish to live long.
Maxima debetur puero reverentia. — <i>Juvenal.</i>	The greatest reverence is due to a child.
Maxima illecebra est peccandi impunitatis spes.— <i>Cicero.</i>	The greatest incitement to wrongdoing is the hope of impunity.
Maxima pars corum quæ scimus, est minima pars eorum quæ nescimus.	The most that anyone knows bears but a small proportion to the amount that is to be known.

Maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante.—*Cicero.*

Maximum remedium iræ mora est.
—*Seneca.*

Maximus in minimis.

Mea maxima culpa.

Mēa virtute me involvo.—*Horace.*

Mecum sentit.

Mediocria firma.

Mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non Di, non concessere
columnæ. —*Horace.*

Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat.—*Lucretius.*

Medio tutissimus ibis.

Me duce, tutus eris.

Me judice.

Meliora sunt ea, quæ naturā, quam illa,
quæ arte perfecta sunt.—*Cicero.*

Meliores priores.

Melius est modo purgare peccata, et
citia resecare, quam in futurum purganda reservare.—*Thomas à Kempis.*

Mellitum venenum, blanda oratio.

Memento mori.

Meminerunt omnia amantes.

Memorabilia.

Memoria est thesaurus omnium rerum
et custos.—*Cicero.*

Memoria technica.

Memoriter.

Mendico ne parentes quidem amici
sunt.

Mens æqua rebus in arduis.

Mens agitat molem.

Where pleasure prevails, all the greatest virtues will lose their power.

The best remedy for anger is a little time for thought.

Very great in trifling things.

(Through my very great fault.) The guilt is mine.

(I wrap myself up in my virtue.) A good conscience consoles a man in his hours of failure.

He is of my opinion.

Moderation is safe. *Aurea mediocritas.*

(Mediocrity is not permitted in poets, either by the gods, or by men, or by the pillars supporting the booksellers' shops.) No one reads such compositions, and there is no sale for them.

(From the midst of the fountain of delight something bitter arises to vex us even amid the flowers themselves.) Full from the fount of joy's delicious springs

Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.—*Byron.*

A middle course will be safest.

Under my guidance you will be safe.

In my opinion.

The works of nature are superior to those which are produced by art.

The better, the first; the best men, the first place.

It is better to cleanse ourselves of our sins now, and to give up our vices, than to reserve them for cleansing at some future time.

(A flattering speech is honed poison.)

A honey tongue, a heart of gall.

Remember death.

Lovers recollect all things; have long memories.

(Things worthy of being remembered.) Reminiscences.

Memory is the treasury and guardian of all things.

An artificial memory; aids to memory.

By memory.

(To a beggar not even his own parents are friendly.) Poverty breeds strife.

An even mind in difficulties.

Mind moves the mass; mind moves matter.

Mensa secunda.

Mens conscientia recti.

Mens divinior.

Mense malum Maio nubere vulgus ait.
—Ovid.

Mens invicta manet.

Mens praescia futuri.

Mens regnum bona possidet.—Seneca.

Mens sana in corpore sano.

Mens sibi conscientia recti.

Mentis gratissimus error.

Meo periculo.

Mero motu.

Meresa profundo, pulchrior evenit.
—Horace.

Merum sal.

Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede
verum est.—Horace.

Meum et tuum.

Mihi autem videtur acerba et immatura
mors eorum, qui immortale aliquid
parant. Nam qui voluptatibus dediti
quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas
cottidie finiunt; qui vero posteros
cogitant, et memoriam sui operibus
extendunt, his nulla mors non repen-
tina est, ut quae semper inchoatum
aliquid abrumpat.

—Pliny the Younger.

Mihi cura futuri.

Militavi non sine gloria.

Minor est quam servus dominus qui
servos timet.

Minus aptus acutis

Naribus horum hominum.—Horace.

Minutiæ.

Mirabile dictu.

Mirabile visu.

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem.

—Horace.

Miserabile vulgus.

Miserere nostri.

Misericordia Domini inter pontem et
fontem.—St. Augustine.

The second course; dessert.

A mind conscious of rectitude.

A soul of diviner cast; an inspired soul.
To marry in May is unlucky, say the
common folk.

The mind remains unconquered.

A foreseeing mind.

An honest heart is a kingdom in itself.

A sound mind in a sound body.

A mind conscious of uprightness.

A most pleasing hallucination; a sweet
reverie.

At my own risk.

Of his own motion, or free will.

Though you plunge it in the deep, it
comes forth more splendid still.

(Pure salt.) Genuine Attic wit.

(It is just that every man should mea-
sure himself according to his own
measure or standard.) A man ought
to know his own limitations.

Mine and thine.

It seems to me that death is always un-
timely and premature when it comes
to those men who are engaged on
some immortal work. For those who
live from day to day entirely given
over to pleasure, terminate the pur-
pose of their life with the close of
each day: but those who think of
posterity, and strive to win an un-
dying fame by good works, to such
death is always premature, for it cuts
them off in the midst of some task
that they have undertaken.

My care is for the future.

I served with some distinction.

A master that fears his servants is in-
ferior to a servant.

Too weak to bear the sneers of such men
as these.

The smallest details.

Wonderful to be told.

Wonderful to behold.

Mingle a little folly with your wisdom.

A wretched crew.

Have compassion on us.

(God's mercy may be found between
bridge and stream.) True repentance
finds mercy even at the eleventh hour.

Miseris succurrere disco. [*]	I learn to succour the distressed.
Mittimus.	(We send.) Warrant of commitment to prison.
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. — <i>Virgil.</i>	It lives by moving, and gains strength as it goes.*
Moderata durant.	(Moderate things endure.) Nothing in excess.
Modica voluptas laxat animos et temperat.— <i>Seneca.</i>	Pleasure, taken in moderation, calms and relieves the anxious mind.
Modo et formâ.	In manner and form.
Modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.— <i>Horace.</i>	He now places me at Thebes, now at Athens.†
Modus operandi.	Manner of working.
Modus vivendi.	(A method of living.) A compromise between two or more disputants to promote harmony.
Mole ruit suâ.	It is crushed by its own weight.
Molestem est ferre invidiam, sed multo molestius nihil habere invidendum.	(It is hard to endure envy, but much harder to have nothing worth envying.) Better be envied than pitied.
Mollia tempora fandi.	The favourable occasions for speaking.
Mons cum monte non miscebitur.	(Mountain will not mingle with mountain.) Two of a trade seldom agree.
Monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens cui lumen ademptum.— <i>Virgil.</i>	A monster, horrible, unshapely, gigantic, and eyeless.
Monstrum, nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis.— <i>Juvenal.</i>	A monster whose vices were not redeemed by a single virtue.
Monumentum ære perennius.	(A monument more enduring than bronze.)
Mora sæpe malorum Causa fuit.— <i>Manilius.</i>	(Delay was ever the cause of troubles.) Tarrying hath oft wrought scathe.
More majorum.	After the manner of our ancestors.
Mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.	(He saw the manners and the cities of many peoples.) Far-travelled. Much-experienced.
More Socratico.	After the manner of Socrates; in a dialectical manner.
More solito.	As usual; in the accustomed manner.
More suo.	After his own manner.
“ Moriemur inulta. Sed moriamur,” ait.— <i>Virgil.</i>	“ None will avenge my death, still let me die,” she cried.‡
Mors janua vitæ.	Death is the gate of life.
Mors omnibus communis.	Death is common to all.
Mors potius maculâ.	Death rather than disgrace.
Mors ultima linea rerum est.— <i>Horace.</i>	Death is the utmost boundary of wealth and power.

* See *Fama malum.*

† Refers to a dramatist who can make calls upon the imaginations of his audience so artistically that the demand is not perceived.

‡ The words of Dido, when she resolves to commit suicide on hearing that Æneas has sailed for Italy.

Mortui non mordent.	(Buried men bite not.) Dead men tell no tales.
Mortuo leoni et lepores insultant.	(Even hares insult a dead lion.) Do not kick a man when he is down.
Mortuum flagellas.	(You are beating a dead man.) You cannot reform a man when he is dead.
Mos pro lege.	Custom (is accepted) for law.
Motu proprio.	Of his own accord.
Mucrone suo se jugulat.	(He kills himself with his own sword.) He makes a rod for his own back.
Mugitus labyrinthi.	(The roaring of the labyrinth.) The vapouring of an inferior poet.*
Mulier cupido quod dicit amanti, In vento et rapidâ scribere oportet aquâ.— <i>Catullus</i> .	The vows that woman makes to her fond lover, ought to be written on the wind and swiftly-flowing stream.
Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.	There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip.
Multa docet fames.	Hunger teaches many lessons.
Multa gemens.	With many a groan.
Multa potentibus multa desunt.	(Those who ask much, lack much.) Much would have more.
Multa tuli fecique.	Much have I suffered and done.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.	He died bewailed by many good men.
Multis terribilis, caveto multos.	If many fear you beware of many.
— <i>Horace</i> .	
Multitudo medicorum certa mors est ægrotantium.	(Too many doctors mean certain death to those who are sick.) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
Multorum manibus grande levatur opus.	Many hands make labour light.
Multos in summa pericula misit Venturi timor ipse mali.— <i>Lucan</i> .	The very apprehension of an impending evil has placed many in the greatest peril.
Multum facit qui multum diligit.	Who loveth much, doeth much.
— <i>Thomas à Kempis</i> .	
Multum in parvo.	Much in little; a great deal in a small compass.
Mundus vult decipi, et decipiatur.	The world wishes to be deceived, and let it be deceived.
Murus æneus conscientia sana.	A sound conscience is a wall of brass.
Mutare vel timere sperno.	I scorn to change or to fear,
Mutatis mutandis.	The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine.	Under a changed name.
Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.	Change the name, and the story applies to yourself.
Mutum est pictura poema.— <i>Horace</i> .	A picture is a poem without words.

* The Labyrinth of Crete and the tale of the Minotaur were the hackneyed topics of the third-rate poets of Rome.

Nam ego illum periisse duco, cui quidem perit pudor.—*Plautus.*

Nam historia debet egredi veritatem.
• • • —*Pliny the Younger.*

• Namque inscitia est
Adversum stimulum calces.—*Terence.*
Nam sera nunquam est ad bonos mores
Via.—*Seneca.*

Nam tua res agitur paries dum proximus ardet.
• •

Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.—*Horace.*
Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine
pendet.—*Manilius.*

Natale solum.
Natio comedæ est.—*Juvenal.*

Natura beatis
Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit
uti.—*Claudian.*

Naturæ debitum reddiderunt.
—*Cornelius Nepos.*

Natura enim in suis operationibus non
facit saltum.—*J. Tissot.*

Naturalia non sunt turpia.
Naturam expelles furcâ, tamen usque
recurret.—*Horace.*

! •
Natus ad gloriam.
Ne Aësopum quidem trivit.

Nebulae.
Nec amor, nec tussis celatur.
Nec Deus interdit, nisi dignus vindice
nodus.—*Horace.*

Ne cede malis.
Necessæ est facere sumptum, qui querit
lucrum.—*Plautus.*

I think that man is lost indeed how,
has lost the sense of shame.

History ought not to exceed the bounds
of truth.

For it is stupidity to kick against the
pricks.

(It is never too late to choose the path
of virtue.) It is never too late to mend.

For your interests are concerned
when your neighbour's house is on
fire.

It is said that even stern old Cato
warmed himself with wine.

(From the moment of our birth we
begin to die, and the end of our life
is closely allied to the beginning of it.)
Each moment of existence is a step
towards the grave.

Natal soil.
(It is a nation of actors.) A descrip-
tion of the decadent Greeks.

Nature gives all men opportunities to
be happy, if they know how to use
them.

They paid the debt of nature.

Nature does not proceed by leaps in its
working.

Natural things are never shameful.
(You may drive out nature with a
fork, yet it will still come back.)
What is bred in the bone will come
out in the flesh.

Born to glory.
(He has not so much as thumbed
Aësop.) He does not know B from
a bull's foot.*

Mists; cloudlets.
Love and a cough cannot be hidden.

(Let not a god interfere, unless the
difficulty demands his aid.) Do not
introduce a divine character into the
play unless the necessity really de-
mands it. Do not use strong reme-
dies for trifles.†

Yield not to misfortunes.
(You must spend money if you wish to
gain it.) Nothing venture, nothing
have.

* *Eros's Fables* were used as an elementary text-book for the young Roman.

† Compare *Deus ex machina*.

Necesse est ut multos timeat, quem
multi timent.—*Seneca.*

Necessitas non habet legem.

Nec forma æternum, aut cuiquam est
fortuna perennis.

Longius, aut proprius, mors sua quem-
que manet.—*Propertius.*

Nec imbellis feroceſ

Progenitrix aquilæ columbam.
—*Horace.*

Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere
ludum.—*Horace.*

Nec mora, nec requies.

Nec pluribus impar.

Nec prece nec pretio.

Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.

Nec satis est pulchra esse poemata,
dulcia sunto.—*Horace.*

Nec scire fas est omnia.

Nec semper feriet quodcumque mina-
bitur arcus.

Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.

Nec temere nec timide.

Nec timeo, nec sperno.

Ne cuivis dextram injeceris.

Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque
fesellit.—*Horace.*

Ne depugnes in alieno negotio.

Ne exeat.

Nefas nocere vel malo fratri puta.
—*Seneca.*

Nefasti dies.

Ne fronti crede.

Ne glorieris de die crastino, quia nescis
quid pariturus sit dies.

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.

Nemine contradicente (*nem. con.*).

Nemine dissentiente (*nem. diss.*).

Nemo bene imperat nisi qui paruerit
imperio.

He whom many^{*} fear, must fear many.

Necessity has no law.

Beauty fades and fortune abides not ;
sooner or later death claims its own.

Fierce eagles do not beget the timid
dove.

Not in committing, but in prolonging
acts of folly is the shame.

No rest or repose.

(Not unequal to many.) A match for
the whole world.*

Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

Neither to seek nor to despise honour.

'Tis not enough a poem's finely writ ;

It must affect and captivate the soul.

It is not permitted to know all things.

(The arrow will not always hit that
which it is aimed at.) The best laid
schemes o' mice and men gang aft
agley.

I cannot live with you, nor without you.

Neither rashly nor timorously.

I neither fear nor despise.

(Don't give your right hand to every
one.) Trust not a new friend nor an
old enemy.

He has not lived ill who has lived and
died unnoticed.

(Don't fight in another's affair.) Let
every one settle their own quarrels.

Let him not depart.

Consider it wrong to injure even a bad
brother.

(Unlucky days.) Days on which the
courts do not sit.

Do not trust to appearance.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for
thou knowest not what a day may
bring forth.

(Not Jupiter himself can please every-
body.) Grumblers are never satisfied.

Without opposition ; no one contra-
dicting.

No one disagreeing.

No man is a successful commander,
who has not first learned to obey.

Nemo fit fato nocens.—*Seneca.*

Nemo liber est, qui corpori servit.
—*Seneca.*

Nemo malus felix.

Nemo me impune lacesset.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.
—*Pliny.*

Nemo potest nudo vestimenta detra-
here.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.
—*Juvenal.*

Nemo sine vitiis nascitur.

Nemo solus satis sapit.—*Plautus.*

Nemo tam divos habuit faventes,
Crastinum ut possit sibi polliceri.
—*Seneca.*

Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatus
divino unquam fuit.—*Cicero.*

Ne nimium.

Ne obliviscaris.

Ne pennas nido majores extende.

Ne plus supra.

Ne plus ultra.

Ne prius antidotum quam venenum.

Ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite
bella:

Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite
vires.—*Virgil.*

Ne puerο gladium.

Neque mel, neque apes.

Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.

Ne quicquam sapit, qui sibi non sapit.

Ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat.

Ne quid nimis.

Fate never drives a man to commit a
crime.

No one who is a slave to his body, is
truly free.

(No bad man is happy.) There is no
peace unto the wicked.

No one will attack me with impunity.

No mortal is wise at all times.

(No man can strip a naked man of his
garment.) Blood cannot be got out
of a stone.

No man ever became a villain all at once.

(Nobody is born without sins.) Every
man has his faults.

(Nobody is wise by himself.) Two
heads are better than one. In a
multitude of counsellors is safety.

Nobody has ever found the gods so
favourably disposed to him that he
can be sure of another day.

No man was ever great without some
degree of inspiration.

Do nothing in excess.

Do not forget.

(Don't spread your wings beyond your
nest.) A proud heart and a beggar's
purse will not agree.

Nothing above; the highest type; the
chief example.

Nothing beyond; the greatest extent.

(Don't take the antidote before the
poison.) He that excuses himself,
accuses himself.

This thirst of kindred blood, my sons,
detest,

Nor turn your force against your coun-
try's breast.—*Dryden.*

Do not put a sword in a boy's hand.

(No bees, no honey.) No rose without
a thorn.

(Nor does Apollo always bend his bow.)
Due relaxation is necessary.

To no purpose is he wise who is not
wise to his own benefit.

That the state suffer no harm.*

Go not too far.

* The *decrelum ultimum* passed by the Roman senate in times of national peril, which gave the chief magistrates, the consuls, full powers to use any means to save the commonwealth. Cicero had these powers given him to defeat the conspiracy of Catiline.

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque
futuræ.—*Virgil.*

(The mind of man is ignorant of fate
and future destiny.) We know not
what a day may bring forth.

Nescio quomodo inhæret in mentibus
quasi seculorum quoddam augurium
futuorum; idque in maximis ingenii
altissimisque animis et existit maxime
et appetet facilissime.—*Cicero.*

There is, I know not how, in the mind
a certain presage, as it were, of a
future existence; this has the deepest
root, and is most discoverable
in the greatest geniuses and most
exalted souls.

Nescis, mi fili quantulâ sapientiâ guber-
natur mundus!

Thou knowest not, my son, with how
little wisdom the world is governed!

Nescit plebs jejuna timere.

(A starving populace knows, no fear.)
Hungry flies bite sore.

Nescit vox missa reverti.

The spoken word cannot be recalled.
(Do not punish with a scourge a fault
which only merits a whip.) Fit the
punishment to the crime.*

Ne scuticâ dignum horribili sectere
flagello.—*Horace.*

(Let not a pig presume to teach Mi-
nerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.)
Teach not thy granny to suck eggs.

Ne sus Minervam.

(Let the shoemaker stick to his last.)
Let every one mind his own business.†
(Don't give me words for meal.) Soft
words butter no parsnips.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

He winks with his eyes.

Ne verba pro farinâ.

It is nothing to me.

Nictat oculis suis.
Nihil ad me attinet.

Nothing to the point.

Nihil ad rem.
Nihil æque gratum est adeptis, quam
concupiscentibus.

Nothing is so pleasing to you when you
have obtained it, as it was when you
merely desired it.

—*Pliny the Younger.*
Nihil agas quod non prospicit.

Do nothing but what may turn to good
account.

Nihil amas, cum ingratum amas.
—*Plautus.*

Love is nothing when unrequited.

Nihil amori injurium est.—*Plautus.*

There is no wrong that love will not
forgive.

Nihil debet.

(He owes nothing.) A plea denying a
debt.

Nihil dictum quod non prius dictum.

There is no saying which has not been
uttered before.

Nihil eripit fortuna nisi quod et dedit.

Fortune takes from us nothing but
what she has given us.

Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.

There is no situation (in life) that is in
every respect happy.

—*Horace.*
Nihil est autem tam volucre quam
malædictum; nihil facilius emititur;
nihil citius excipitur, nihil latius dis-
sipatur.—*Cicero.*

Nothing flies so fast as calumny;
nothing is easier to utter; nothing
more readily listened to, and nothing
spreads more widely.

* The *scuticâ* was merely a strap with which schoolboys were beaten. The *flagellum* was like the knot, capable of killing the man who had to submit to it.

† The saying of Apelles, the great painter of the fourth century B.C., to the cobbler who criticised the appearance of some shoes in a picture, and then proceeded to pass his judgment on the painting generally.

Nihil est ^{toto} quod perstet in orbe.
Cuncta flunt, omnisque vagans, for-
matur imago.
Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora
motu,
Non secus ac flumen.—*Ovid.*

Nihil homini amico est opportuno
amicus.—*Plautus*

Nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est.
—*Sallust.*

Nihil peccat, nisi quod nihil peccat.
—*Pliny the Younger.*

Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.

Nihil scire est vita jucundissima.

Nihil sub sole novi.

Nil actum reputans, dum quid super-
esset agendum.—*Lucan.*

Nil admirari.

Nil consciere sibi nullâ pallescere culpa.

Nil consuetudine majus.—*Ovid.*

Nil dicit.

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus
amico.—*Horace.*

Nil falsi audeat, nil veri non audeat
dicere.—*Cicero.*

Nil fuit unquam
Tam dispar sibi.—*Horace.*

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.
—*Horace.*

Nil homine terra pejus ingrato creat.
—*Ausonius.*

Nil similius insano quam ebrius.

Nil sine Deo.

Nil sine magno.
Vita labore dedit mortalibus.—*Horace.*

There is nothing in the whole world
which abides. All things are in a
state of ebb and flow, and every
shadow passes away. Even time
itself, like a river, is constantly
gliding away.

Time rolls his ceaseless course.—*Scott.*

(Nothing is more welcome to a man
than a friend in need.) A friend in
need is a friend indeed.

By bestowing nothing he acquired
glory.

He has no faults, unless to be faultless
is considered one.

He touched nothing which he did not
adorn.

(To know nothing at all is the happiest
life.) Children and fools have merry
lives.

Nothing new under the sun.

(Thinking that nothing was done while
anything remained to be done.)
Leaving no stone unturned.

To wonder at nothing.

To be conscious of wrong, to turn pale
at no accusation.

Nothing is stronger than habit.

(He says nothing.) The defendant has
no defence.

The greatest blessing is a pleasant
friend.

Let him (the historian) not dare to state
anything that is false, or to refrain
from stating anything that is true.

(Nothing was ever so unlike itself.)
Made up of naught but inconsisten-
cies.

The greatest disadvantage that poverty
possesses is this, that it makes men
to be despised.

(The earth produces nothing viler than
an ungrateful man.)

Blow, blow, thou winter wind;

Thou art not so unkind

As man's ingratitude.

—*Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more like a madman than a
drunken man.

Nothing without God.

(Life has bestowed nothing on man
without great labour.) The greatest
genius does not succeed without hard
work.

Nil tam difficile est, quin quærendo investigari possit.— <i>Terence.</i>	Nothing is so difficult that it cannot be accomplished by diligence.
Nimia familiaritas parit contemptum. Nimium ne crede colori	Too much familiarity breeds contempt. (Trust not too much to appearances.) A blush may cover deceit.
Nimium premendo litus.	By hugging the shore too closely; keeping out of danger.
Nisi Dominus, frustra.	Unless the Lord is with us, our efforts are vain.*
Nisi prius.	• (Unless before.) A writ by which the sheriff is to bring up a jury on a certain day “unless before” that day the judges go into the counties to hold assizes.
Nitimus in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.— <i>Ovid.</i>	We always strive after what is for- bidden, and desire the things refused us.
Nitor in adversum.	I strive against opposition.
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. — <i>Juvenal.</i>	(Virtue is the only true nobility.) Howe'er it be, it seems to me 'Tis only noble to be good. — <i>Tennyson.</i>
Nocet differre paratis.	(It is prejudicial to those that are ready, to delay.) Strike while the iron is hot.
Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā.	Give your days and nights to the study of these authors.
Nolens volens.	Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere.	Do not touch me.
Nolle prosequi.	To be unwilling to prosecute; stoppage of a suit by the plaintiff or by the Crown.
Nolo episcopari.	I do not wish to be made a bishop.†
Nolumus leges Angliae mutari.	We are unwilling that the laws of Eng- land be changed.
Nomina honesta prætenduntur vitiis. — <i>Tacitus.</i>	Specious names are lent to cover vices.
Nominis umbra.	The shadow of a name.
Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum	So the boat's brawny crew the current stem,
Remigiis subigit : si brachia forte remisit,	And, slow advancing, struggle with the stream :
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.— <i>Virgil.</i>	But if they slack their hands, or cease to strive, Then down the flood with headlong haste they drive.— <i>Dryden.</i>
Non aliter vives in solitudine, aliter in foco.— <i>Quintilian.</i>	Do not live one way in private, and another in public.

* The motto of the city of Edinburgh. Some unconscious humourist is said to have rendered it, “ You can do nothing here unless you are a Lord.”

† The expression has become a proverbial one to indicate mock modesty.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere
quare;
Hoc tantum possum dicere; non amo te.
—*Martial.*

(I do not love you, Sabidius, but I can't say why; this only can I say, I do not love you.)

I do not love thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I'm sure I know full well,
I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.*

Non compos mentis.

Not of sound mind.

Non constat.

(It is not evident, agreed, settled.) The evidence is not before the Court.

Non convivere licet, nec urbe totâ
Quisquam est tam prope tam proculque
nobis.—*Martial.*

What correspondence can I hold with you,
Who are so near and yet so distant too?

* Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

It is not every man's fortune to go to Corinth.†

Non deficit alter.

A second is not wanting.

Non domus hoc corpus sed hospitium et
quidem breve.—*Seneca.*

This body of ours is not a home, but a place of sojourning, and that for a short time.‡

Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis.
—*Horace.*

I do not hunt for the votes of the common people, which veer with every wind.

Non equidem invideo, miror magis.

Indeed I do not envy, I am surprised rather.

Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.
—*Seneca.*

The ascent to heaven from the earth is difficult.

Non est alter.

There is no other.

Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere,
vivam.

It is not, believe me, the part of a wise man to say "I will live."

Sera nimis vita est crastina, vive hodie.
—*Martial.*

To-morrow's life is too late, so—live to-day.

Non est inventus.

(He has not been found.) The accused person has not been arrested.

Non est jocus esse malignum.

There is no fun in ill-natured remarks.

Non est tanti.

It is not worth while; not worth the trouble.

Non est vivere, sed valere vita.
—*Martial.*

For life is only life, when blest with health.

Non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsidia
regni sunt, verum amici.—*Sallust.*

Neither armies, nor treasures, but friends, are the surest protection of a king.

Non generant aquilæ columbas.
Non hæc in fœdera.

Eagles do not bring forth doves.

Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere
disco.—*Virgil.*

Not into such leagues as these.

Not ignorant myself of misfortune, I learn to succour the distressed.

* Dr. Fell, who was Dean of Christ Church at the end of the seventeenth century, offered to cancel an order of expulsion against Tom Brown, the humorist, if the latter could translate this epigram of Martial on the spur of the moment. The Dr. Fell lines were the unexpected result.

† Corinth, one of the chief commercial towns of the ancients, was notorious for its luxury. Only a wealthy man could afford to visit it.

‡ A similar remark is made by Cicero in his *De Senectute*.

Non libet.

It does not please me.

Non licet.

It is not lawful.

Non liquet.

(The case) is not clear; not proven.

Non magni pendis quia contigit.

—*Horace.*

(You do not value it highly because it came incidentally.) A lucky find is not as much valued as money earned. (The man who has lived aright dies happy.) A good beginning makes a good ending.

Non misere quisquam, qui bene vixit,
obit.

(It is only by obedience that the conquest is made.) Nature is beyond all teaching, and we can only control it by obeying its laws.

Non nisi parendo vincitur.—*Bacon.*

Not to us, O Lord.

Non nobis, Domine.
Non nobis solum sed omnibus.
Non nobis solum sed toti mundo nati.

Not for ourselves only, but for all.

Born not for ourselves only, but for the whole world.

Non nostrum tantas componere lites.

It is not our duty to adjust such high disputes.

Non numero hæc judicantur sed
pondere.

These things are estimated not by number but by weight.

Non omnia possumus omnes.—*Virgil.*
Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda.

We cannot all of us do all things.

Not every mistake is to be stigmatised as folly.

Non omnis moriar.—*Horace.*

(I shall not wholly die.) My works, my poetry will be immortal.

Non opus admisso subdere calcar equo.
—*Ovid.*

Do not spur a free horse.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Recte beatum.—*Horace.*

You cannot rightly call the very rich man happy.

Non possumus.

We cannot.*

Non res, sed spes erat.

(Not performance, but hope.) He was a most promising man, though he did not accomplish anything great.

Non revertar inultus.

I shall not return unavenged.

Non semper erit aestas.

It is not always May.

Non semper erunt Saturnalia.

It will not always be holiday time.†

Non sequitur.

(It does not follow.) A form of fallacy in which the conclusion states what cannot be justly inferred from the premises.

Non sibi, sed omnibus.

Not for oneself, but for all.

Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit.—*Horace.*

(Even if you are unfortunate now, some day you may find happiness.) It is a long lane that has no turning.

Non sine Dis animosus infans.—*Horace.*

A child endowed with courage from the gods above.

* A phrase that is used to signify the attitude of the Papacy towards innovations of doctrine.

† The Saturnalia was one of the chief festivals of the Romans, and was celebrated during the month of December. At these festivities even the slaves enjoyed their liberty.

Non subito defenda.	Not to be hastily destroyed.
Non sum qualis eram.	I am not what I was; my character and inclinations have changed.
Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget.	The juncture needs not such help or such defenders as you offer.
Nonumque prematur in annum.	Let (your compositions) be kept in your desk for nine years.
Non verbis sed factis opus est.	Deeds not words are needed.
Non vi, sed saepe cadendo.	(Not by force, but by frequent falling.) Perseverance is essential to success.
Non vultus, non color.	Neither the countenance nor the colour; nothing like it.
Nosce te ipsum.	Know thyself.
Noscitur a sociis.	He is known by his associates.
Nos duo turba sumus. — <i>Ovid.</i>	We two seem to ourselves a crowd.
Nos patriam fugimus, nos dulcia linquimus arva.	We are fleeing from our country, we are leaving our pleasant fields.
Nosse haec omnia salus est adolescentibus.	It is good for young men to know all these things.
Nota bene (N.B.).	Mark well.
Novos amicos dum paras, veteres cole.	Whilst you seek new friends, make much of the old ones.
Novus homo.	(A new man) One whose family has never held any of the offices of State.
Novus rex, nova lex.	New kings make new laws.
Nuces relinquere.	To abandon one's nuts; to cease to be a child.
Nuda veritas.	(Naked truth.) Truth's best ornament is nakedness.
Nudis verbis.	In plain words.
Nudum latro transmittit. — <i>Seneca.</i>	The robber leaves the beggar alone.
Nudum pactum.	An invalid agreement.
Nugae canorae.	Melodious trifles.
Nugis addere pondus. — <i>Horace.</i>	To add weight to trifles.
Nugis armatus.	Armed with trifles.
Nulla aconita bibuntur sictilibus.	(No poison is drunk out of earthenware.) No one would think it worth while to poison a poor man.
Nulla dies mærore caret. — <i>Seneca.</i>	(Every day brings its sorrows.) One sorrow never comes but brings an heir
Nulla dies sine linea.	That may succeed as its inheritor. — <i>Shakespeare.</i>
Nulla est sincera voluptas.	No day without a line—without some work accomplished.
Nulla falsa doctrina est que non permisceat aliquid veritatis.	No joy is unalloyed.
Nulla fere causa est, in qua non semina item moverit. — <i>Juvenal.</i>	There is no false doctrine but mixes up with itself some element of truth.
	There are hardly any disputes but a woman has been at the bottom of them.

Nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est,
id modo quæritur, si majori parti et
in summam prodest.—*Livy.*

Nullâ pallescere culpa.

Nulla unquam de morte hominis cunc-
tatio longa est.—*Juvenal.*

Nullâ virtute redemptum.

Nulli jactantius mærent, quam qui
maxime lætantur.—*Tacitus.*

Nullis amor est medicabilis herbis.

Nulli secundus.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba mag-
istri.—*Horace.*

Nullius filius.

Nullum caruit exemplo nefas.—*Seneca.*

Nullum est jam dictum quod non dictum
sit prius.

Nullum imperium tutum, nisi benevo-
lentiâ munitum.

Nullum infortunium solum.

Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixturâ
dementiæ fuit.—*Seneca.*

Nullum magnum malum quod extre-
mum est.—*Vepos.*

Nullum medicamentum est idem om-
nibus.

Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.

Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas
temporis minuat atque molliat.

Nullus est locus domesticâ sede beator.
—*Cicero*

Nullus idem est diuturnus et præcox
fructus.—*Q. Curtius.*

Nullus tantus quæstus, quam quod
habes parcere.

Numerisque fertur
Lege solutis.—*Horace.*

No law satisfies the interests of all ;
the only thing to be considered is,
whether it is profitable to the majority
of citizens. • • •

Not to turn pale on any imputation of
guilt.

When a man's life is at stake no delay
can be.

A creature with no redeeming points in
his character.

None mourn with more show of sorrow
than those who are especially de-
lighted.

Love is not to be cured by any herbs.*

Second to none ; first fiddle.

Not pledged to swear by the words of
any master.

Nobody's child ; an illegitimate son.

No crime is without precedent.

(Nothing is said to-day that has not
been said before.) There is nothing
new under the sun.

No government is safe unless fortified
by good will.

No misfortune comes alone.

There has never been a great genius
without a spice of madness in him.

Great wits are sure to madness near
allied.—*Dryden.*

No evil which is last can be great.

(No medicine is the same for all per-
sons.) One man's meat is another
man's poison.

He touched nothing which he did not
adorn.*

There is no grief that length of time
does not lessen and assuage.

No place is so pleasant as one's own
home.

(Fruit that ripens soon never lasts long.)
Soon ripe, soon rotten.

(There is no gain so sure as that which
results from economising what you
have.) A penny saved, is a penny
earned.

(And he is borne along in numbers un-
fettered by laws.) He treats with
contempt all poetic rules.†

* Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Oliver Goldsmith.

† The reference is to the Greek poet, Pindar, whose metres were not fully comprehended
by Horace. Edmund Burke wittily quoted these words when he saw Wilkes carried on
the shoulders of the mob.

Nunc aut nunquam.	Now or never.
Nunc scio quid sit amor.	Now I know what love is.
Nunc tuum ferrum in igni est.	(Now your iron is in the fire.) Strike while the iron is hot.
Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur.	Report never shows things in their true light.
Nunquam aliud Natura, aliud Sapientia dixit.— <i>Juvenal.</i>	(Nature and Wisdom never give contrary advice.) Nature is beyond all teaching.
Nunquam dormio.	I never sleep; I am always on the alert.
Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. — <i>Cicero.</i>	(Never less alone, than when alone.) To the man absorbed in his studies solitude is no burden.
Nunquam non paratus.	Never unprepared; aye ready.
Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus	There must always be room for virtue; virtue can never be at a discount.
Nunquam vera species ab utilitate dividitur.— <i>Quintilian.</i>	There is nothing that is truly beautiful if it is not also useful.
Nusquam tuta fides.	(Our confidence is everywhere misplaced.) We cannot trust a single person.
Obiit.	He or she died.
Obiter, dictum.	A thing said by the way.
Obscuris vera involvens.	Concealing the truth in obscure terms.
Obscurum per obscurius.	(One obscure thing by something still more obscure.) Defining an unknown thing in terms equally unknown.
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. ... <i>Terence.</i>	Flattery gains friends, but truth enemies.
Obsta principiis.	(Resist the first beginnings.) Root out an evil before it becomes too strong.
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus haesit.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(I was astounded, my hair stood on end, and my voice clave to my throat.) A description of the physical efforts of fear.
Occasio furem facit.	Opportunity makes the thief.
Occasionem cognosce.	(Know your opportunity.) Strike while the iron is hot.
Occulta inimicitiae magis timendæ sunt quam apertæ.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Secret enemies are more to be feared than open hostility.
Occupet extrellum scabies.	Plague take the hindmost.
Oculis magis habenda fides quam auribus.	(It is better to trust our eyes than our ears.) Seeing is believing.
Oculis subjecta fidelibus.	(Under faithful eyes.) Fully and carefully examined. Plain as a pikestaff.
Oculus domini saginat equum.	The master's eye makes the horse fat.
O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane.— <i>Persius.</i>	O the cares of mankind! How much emptiness there is in human affairs.

O curvæ in terris animæ, et cœlestium
inanæ.—*Persius*.

Oderint dum metuant.

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.
—*Horace*.

Odi et amo, Quare id faciam, fortasse
requiris

Nescio: sed fieri sentio, et ex-
crucior.—*Catullus*.

Odi profanum vulgus.

Odium theologicum.

Officina gentium.

O fortunatam, natam, me consule,
Romam!

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona
norint.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona
norint,
Agricolæ, quibus ipsa, procul discor-
dibus armis,

Fundit humo facilem vietum justissima
tellus!—*Virgil*.

Ohe! jam satis.

Oh, si angulus ille
Proximus accedat qui nunc denomat
agellum.—*Horace*.

O imitatores, servum pecus.

Oleo tranquillior.

Oleum addere camino.

Olim meminisse juvabit.

O major, tandem parcas, insane, minori.
—*Horace*.

O miseras hominum mentes! O pectora
cæca.—*Lucretius*.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico.
—*Ticitus*.

Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.
—*Juvenal*.

* Juvenal has preserved for us this specimen of Cicero's poetical efforts. The line is nothing to be proud of, and Juvenal truly says that the writer of it might have escaped the swords of his murderers, the creatures of Antony, had he written nothing more. In oratory and philosophy Cicero was pre-eminent among his countrymen, but he seems to have had no claim to be considered a poet.

O souls, in whom no heavenly fire is
found;

Flat minds, and ever grovelling on the
ground!—*Dryden*.

Let them hate provided they fear me.

The good, for virtue's sake, abhor to
sin.—*Creech*.

I hate and I love at the same time.
Why I do so, you may desire to
know: I cannot tell; but I feel that
it is so, and I am tormented.

I loathe the uncouth vulgar throng.

(Theological hatred.) The hatred
among religious folk, engendered by
differences of opinion on doctrinal
points.

The workshop of the nations.

O happy Rome, when I was consul,
born.*

O happy men, did they but know the
blessings of their present lot,

O happy, happy husbandmen, did they
but know the blessings they possess,
for whom, far from the din of war,
the kindly earth pours forth an easy
sustenance.

(Oh! that is enough.) My patience is
exhausted.

Oh, that that little corner of my neigh-
bour's field, that spoils the symmetry
of my land, were given to me.

O servile herd of imitators

(More smooth than oil.) Soft words
break no bones.

(To pour oil upon the fire.) To add
fuel to the flame.

It will be pleasant to remember these
things in after times.

Thou mighty madman, spare one who is
not thy peer- in folly.

How wretched are the minds of men!
How blind their intelligence!

(The unknown is always thought to be
magnificent.) Distance lends enchant-
ment to the view.

Every kind of vice has not reached its
highest development.

Omnen credo diem tibi diluxisse supremum.	Believe that each day that dawns on you is your last.
Omnen movere lapidem.	(To leave no stone unturned.) To go the whole hog.
Omne nimium vertitur in vitium.	(Everything in excess becomes a vice.) There may be too much of a good thing.
Omne scibile.	Everything that may be known; everything knowable.
Omnes deteriores sumus licentia. —Terence.	(Too much license debases us.) Spare the rod and spoil the child.
Omnes eodem cogimur.	We are all driven towards the same quarter (deathwards).
Omnes eodem cogimur; omnium Versatur urna, serius, ocius, Sors exitura. — Horace.	We are all driven in the same direction; for all the urn of death is shaken, and soon or late the lot of each will come forth.
Omne solum fortis patria est.—Ovid.	Every soil is a fatherland to a brave man.
Omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri.—Terence.	(All men prefer to do good to themselves rather than to another.) Charity begins at home.
Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.—Horace.	(He has gained every vote, who blended the useful with the agreeable.) The writer who can combine instruction with amusement is deserving of praise.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam.	All things are for the glory of God.
Omnia bona bonis.	All things are good with good men.
Omnia bonos viros decent.	(All things are becoming to good men.) Honest men fear neither the light nor the dark.
Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque. —Virgil.	Time bears away all things, and the powers of the mind among them.
Omnia inconsulto impetu cœpta, initiis valida, spatio languescent.—Tacitus.	All things commenced with inconsiderate haste, although vigorous at the outset, droop after a time.
Omnia mala exempla bonis principiis orta sunt.	All bad precedents have taken their origin from good beginnings.
Omnia mea mecum porto.	(I carry all my property with me.) My intellect is my best possession.
Omnia mors æquat.—Claudian.	Death levels everything.
Omnia non pariter sunt omnibus apta.	All things are not alike suited for all men.
Omnia novit Græculus esuriens.	(A starving Greekling knows everything.) He will undertake any office.*
Omnia præclara sunt rara.	All excellent things are rare.
Omnia profecto cum se coelestibus rebus referet ad humanas, excelsius magnificientiusque et dicet et sentiet.	The contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.
—Cicero.	

* See *Græculus esuriens*.

Omnia serviliter pro dominatione.

To perform every slavish action in order to gain the mastery.

Omnia suspendens naso.

One who turns up his nose at everything; turns everything to ridicule.

Omnia tuta timens.

Fearing all things, even such as are safe.

Omnia vanitas.

All is vanity.

Omnia vincit amor; nos et cedamus amori.—*Virgil.*

Love conquers all things; let us yield to its power.

Omnia vincit labor.

Labour overcomes all things.

Omnibus hoc vitium est.

All have this vice.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos

This is a fault common to all singers, that among their friends when asked to sing they never will bring their minds to comply, but when not requested they will never leave off.

Ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati,

Look round the habitable world, how few

Injussi nunquam desistant.—*Horace.*

Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue?

Omnibus in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque

Now rarely reason guides the stubborn choice,

Auroram et Gangem, pauci dignoscere possunt

Prompts the fond wish, or lifts the suppliant voice.

Vera bona, atque aliis multum diversa, remota

(Every barber knows that.) It is the talk of the town.*

Erroris nebulâ.—*Juvenal.*

(He suits himself to all conditions.) All is fish that comes to his net.

Omnibus notum tonsoribus.

Authority always finds it hard to endure a partner.

Omnibus se accommodat rebus.

Everybody would have considered him capable of governing, if he had never governed.†

Omnisque potestas Impatiens consortis euit.—*Lucan.*

A miscellaneous collection.‡

Omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.

The beginnings of all things are small.

Omnium gatherum.

(All things suffer change.)

Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.—*Cicero.*

Even as the mists
Of the grey morn before the rising sun,
That pass away and perish.—*Shelley.*

Omnium rerum vicissitudo est.—*Terence.*

The burden of proving.

Omnis probandi.

Ye who have borne e'en greater toils than these.

O passi graviora.

By help and counsel.

Ope et consilio.

It is worth while.

Operæ pretium est.

Who labours long may be allowed to sleep.

Operæ in longo fas est obrepere somnum.—*Horace.*

They are busy about nothing.

Operose nihil agunt.

* Barbers were as notorious gossips in ancient times as they are to-day.

† See *Capax imperii*.

‡ *Gatherum* is not a proper Latin word, but is merely Latinised humorously from "gather."

Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat.

Time wipes out the comments of men's opinions, but it confirms the judgments of nature.

Opprobrium medicorum.

(The disgrace of the doctors.) Any disease for which there has not been found any cure.

Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.—*Horace.*

(The lazy ox wishes for horse-trappings, and the horse wishes to plough.) We are dissatisfied with what we have, and long for what we have not.

Optimum est pati quod emendare non possis.—*Seneca.*

What cannot be cured must be endured.

Optimum obsonium labor.

Work is the best relish.

Opum furiosa cupidus.

The ungovernable lust for riches.

Opus artificem probat.

(The workman is known by his work.) A carpenter is known by his chips.

Opusculum.

A little work (book).

O ! quid solutis est beatus curis ?
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
Desideratoque acquiescimus ! etc.
Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus
tantis.—*Catullus.*

Oh, what is more delightful than to lay one's cares aside, when the mind puts aside its burden, and we return to our beloved home wearied by distant travel, and rest our limbs on the wished-for bed ? This, this alone, repays us for our grievous toil.

Ora et labora.

Pray and work.

Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore
sano.

We should pray for a sound mind in a sound body.

Ora pro nobis.

Pray for us.

Orationem concludere.

To end a speech.

Orator fit, poeta nascitur.

The orator is made such by education, but a poet must be born such.

Ore rotundo.

With a round mouth ; volubly ; grandly.
By word of mouth ; verbally.

Ore tenus.

The origin of evil.

Origo mali.

O country, when shall I behold thee ?

O sancta simplicitas.

O blessed simplicity.

O Sancte Pater, sic transit glori
mundi.

Holy Father, thus passes away the glory
of the world.*

Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque
tueri.

He gave to man a lofty countenance,
and bade him look to the heavens,
and turn his gaze upward to the stars.†

Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.
—*Ovid.*

Oh ! that he had always done or spoken
thus.

O ! si sic omnia.

Oh the times ! Oh the manners !‡

O tempora ! O mores !
O terque quaterque beati.

Thrice, yea, four times happy are they.

* The master of the ceremonies, at the installation of the Pope, holds two reeds in his hands. One of these has a candle attached to it, and with this he sets alight the other reed, crying out at the same time, *Sancte Pater, sic transit, etc.*

† Much quoted in reference to the emancipation of slaves.

‡ The exclamation occurs in Cicero's first speech denouncing Catiline.

Otiosis nullus adsistit Deus.

(No deity assists the idle.) God helps those who help themselves.

Otium cum dignitate.

Ease with dignity.

Otium omnia vitia parit.

(Idleness produces every vice.) Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do.

Otium sine dignitate.

Ease without dignity.

Ovem lupo committere.

(To set the wolf to guard the sheep.)

Ovis ovem sequitur.

(One sheep follows another.) Like follows like.

O vitæ philosophia dux! O virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! quid non modo nos, sed omnino vita hominum sive te esse potuisset? tu urbes peperisti: tu dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocasti: tu eos inter se primo domiciliis, deinde conjugiis, tum litterarum, et vocum communione junxisti: tu inventrix legum, tu magistra morum, et disciplinæ fuisti: ad te confugimus: a te opem petimus. Est autem unus dies bene, et ex præceptis tuis actus, peccanti immortalitati anteponendus.—*Cicero*.

Philosophy, thou guide of life! Thou searcher after virtue, and banisher of vice! What would not only we ourselves, but the whole life of men, have been without thy aid? It is thou that foundedst cities, gatheredst men in social union; thou that united them together first in dwellings, then in the nuptial tie, then in the pleasures of literature and the interchange of speech: to thee we owe the devising of the laws, and thou didst guide men to righteous ways, and virtuous habits. To thee we come for refuge, from thee we seek for help. One day well spent, according to thy precepts, is preferable to an immortality of sin. O life! too long for the wretched, too short for the prosperous.

O vita misero longa, felici brevis!
—*Publius Syrus*.

Pabulum.

Fodder; matter for study, &c.

Pace.

With the favour, leave of.

Pace et bello.

In peace and in war.

Pacem hominibus habe, bellum cum viiis.

(Be at peace with men, at war with vices.) Peace flourishes when reason rules.

Pacta conventa.

Conditions agreed upon; a diplomatic compact.

Pæte, non dolet.

See, Pætus, it does not hurt.*

Palam mutire plebeio piaculum est.

For a poor man to speak his mind is a crime worthy of punishment.

—*Ennius*.

To recant; to make apology.

(Protection; support) An image of Pallas Athene, carefully preserved at Troy, the safety of the city being supposed to depend on it.

Palinodium cancre.

Let Pallas haunt the cities she has built; let us find our chief pleasure in the forest glades.

Palladium.

Pallas, quas condidit arces
Ipsa, colat; nobis placeant ante omnia
silvae.—*Virgil*.

* Pætus was condemned to suicide by Claudius Cæsar, on the charge of conspiracy. His heroic wife, Arria, first plunged the dagger into her own breast, saying *Pæte, non dolet*, before she handed it to her husband.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas.
Regumque turres.—*Horace.*

Pallidus ira.
Palmam qui meruit ferat.
Pandectæ.

Panditur ad nullas janua nigra preces.
—*Propertius.*

Panem et circenses.
Papa alterius orbis.
Par.

Parce gaudere oportet, et sensim queri;
Totam quia vitam miscet dolor et
gaudium.—*Phædrus.*

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.
—*Virgil.*

Parendo vinces.

Parentes objurgatione digni sunt, qui
nolunt liberos suos severâ lege proficere.—*Petronius Arbiter.*

Pares cum paribus facilissime congregantur.

Par est fortuna labori.

Pari passu.
Paritur pax bello.
Par negotiis neque supra.

Par nobile fratum.
Par oneri.
Par pari referto.
Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.—*Ovid.*

Pars pro toto.
Parta tueri debent.

(Pale death enters with impartial step
the cottages of the poor and the lofty
palaces of kings.)

Death's shafts fly thick! here falls the
village swain,

And there his pamper'd lord!—*Blair.*

Pale with rage.

Let him who has won the palm bear it *
(The Pandects or Digest.) A collection
of Roman laws from the writings of
Roman jurists, made by the order of
Justinian.

No prayers unbar the gates of death.

Bread and the show of the circus.†

Pope of a second world.

Equal; the condition of equality; equal
value.

We ought to rejoice sparingly, and bewail
with moderation, for the whole of life
is but a mingling of pain and joy.

To spare the conquered and subdue the
proud.

(You will conquer by obedience.) If
you resist nature she will crush you.
—*Maine.*

Parents are worthy of severe reproof,
who are unwilling to use strict discipline
in order to train their children well.

(Like persons most readily crowd together.) Birds of a feather flock
together.

(Fortune responds to toil.) No gains
without pains.

With an equal pace; side by side.

Peace is produced by war.

(Neither above nor below his business.)
A mediocre man.

A noble pair of brothers.

Equal to the burden.

I return like for like; tit for tat.

(The girl is the least important part of
herself.) The amount of her dowry
is the point to be considered.

Part for the whole.

What is gained ought to be maintained.

* The motto of Lord Nelson, derived from some Latin verses by Dr. Jortin.

† Juvenal says that the Roman people, once the conquerors of the world, in his time cared
for nothing but free doles and spectacular shows.

Parthi quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt.	(The more the Parthians drink, the more thirsty they are.) Ever drunk, ever dry.
Parthis mendacior.	(More lying than Parthians.) A consummate liar.
Particeps criminis.	An accomplice.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.	(The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born.) Great cry and little wool.
Parva componere magnis.	To compare little things with great.
Parva leves capiunt animas.	'Little minds are caught with trifles.
Parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras.— <i>Virgil.</i>	Crouching at first through fear, soon it rises boldly in the air.*
Parvi enim sunt foris arma, nisi et consilium domi.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Armed forces abroad are of little value, unless there is prudent counsel at home.
Parvum parva decent.	(Humble things become humble men.) The man in a low station never makes himself ridiculous but when his efforts exceed his means.
Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit. — <i>Ovid.</i>	Envy feeds on the living, but after death it is dumb.
Passim.	Everywhere.
Patere legem quam ipse tulisti.	(Observe the law you yourself have made.) Law-makers must not be law-breakers.
Pater ipse colendi haud facilem esse viam voluit.— <i>Virgil.</i>	The Father himself decreed that the task of tillage should not be easy.
Pater patriæ.	Father of his country.
Pati necesse est multa mortalem mala. — <i>Nævius.</i>	(Man must of necessity suffer many evils.) Man is born to trouble as sparks fly upward.
Patrem sequitur sua proles.	(A son takes after his father.) As the old cock crows, the young one learns.
Patres conscripti.	(Senators, hereditary and elected; Roman senators) The supreme authority.
Patria cara, carior libertas.	My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.
Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior.	The smoke of one's own country is brighter than a foreign fire.
Patriæ infelici fidelis.	Faithful to an unhappy country.
Patriæ pietatis imago.	An image of paternal tenderness.
Patria est communis omnium parens. — <i>Cicero.</i>	Our country is the common parent of all.
Patria est ubicunque est bene.	Wherever we find happiness, that is our country.
Patria est ubicunque vir fortis sedem elegit.	Whatever place a brave man has chosen to dwell in, that is his country.
Patris est filius.	(He is his father's son.) Like father, like son.

* This line refers to the growth of scandal (see *Fama Malum*); it is now commonly applied to the progress of sedition.

Patruæ verbera linguae.—*Horace.*
Paucis carior est fides quam pecunia.

Paucis verbis.
Paulo post futurum.

Pax in bello.
Pax potior bello.

Pax tamen interdum, pacis fiducia nunquam est.—*Ovid.*

Pax vel injusta utilior est quam justissimum bellum.—*Cicero.*

Pax vobiscum.

Peccavi.

Pectus est quod disertos facit.
—*Quintilian.*

Pecuniae obediunt omnia.

Pecuniam in loco negligere maximum est lucrum.

Pejor est bello timor ipse belli.
—*Seneca.*

Penates.

Pendente lite.

Pendent opera interrupta.—*Virgil.*

Penetralia mentis.

Penitus toto divisi orbe Britanni.
—*Virgil.*

Pennas incidere alicui.

Per accidens.

Per acria belli.

Per angusta ad augusta.

Per capita.

Per contra.

Percunctatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est.—*Horace.*

The lashes of an uncle's tongue.*
(To few persons is loyalty dearer than money.) Most men have their price.
In few words; in brief.

(A little past the future.) A name given by Latin grammarians to the future perfect tense.

Peace in war.

(Peace is more powerful than war.) Peace has her victories no less renowned than war.

Sometimes there is peace, but its continuance is never certain.

Peace even on hard terms is better than the justest war.

Peace be with you.

I have sinned; I am in the wrong.

(It is the heat that makes men eloquent.) Out of the fulness of the heat the mouth speaketh.

(All things yield to money.) Money rules the world. Money makes the mare to go.

(To spend money freely on proper occasions is the greatest gain.) Nothing venture, nothing gain.

The reality of war is less harmful than the constant fear of it.

(Roman household gods,) Home.

Whilst the suit is pending.

The works unfinish'd and neglected lie.

The inmost recesses of the mind; the heart of hearts.

The Britons, a people utterly separated from the rest of mankind.

To clip one's wings; to take one down a peg.

(Through accident.) A logical term.†

Through the dangers of war.

Through difficulties to honours.

By the head; individually.

On the contrary; as a counterpoise.

Th' inquisitive will blab; from such refrain:

Their leaking ears no secret can retain.

* Roman uncles had a reputation for giving impromptu harangues to their relatives. "Don't come the uncle over me" was the protest of a Roman when another was inclined to give him an unwelcome lecture.

† A quality is said to belong to a thing *per accidens*, when it does not arise from the nature of the thing, but from some external circumstance. Thus water is heated *per accidens*, fire burns *per se*, i.e., naturally.

Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Dicit opes animumque ferro.

—*Horace.*

Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.

Peream si falsa loquor.

Pereant amici, dum unâ inimici intercidant.

Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.

—*Donatus.*

Per fas et nefas.

Perfusus calidâ gelidâ timet aquam.

Pericula veritati sœpe contigua.

—*Marcellinus.*

Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ
Tractas et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.—*Horace.*

Periculosior casus ab alto.

Periculum in morâ.

Per incuriam.

Peritura parcere chartæ.

Perjuria ridet amantum
Jupiter et ventos irrita ferre jubet.
—*Tibullus.*

Per mare per terram.

Permissum fit vile nefas.

Permitte divis cætera.

Per risum multum possis cognoscere
stultum.

Per saltum.

Per se.

Persona grata

Persona ingrata.

Persta atque obdura.

Through losses, through wounds, from
the steel itself it derives strength and
vigour.

By the help of God and my sword have
I kept it.

May I die if I speak what is false.

(Let our friends perish, provided that
our enemies fall with them.) We
consider nothing but our own in-
terests.

Plague take those who have said our
smart sayings before we uttered them.
Through right and wrong; justly or un-
justly.

(The man who has been scalded fears
cold water too.) A burnt child
dreads the fire.

Truth is often attended with danger.

A work full of risk and danger is that
which you are attempting; you are
walking, as it were, on ashes that hide
a fire beneath.*

(A fall from on high is dangerous.)
Pride goeth before destruction and a
haughty spirit before a fall.

Danger in delay.

Through heedlessness, or negligence.
(To spare paper doomed to dis-
appear.) To abstain from scribbling.

At lover's perjuries Jove laughs, and
bids the winds disperse such vain
triflings.

Through sea and land.

A privilege is not valued when it has
been obtained.

Leave the rest to heaven.

(By much laughter you may distin-
guish a fool.) A fool will laugh
when he is drowning.

By a leap or jump.

By itself.

(A welcome person.) A favourite; a
welcome guest.

(An unwelcome person.) An objection-
able person; a person disliked by
others.

Be steadfast and endure.

* Words addressed to Pellio, the historian, who was writing a history of the recent civil wars, before the rancour of the opposing parties had quite died away.

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, Tendimus in Latium.— <i>Virgil.</i>	Through many changes of fortune, and many dangerous experiences, we make for Latium.
Per viam dolorosam.	By the path of sorrow.
Per vias rectas	By straight roads.
Pervigilium.	Watching all night.
Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes.	Flatterers are the worst kind of enemies.
Petitio principii.	(Begging the question.) The logical fallacy of assuming what has to be proved.
Pia fraus.	(A pious fraud.) Fraud committed for a good object; a justifiable injustice.
Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Filial duty is the foundation of all the other virtues.
Placet.	(It pleases.) Decree; ordinance; offi- cial order.
Planta quæ sæpius transfertur non coalescit.	(A plant often removed cannot thrive.) Watch the kettle and it will never boil.
Plebs.	The common people; the plebeians.
Pleno jure.	With full authority.
Plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus. — <i>Pliny the Younger.</i>	He died full of years and honours.
Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices.	Changes are generally agreeable to the wealthy.
Ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris. — <i>Juvenal.</i>	The loss of money is lamented with real tears.
Plura faciunt homines e consuetudine, quam e ratione.	Men do more actions from habit than on reflection.
Plures crapula quam gladius.	Gluttony kills more than the sword.
Plus aloes quam mellis habet.	The bitter overbalances the sweet.
Plus dolet quam necesse est, qui ante dolet quam necesse est.	He grieves more than is needful, who grieves before it is needful.
Plus potest, qui plus valet.— <i>Plautus.</i>	(He is the more powerful who is the stronger.) The weakest goes to the wall.
Plus ratio quam vis cæca valere solet.	Common sense can usually effect more than blind force.
Plus salis quam sumptus.	More tasteful than costly.
Plus vident oculi quam oculus.	Two eyes see better than one.
Poëta nascitur, non fit.	The poet is born, not made.
Polliceri montes auri.	(To promise gold mountains.) To make extravagant promises.
Pollice verso.	With thumb turned down.*
Pons asinorum.	(The asses' bridge.) The fifth propo- sition in Euclid.

* When one gladiator in the amphitheatre had another at his mercy, he looked towards the spectators. If they turned their thumbs towards their breast, it was a signal for death.

Populus me sibilat ; at mihi plundo.	(The people hiss me, but I applaud myself.) I care nothing for the opinion of the crowd.
— <i>Horace.</i>	
Populus vult decipi, decipiatur.	The people wish to be deceived, let them have their wish.*
Posse comitatus.	(The power of the county.) A <i>posse</i> of police is a body of police.
Posse videor.	I appear to be able; I think I can.
Posunt quia posse videntur.	(They are able because they seem to be able.) They can because they think they can.
Post bellum auxilium.	Aid after the war; help offered too late.
Post equitem sedet atra cura.— <i>Horace.</i>	(Black care sits behind the horseman.) The wealthy man as he rides his horse is still pursued by anxiety.
Posteriores cogitationes sapientiores solent esse.	Second thoughts are usually best.
Post factum nullum consilium.	Advice comes too late when a thing is done.
Post festum venisti.	(You have come after the feast.) You have arrived too late.
Post hoc, ergo propter hoc.	(After this, therefore in consequence of this.) The logical fallacy of treating a subsequent event as undoubtedly a result of a preceding one, although of course it is not necessarily so.
Post nubila Phœbus.	(After cloudy weather comes the sun.) Every cloud has a silver lining.
Post obit.	A bond payable after death.
Post prælia præmia.	After battles come rewards.
Post tenebras lux.	(After darkness light.) "Joy cometh in the morning."
Post tot naufragia portum.	After so many shipwrecks (we reach) a harbour.
Postulatum (<i>pl.</i> Postulata).	A demand; an assumption required for an argument.
Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate.	He is most powerful who has himself in his own power.
Potius amicum quam dictum perdere.	Rather to lose a friend than a witticism.
Præservidum ingenium Scotorum.	The fiery, impetuous disposition of the Scotch.
Præmonitus præmunitus.	Forewarned, forearmed.
Præmunire.	A writ issued against certain offenders, who are thus placed outside the protection of the law, and are liable to forfeiture of goods and to imprisonment.†

* Words attributed to Cardinal Caraffa, legate of Pope Paul IV. Their origin, however, is not certain.

† The name is taken from the first words, *præmoneri* or *præmuniri facias*. "Cause A.B. to be warned to appear."

Præpropera consilia raro sunt prospera.
Præsentem mulgeas, quid fugientem
insequeris?

Præstat sero quam nunquam.

Præteriti anni.

Pravis assuescere sermonibus est via ad
rem ipsam.

Prima caritas incipit a seipso.

Primæ facie.

Primo.

Primum mobile.

Primus in orbe deos fecit imor.

—*Statius.*

Primus inter omnes.

Primus inter pares.

Princeps obsoniorum.

Principia.

Principia, non homines.

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima
laus est.—*Horace.*

Principiis obsta. Sero medicina paratur
Cum mala per longas convalevunt
moras.—*Ovid.*

Principis est virtus maxima, nosse suos.
—*Martial.*

Præquam incipias consulito, et ubi
consulueris, mature facto opus est.

Privato consensu.

Privatus illis census erat brevis, com-
mune magnum.—*Horace.*

Pro aris et focis.

Probitas laudatur et alget.

Probitas verus honor.

Pro bono publico.

Probum non poenitet.

Pro confesso.

Procul, O! procul este, profani

Over-hasty counsels seldom prosper.
(Milk the cow you have caught, what's
the good of following the runaway?)
A bird in the hand is worth two in
the bush.

Better late than never.

Years past and gone; bygone days.

(To hearken to evil conversation is the
road to wickedness.) Evil communica-
tions corrupt good manners.

(Charity begins with oneself.) Charity
begins at home, but should not end
there.

At first sight; on a first view, or con-
sideration.

In the first place.

The primary motive, or moving power.

Fear was the first creator of gods in
the world.

The first among them all.

Chief among equals.

The prince of tit-bits.

First principles.

Principles, not men.

To please the great is not the smallest
praise.—*Creech.*

Meet the evil at the outset. Too late
is medicine prepared when the mis-
chief has become strong through long
delay.

To know his own subjects is the chief
duty of a ruler.

(Before you begin consider, and when
you have well considered, then act
with promptitude.) Deliberate slowly,
execute promptly.

By one's own consent.

(Their private fortunes were but small,
but the public wealth was great.) So
great was the simplicity of life
and true patriotism among our an-
cestors.

For our altars and firesides; for God
and country.

Honesty is praised and freezes; is left
in cold and neglect.

Honesty is true honour.

For the public good.

The honest man does not repent.

As if conceded.

Begone, begone, ye profane ones.

Prodigus est natus de parco patre creatus.	(A miserly father has a spendthrift son.) After a great getter comes a great spender.
Pro et con (<i>for contra</i>). Profanum vulgus. Pro formâ.	For and against. The common people. For the sake of form; as a mere formality.
Pro hac vice. Proh pudor. Projecere animas.— <i>Virgil</i> .	For this turn or occasion. For shame! They prodigally threw their lives away. — <i>Creech</i> .
Pro libertate patriæ. Pro loco et tempore. Pronuntiatio est vocis et vultus est gestus moderatio cum venustate. — <i>Cicero</i> .	For the liberty of one's country. For place and time. Good delivery is a graceful management of the voice, countenance, and ges- ture.
Proœmium, Pro patriâ. Propositi tenax. Propria domus omnium optima.	Introduction, preface, prelude. For our country. Firm of purpose. (One's own house is the best of all.) Home is home, be it ever so homely.
Propria persona. Proprio motu.	One's own individuality. On one's own motion; of one's own accord.
Pro rata.	In proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. Pro re natâ.	For the king, the law, and the people. For a special emergency, or business.
Prosperum ac felix scelus Virtus vocatur; sotibus parent boni; Jus est in armis, opprimit leges timor. — <i>Seneca</i> .	Successful crime is given the name of virtue; honest folk become the slaves of villains; might is right; and fear silences the laws.
Pro tanto.	For so much; to that extent.
Pro tempore.	For the time being.
Proxime accessit.	(He came next.) Honourable mention.
Proximus ardet Ucalegon.	(Ucalegon's house, next door, is on fire.) When thy neighbour's house is on fire, be careful of thine own.*
Proximus sed proximus longo intervallo.	Next, but next at a great distance; a bad second.
Prudens futuri. Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosâ nocte premit Deus, Ridetque, si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat.— <i>Horace</i> .	Thoughtful of the future. The issue of the time to be Heaven wisely hides in blackest night, And laughs, should man's anxiety Transgress the bounds of man's short sight.— <i>Conington</i> .
Publico consilio.	By public consent.
Publicum bonum privato est præferen- dum.	(The public good is to be preferred to private advantage.) Privilege must yield to public interest.

* See *Nam tua res agitur, etc.*

Pugnis et calcibus.

With fists and heels; with all one's might.

Pulvis et umbra sumus.—*Horace.*

We are dust and shadows.

Puris omnia pūra.

(Unto the pure all things are pure.) Evil be to him who evil thinks.

Puteus si hauriatur melior evadit.

Drawn wells have sweetest water.

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit
ungula campum—*Virgil.*

And galloping with heavy tread the
charger shakes and pounds the arid
plain.*

Qua ducitis adsum.

Wherever you lead, I am with you.

Quae amissa salva.

What was lost is safe.

Quæ e longinquō magis placent.

The further fetch'd, the more things
please.

Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt.

What used to be vices are now common
manners.

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena
laboris!

What region in the world is not full of
our calamities.

Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post
numimos.

Money is the first thing to be sought;
reputation is a secondary considera-
tion.

Quæstio fit de legibus, non de personis.

(The question is confined to the laws,
and not to persons.) The law is
impartial, considers the respective
claims, not the social position, of
litigants.

Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos.

(The things above us are nothing to us.)
We do not trouble about things
beyond our comprehension.

Quæ uncis sunt unguibus ne nutrias.

(Do not foster animals with hooked
claws.) He that handles thorns shall
prick his fingers.

Qualis ab incepto.

The same as from the beginning.

Qualis artifex pereo.—*Nero.*

What an artist dies in me.†

Qualis rex talis grex.

(Like king, like people.) A good
master makes a good servant.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit.

During his good behaviour.

Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt
moribus.

How many injustices and wrongs are
enacted through custom.

Quam parvā sapientiā mundus regitur.

With how little wisdom is the world
governed.‡

Quam prope ad crimen sine crimine.

How near a man may approach to guilt
without being guilty.

* A famous onomatopœic line, the sound of the words imitating the noise made by a horse galloping over the ground. Similarly, Tennyson suggests the sound of the hoofs of the farmer's horse in the line "But propety propety sticks, and propety propety graws." And Charles Kingsley in his *Ballad of Lorraine* uses the words "Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Baree," for the same purpose.

† The exclamation of the Emperor Nero shortly before his death. His love of music and poetry were well known, but whether he possessed any great artistic skill is an open question.

‡ The remark of the Swedish Chancellor, Oxenstiern, to his son.

Quam sæpe forte temere eveniunt quæ non audeas optare!
Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno.—*Juvenal.*

Quando uberior vitiorum copia? Quando
Major avaritiae patuit sinus? Alea quando
Hos animos?—*Juvenal.*

Quando ullum inveniemus parem?
Quanquam ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?—*Horace.*
Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
A Deis plura feret.—*Horace.*

Quantum a rerum turpitudine abes,
tantum te a verborum libertate
sejungas.—*Cicero.*

Quantum est in rebus inane!

Quantum libet.

Quantum meruit.

Quantum mutatus ab illo.

Quantum sufficit.

Quantum valeat.

Quare impedit?

Quare, si fieri potest, et verba omnia, et
vox hujus alumnum urbis oleant; ut
oratio Romana plane videatur, non
civitate donata.—*Quintilian.*

Quartā lunā nati.

Quasi.

Quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper sui:
Repente exortus sum, repentina occidi.
—*Plautus.*

Quem di diligunt adolescens moritur.

Quem poenitet peccasse, pæne est
innocens.—*Senecca.*

Quem vult perdere Jupiter prius
dementat.

* See *Aliquando Homerus.*

† This familiar expression first appears in a fragment of the writings of the Greek dramatist Menander: "Οὐ δι Θεοὶ φέλεσσιν ἀνθρώποις νόος."

How often do things you dare not hope
for happen by mere chance!

Sometimes even good Homer nods.^{*}
(Since the door has to be shut after the
theft has been made.) Shutting the
stable-door when the horse has been
stolen.

When was there a greater abundance of
vices? When was the greediness of
avarice so great? When had gam-
bling such an attraction?

When shall we find his like again?
And yet, what hinders us from telling
the truth in a cheerful fashion?
They that do much themselves deny,
Receive a blessing from the sky.
—Creech.

We should be as careful of our words as
our actions; and as far from speaking
as from doing ill.

(How much emptiness there is in the
pursuits of man.) What trifles men
pursue!

As much as you please.

As much as he deserved.

How changed from what he once was.

As much as is sufficient.

(What it is worth.) Taken for as much
as it is worth.

Why does he stand in the way, or
hinder?

If it can be done, let all your words and
pronunciation be such as befits a
native of this city; so that your
speech may seem to be truly Roman,
and not that of a man who is merely
Roman by adoption.

(Born in the fourth moon.) Born
under an unlucky star.

As if; in a manner.

Brief was my life, as that of grass
scorched by the summer sun. Quickly
I grew, and just as quickly died.

Whom the gods love dies young.†

He who repents is almost innocent.

Whom God wishes to destroy he first
drives mad.

Qui amicus est amat, qui amat non utique amicus est.

Qui aut tempus quid postulet non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est rationem non habet, is ineptus esse dicitur.—*Cicero*.

Qui capit ille facit.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juvenal*.

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.—*Horace*.

Quicquid excessit modum pendet instabili loco.—*Seneca*.

Quicunque turpi fraude semel immotuit, etiamsi verum dicit, amittit fidem.

Quid aeternis minorem.
Consiliis animum fatigas?—*Horace*.

Quidam aeternitati se commendari per statuas existimantes, eas ardenter affectant, quasi plus premii ex figuramentis æneis sensu carentibus adepturi, quam ex conscientia honeste recteque factorum.—*Marcellinus*.

Quid brevi fortis jaculamur ævo multa.
—*Horace*.

Quid cæco cum speculo?

Quid crastina volverit ætas,
Scire nefas homini.—*Statius*.
Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas sœpe
caveto.—*Horace*.

Quid dulcior hominum generi a natura
datum est quam sui cuique liberi?
—*Cicero*.

Qui dedit beneficium taceat; narret,
qui accepit.—*Seneca*.

Qui derelinquent legem, laudant
improbos,

He who is a friend loves, but he who loves is not necessarily a friend.

That man may be called impertinent who considers not the circumstances of time, or engrosses the conversation, or makes himself the subject of his discourse, or pays no regard to the company he is in.

(He who applies it to himself is the doer of the deed.) If the cap fits, put it on.

(Whatever men do forms the miscellaneous matter of my little book.) The ways of mankind is my theme.

(Whatever mad freaks their rulers indulge in, it is the Greeks themselves that suffer.) Kings call the tune, but their subjects pay the piper.

Whatever has exceeded its proper bounds is in a state of instability.

Whoever has once become known for an act of base deceit, even when he speaks the truth, loses the credit of it.

Why with thoughts too deep
O'ertask a mind of mortal frame?
—*Conington*.

Some persons, thinking that they can commend themselves to the Eternal One by erecting statues to Him, earnestly devote themselves to these, as if they were likely to obtain more reward from senseless idols of brass than from the consciousness of the righteous performance of honourable deeds.

Why do we, in our brief span of life, aim at achieving so much?

(What good is a mirror to a blind man?) Blind men should judge no colours.

What to-morrow will bring forth it is not lawful for a man to know

Have a care
Of whom you talk, to whom, and what,
and where.—*Pooley*.

What is there in nature so dear to man
as his own children?

The man who confers a kindness should be silent concerning it; he who receives it should proclaim it.

They that forsake the law, praise the wicked.

**Quid est somnus, gelidæ nisi mortis
imago?**—*Ovid.*

(What is sleep but the image of cold
death.)

How wonderful is Death,
Death and his brother Sleep.
—*Shelley.*

Quid leges sine moribus vanæ proficiunt?—*Horace.*

Where is the good of laws in the
absence of morals?

**Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames?**—*Virgil.*

(Accursed thirst for gold, what 'dost
thou not tempt men to attempt?')
O, cursed hunger of pernicious gold!
What bands of faith can impious lucre
hold?—*Dryden.*

Quid nunc?

("What now?") One curious to
know everything is a *quidnunc*.
He who teaches others, learns himself.
Tit for tat; a mutual consideration.
The guilt that is committed by many
passes unpunished.

Qui docet, discit.

When you lay down a rule, be short.
Why do you laugh?

Quid pro quo.

What should I do at Rome?

Quidquid multis peccatur inultum est.

(What if the sky should fall.) If the
Thames went on fire.

Quidquid præcipes, esto brevis.

Avoid inquiring what is going to happen
to-morrow.

Quid rides?

What does it avail you to give way so
much to unreasonable grief?

Quid Romæ faciam?—*Juvenal.*

What is more shameful than to be
made a fool of?

Quid si cœlum ruat.

What need is there of words? Let us
be proved by our actions.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere.

What is true and honourable.

**Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere
dolori?**

What right, what true, what fit we
justly call,

Quid turpius est quam illudi?

Let this be all my care—for this is all.
—*Pope.*

**Quid verbis opus est? Spectemur
agendo.**—*Ovid.*

What greater blessing could a woman
ask for her nurseling than that he
should have wisdom and liberty to
declare his opinions.

Quid verum atque decens.

He that would eat the kernel, must
crack the nut.

**Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo,
et omnis in hoc sum.**—*Horace.*

To let sleeping dogs lie.

**Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus
alumno,**

(What a man does through another, he
does through himself.) He is legally
responsible for his agent.

**Quam sapere et fari ut possit quæ
sentiat.**—*Horace.*

How comes it, Mæcenas, that nobody
lives contented with that lot which
either his own choice has given him,
or chance has brought, but praises
the condition of those engaged in
different pursuits?

**Quia e nuce nucleus esse vult, frangat
nucem.**

Quieta non movere.

Qui facit per alium facit per se.

**Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi
sortem**

**Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit,
illa**

**Contentus vivat, laudet diversa
sequentes.**—*Horace.*

Qui fugit molam, farinam non invenit.

(He who flies from the mill does not get any meal.) Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Qui invidet minor est.

He who envies is the inferior.

Qui jacet in terrā non habet unde cadat.

(He who lies on the ground has no place from which to fall.)*

•
Qui male agit odit lucem.

He that does evil hates the light.

Quinctili Vare, legiones redde.

Varus, give me back my legions.†

Qui nescit dissimilare nescit vivere.

• He who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to live.

Qui non est hodie cras minus aptus erit.

He that is not fit to-day will be less fit to-morrow.

Qui non libere veritatem pronunciat, proditor est veritatis.

He who does not speak the truth is a traitor to the truth.

Qui non proficit, deficit.

He who does not advance, goes backwards.

Qui non vetat peccare cum possit, jubet.

He that does not forbid wrongdoing, when it is in his power, orders it.

Qui non vult fieri desidiosus, amet.

Let him who does not wish to become indolent fall in love.

Quinquennium.

A period of five years.

Qui pergit ea quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audiet.—Terence.

(He who insists on saying what he pleases, will hear that which does not please him.) He that speaks lavishly shall hear as knavishly.

Qui per virtutem perit, non interit.
—*Plautus.*

The man who dies for virtue's sake, does not really perish.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?
—*Juvenal.*

Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitisi?—Horace.

(What shame can there be or what limit in our affection for one so dear?)

•
Qui semel est læsus fallaci piscis ab hamo.

Why blush to let our tears unmeasured fall

For one so dear?—*Conington.*

The fish shuns the bait when the hook has once touched him.) A burnt child dreads the fire.

He who feels the advantage ought to feel the burden as well.

Who can deceive a lover?

(Those who feed on hope, exist in suspense, they do not live.) Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

Who can relate such woes without a tear?

Men who by their merits have caused others to cherish their memory.

Quis talia fando Temperet a lacrimis?—Virgil.

Qui sui memores alios fecere merendo.
—*Virgil.*

* The reply of Charles I. in his captivity, to the man who had told him that the Parliament were plotting against his life.

† This was the constant lament, according to Suotoniūs, of the Emperor Augustus after a Roman army under Varus had been annihilated by the Germans, led by the heroic Arminius.

Qui terret, plus ipse timet.

**Qui timide rogit, docet negare.
Qui transtulit, sustinet.**

Qui uti scit, ei bona.

Qui vult decipi decipiatur.

Quoad hoc.

Quo animo?

Quocunque modo.

Quod avertat Deus.

Quod cibus est aliis, aliis est venenum.

Quod cito acquiritur, cito perit.

Quod decebat honestum est, et quod honestum decet.—Cicero.

Quod defertur non auferatur.

Quod erat demonstrandum (Q.E.D.).

Quod erat faciendum (Q.E.F.).

Quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrii.

Quod est violentum, non est durabile.

Quodlibet.

Quod licet ingratum, quod non licet acrius urit.—Ovid.

Quod non vetat lex, hoc vetat fieri pudor.—Seneca.

Quod potui perfeci.

Quod quisque fecit, patitur : auctorem scelus

Repetit, suoque premitur exemplo nocens.—Seneca.

Quod satis est, cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.—Horace.

Quod si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, libenter erro : nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo.

—Ciceru.

Quod sors feret, feremus æquo animo.

He who awes others, is more in fear himself.

**He who asks timidly courts a refusal.
He who brought us hither still preserveth us.**

Good things to him who knoweth how to use them.

Let him that wishes to be deceived be deceived.

As regards this particular matter.

With what mind or intention?

In whatsoever manner.

Which may God avert.

(What is food for some is poison to others.) One man's meat is another man's poison.

Easy come, easy go.

What is becoming is honourable, and what is honourable is becoming.

(That which is deferred is not relinquished.) Omittance is no quittance.

Which was to be proved.

Which was to be done.

(What a man keeps in his heart when sober, he has on his lips when he is drunk.) Drunkards have a fool's tongue.

(What is violent is not lasting.) Extremes seldom last long.

Any thing whatever.

What we may do we do not care for, and what we may not do attracts us more keenly.

The moral sense forbids a man to do some things, even when there is no law against them.

I did what I could.

Every man suffers for his actions : crime tracks out its author, and the guilty man is hounded down by his own misdeeds.

Let the man who has enough for his wants, desire nothing more.

But if I am mistaken in this belief, that the souls of men are immortal, I am happy in my error : nor, while I live, shall it be possible for anyone to root out this opinion from me, as I derive much pleasure from it.

Whatever chance shall bring, we shall bear with a calm and firm mind.

Quod tegitur, majus creditur esse malum.—*Martial.*

Quod vide (*q.v.*).

Quo fata vocant.

Quo jure?

Quo me cunque vocat patria.

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?—*Horace.*

Quondam.

Quondam vicimus his armis.

Quo pacto?

Quorum.

Quorum pars magna fu^l.

Quos amor verus tenuit, tenebit.—*Seneca.*

Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.

Quota.

Quot homines, tot sententiae.—*Terence.*

Quot servi, tot hostes.

Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostrā?—*Cicero.*

Quo warrantō?

Radit usque ad cutem.

Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cycno.—*Juvenal.*

Rara fides probitasque viris qui castra sequuntur.

Raram facit misturam cum sapientia forma.—*Petronius Arbiter.*

Rari nantes.

Raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pede Pœna claudio.—*Horace.*

Rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi.—*Juvenal.*

Ratio et consilium propriae ducis artes.

Rationale.

Rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare; sapienter idem Contrahes vento nimium secundo Turgida vela.—*Horace.*

If you try to conceal a defect, it is sure to be exaggerated by others.

Which see.

Whither destiny calls me.

By what right?

Wherever my country calls me.

What use is fortune to me, if I am not allowed to enjoy it?

Formerly; former.

We were once victorious with these arms.

How? By what means?

(Of whom.) A sufficient number to form a legal meeting.

In which I bore a great part.

He who has once been held by the chains of true love, will never be free.

Those whom God wishes to destroy He first deprives of their senses.

Share, proportion.

So many men, so many minds.

So many servants, so many enemies.

How long, pray, will you abuse our patience?

By what authority?

(He shaves close to the skin.) He is a near man, he always wants his pound of flesh.

A rare bird upon the earth and very like a black swan. A strange prodigy; an unusual event.

Good faith and probity are rare among such as follow camps.

Wisdom and beauty are rarely united in the same person.

Swimming one here another there.

Justice, though she halts, has seldom failed to catch the man she pursues.

They speak but seldom, and have a wondrous love of silence.

Reason and deliberation are the proper qualities of a general.

A statement of reasons; an exposition of the principles of a subject.

Be brave in trouble; meet distress With dauntless front; but when the gale

Too prosperous blows, be wise no less, And shorten sail.—*Conington.*

Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam;

Fortiter ille facit, qui miser esse potest.—*Martial.*

Rebus parvis alta præstatur quies.
—*Seneca.*

In adversity it is easy for a man to despise life, but the truly brave man is he who can endure to be miserable.

(To humble folk deep and quiet sleep is given.)

Come, Sleep ! O Sleep ! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,

The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,

Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is pleasant to make merry when a friend has been restored to us.

(A ripe crop must not wait for to-morrow.) Do not put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Justly and mildly.

Upright in the court ; a litigant with an honest cause.

The renewal of love.

Modesty once gone never returns.

Restored to life ; resuscitated.

It smells of the lamp ; it is a laboured production.

Reducing an argument to an absurdity.

Badges, marks, or ensigns of royalty.

It is a kingly task, believe me, to help the afflicted.

A royal gift.

O'er men kings hold unquestioned sway,
But Jupiter e'en kings obey.

Recte et suaviter.

Rectus in curia.

Redintegratio amoris.

Redire nescit cum perit pudor—*Seneca.*

Redivivus.

Redolet lucernam.

Reductio ad absurdum.

Regalia.

Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis.—*Ovid.*

Regium donum.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges,
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis.

—*Horace.*

Re infecta.

Relicta non bene parmula.—*Horace.*

Religio loci.

Rem acu tetigisti.

Rem, facias rem ;
Si possis recte, si non, quocunque modo rem.—*Horace.*

Remis velisque.

Renovato nomine.

Without accomplishing one's object.

(Having left my little shield behind.)
Having ingloriously run away.*

(The religion of the place.) The feeling produced by the sacred or solemn associations of a locality.

(You have touched the thing with a needle.) You have hit the right nail on the head.

Get money, get money ; honestly if you can, if not, by any means get money.

(With oars and sails.) With might and main.

By a revived name.

* Horace confesses that he ran away at the battle of Philippi, where Octavius (afterwards Augustus Caesar) and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius.

Re opitulandum non verbis.	We should help others by deeds, not words.
Repente dives nemo factus est bonus. — <i>Publius Syrus.</i>	No good man ever became suddenly rich.
Réperit Deus nocentem.	(God finds out the guilty man.) God stays long, but strikes at last.
Requiem.	(Rest.) A hymn entreating rest for the dead.
Requiescat in pace (R.I.P.).	May he (or she) rest in peace.
Rerum primordia.	The first elements of things.
Res angusta domi.	Narrow circumstances at home.
Res est ingeniosa dare.— <i>Ovid.</i>	(Giving is a noble act.) It is better to give than to receive.
Res est sacra miser.	A person in distress is a sacred object.
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.	Love is a constant source of fear and anxiety.
Res in cardine est.	(The matter is on the hinge.) The affair is hanging in the balance.
Res judicata.	(A decided case.) A case or point on which judgment has been pronounced.
Respicie finem.	(Look to the end.) Look before you leap.
Resurgam.	I shall rise again.
Retinens vestigia famæ.	Maintaining the traces of fame.
Revocare gradum.	To recall (retrace) one's steps.
Rex est, qui metuit nihil Rex est, qui cupiet nihil.— <i>Seneca.</i>	The man who neither fears nor desires anything is truly a king.
Rex regnat sed non gubernat.	(The king reigns but does not govern.) In limited monarchies kings are only figure-heads.
Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? — <i>Horace.</i>	(What hinders one from laughing and speaking the truth?) One may speak the truth without pulling a long face.
Ride si sapi.— <i>Martial.</i>	(Laugh, if you are wise.) Mirth and motion prolong life.
Ridiculum acri Fortius ac melius magnas plerunque secat res.— <i>Horace.</i>	Ridicule often decides important matters more effectually and better than severity.
Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est. — <i>Catullus.</i>	Nothing so foolish as the laugh of fools.
Risum teneatis?	Can you forbear to laugh?
Rostra.	A raised platform to speak from; tribune.*
Ruat cœlum.	Though the heavens fall.
Rudis indigestaque moles.	(A rough and confused mass.) A state of chaos.
Rus in urbe.	The country in town; a house which combines the pleasures of both.

* The *rostra* was the pulpit or platform in the Forum, from which those who wished to address the popular assemblies spoke. It derived its name from the *rostra*, or ships' beaks, which the Romans had captured at the battle of Antium. The form *restra* in this sense is incorrect.

Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis;
at ille
Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis
ævum.—*Horace.*

The peasant waits till the river flow past; but it glides on, and will glide on rolling for ever and ever.

Sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, malorum
bonorumque nostrorum observator et
custos.—*Seneca.*

A holy spirit dwells within us, that protects us and notes all that is good and evil in us.

Sæpe est sub pallio sordido sapientia.
—*Cicero.*

Wisdom is often found under a shabby cloak.

Sæpe intereunt aliis meditantes necem.

Those who set the trap for others often fall into it themselves.

Sæpe stilum vertas, iterum quæ digna
legi sint scripturus.

Frequently turn the *stilus* (re-write your compositions again and again), if you propose to write anything worth reading twice.*

Sæpe viâ obliquâ præstat quam ten-
dere rectâ.

(Often it is better to go by a round-about way than by the straight road.) Short cuts are often the longest way home.

Sæpius locutum, nunquam me tacuisse
pœnitet.

(I frequently regret that I have spoken, but never that I have been silent.) Speech is silver, silence is golden.

Sævis inter se convenit ursis.

Even savage bears agree among themselves.

Sævus tranquillus in undis.

Calm amidst the angry waves.

Sal Atticum.

Attic salt; wit.

Salus populi suprema est lex.

The welfare of the people is the highest law.

Salvam fac reginam, O Domine.

God save the Queen.

Salve!

Hail! Welcome.

Salvo jure.

Saving the right; if the king's rights be not interfered with.

Salvo pudore.

Without offence to modesty.

Sancte et sapienter.

Religiously and wisely.

Sanctum.

A holy (place); a private cabinet.

Sanctum sanctorum.

Holy of holies.

Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas.

(Health of healths, all is health.) After “vanity of vanities, all is vanity.” The chief concern is health.

Sapere aude.

Dare to be wise.

Sapiens dominabitur astris.

The wise man will govern the stars.

Sapiens ipse fingit fortunam sibi.

The wise man fashions his fortune for himself.

—*Plautus.*

Fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Sapientiam ac eruditionem stulti spernunt.

The first step to wisdom is to be free from folly.

Sapientia primi est stultitiam caruisse.

* The reverse end of the *stilus*, or pen, was flat, and was used to make erasures on the

Sartor resartus.	The tailor mended.
Sat cito, si sat bene.	Soon enough if but well enough.
Sat habeo.	I have enough; I am content.
Satis accipere.	To take security, or bail.
Satis divitiarum est, nil amplius velle. —Quintilian.	Contentment is riches enough.
Satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum.	Sufficient eloquence, but little wisdom.
Satis quod sufficit.	(What suffices satisfies.) Enough is as good as a feast.
Satis, superque.	Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum.	Enough of words; you need say no more.
Sat pulchra si sat bona.	(Fair enough if good enough.) Handsome is who handsome does.
Saturno rege.	In the reign of Saturn; in the golden age.
Saucius ejurat pugnam gladiator, et idem Immemor antiqui vulneris arma capit. —Ovid.	The wounded gladiator forswears fighting, and then forgets his former wound and grasps his weapons again.
Saxum volutum non obducitur musco.	A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Scandalum magnatum (Scan. Mag.).	Scandal or slander of great personages.
Scelere velandum est seclus.—Seneca.	One crime must be concealed by another.
Scholium.	Annotation; gloss.
Scienter.	Knowingly.
Scilicet.	That is to say; to wit.
Scintilla.	A spark.
Scire facias.	“Cause it to be known”; a writ.
Scire quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recusent.	(To know how strong the shoulders are and what they refuse to carry.) To know one’s strength and one’s weakness.
Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.—Persius.	Your knowledge is nothing unless others know that you possess it.
Scire ubi aliquid invenire possis, ea de- mum maxima pars eruditioonis est.	To know where you can find anything is the most important part of education.
Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.—Horace.	(Knowledge is the basis and source of clever writing.) Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. —Roscommon.
Scribere jussit amor.—Ovid.	Love bade me write.
Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.—Horace.	(All of us everywhere, both taught and untaught, write poetry.) Those who cannot write and those who can, All rhyme, and scrawl, and scribble, to a man.—Popé.
Secundum artem.	According to art; according to established usage.
Secundum formam statuti.	According to the form of the statute.

Secundum naturam.

**Securius divites erimus, si sciverimus
quam non sit grave pauperem esse.**

—*Seneca.*

Securus et ebrius.

Securus judicat orbis.

**Securus judicat orbis terrarum, bonos
non esse qui se dividunt ab orbe
terrarum in quacunque parte terrarum.**

—*St. Augustine.*

Se defendendo.

Sedibus in patris det mihi posse mori.

—*Ovid.*

**Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima
dehiscat**

**Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine
ad umbras,**

**Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque pro-
fundam,**

**Ante, pudor, quam te violem aut tua
jura resolvam.**

**Ille meos, primos qui me sibi junxit,
amores**

**Abstulit: ille habeat secum, servetque
sepulchro.—*Virgil.***

According to nature.

**We can enjoy wealth with less anxiety if
we have learnt that poverty is not a
heavy burden.**

Drunk and free from care.

**Untroubled the world passes its judg-
ment.**

**The calm judgment of the world is that
those men cannot be good who, in
any part of the world, cut themselves
off from the rest of the world.**

In self-defence.

**God grant that I may die in my own
home.**

**But first let yawning earth a passage
rend,**

**And let me thro' the dark abyss de-
scend:**

**First let avenging Jove, with flames
from nigh,**

**Drive down this body to the nether sky,
Condemn'd with ghosts in endless
night to lie;**

**Before I break the plighted faith I
gave;**

**No: he who had my vows shall ever
have;**

**For whom I loved on earth, I worship
in the grave.—*Dryden.***

But thou

**When once thou hast broke some
tender vow,**

All perjured dolt more charming grow!

**The information that we receive through
the ear, makes less impression than
what our eyes behold.**

At once and together.

**(We have all once been mad.) The
wisest and best are not immaculate.**

**He always hastens towards the critical
part and hurries his listener to the
middle of the subject in hand.**

The miser is ever in want.

**A good man is always a novice in the
ways of the world.**

Am I always to be a listener only?

**Shall I never answer back when I
have been plagued by listening so
often to Codrus, getting hoarse by
droning out his Thescid? ***

Sed tu simul obligasti

Perfidum votis caput enitescis

Pulchrior multo.—*Horace.*

**Segnius irritant animum demissa per
auras,**

**Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidel-
ibus.—*Horace.***

Semel et simul.

Semel insanivimus omnes.

**Semper ad eventum festinat et in
medias res auditorem rapit.—*Horace.***

Semper avarus eget.

Semper bonus homo tiro est.—*Martial.*

**Semper ego auditor tantum? nun-
quamne reponam,**

Vexatus toties rauci Thesecide Codri?

—*Juvenal.*

* The often-quoted opening lines of Juvenal's *Satires*.

Semper felix.

Semper fidelis.

Semper idem (*fem. eadem*).

Semper paratus.

Semperque recentes
Convectare juvat præda, et vivere rapto.

—*Virgil.*

Semper, ubique, et ab omnibus.

Semper vivit in armis.

Senatus consultum.

Senatus Populusque Romanus
(S.P.Q.R.).

Senectus insanabilis morbus est.

—*Seneca.*

Senem juventus pigra mendicum creat.

Seniores priores.

Senioribus gravis est inveterati mons
mutatio.—*Quintus Curtius.*

Senio te sedenti hominum ac domum
contemplarique si tibi parva (ut est)
ita videtur, hæc coelestia semper
spectato; illa humana contemnito.

—*Cicero.*

Separatio a mensa et toro.

Sequela.

Sequens mirabitur ætas.

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.

Sequitur superbos ultor a tergo Deus

Sequor non inferior.

Sera in fundo parcimonia.—*Seneca.*

Se rebus aliorum immiscere.

Seriatim.

Sermo animi est imago.

Sero sapiunt Phryges.

Sero, sed serie.

Always happy.

Always faithful.

Always the same.

Always ready.

A plundering race, still eager to invade,
On spoil they live, and make of theft a
trade.

(Always, everywhere, and by everybody.)
Views which have been universally
held by all mankind in all times.

He ever lives in arms.

A decree of the (Roman) Senate.

The Senate and the Roman People.

Old age is an incurable disease.

(Youth passed in idleness produces an
old age of beggary.) A young man
idle, an old man needy.

(The older ones first.) Give precedence
to age.

(A change of confirmed habits is se-
verely felt by aged persons.) Use is
second nature.

I perceive you contemplate the seat and
habitation of men; which if it appears
as little to you as it really is, fix your
eyes perpetually upon heavenly ob-
jects, and despise earthly.

Separation from bed and board.

A consequence or result.

Posterity will admire.

(He follows his father, but not with
equal paces.) He is not equal in
ability to his father.

(The avenging God closely pursues the
proud.) He hath put down the
mighty from their seat.

I follow, but am not inferior.

(Economy is useless when all is spent.)
To lock the door after the horse is
stolen.

(To meddle with other people's busi-
ness.) To have a finger in every pie.

In regular order.

(Speech is the picture of the mind.)
Judge a man's character by his con-
versation.

(The Phrygians are wise too late.) They
are wise after the event.

Late, but seriously.

Sero venientibus ossa.

(The bones for those who come late.)
First come first served.

Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis
malis.—*Seneca*.

Caution time is over when one is in the
midst of evils.

Servabo fidem.

I will keep faith.

Servare modum.

To keep within bounds.

Servetur ad imum,
Qualis ab incœpto processerit, et sibi
constet.—*Horace*.

(Keep one consistent plan from end to
end.) A literary composition ought
to be consistent in aim and execution.

Sesquipedalia verba.

Words a foot and a half long.

Si ad honestatem nati sumus, ea aut
sola expetenda est, aut certe omni
pondere gravior est habenda quam
reliqua omnia.—*Cicero*.

If we be made for honesty, either it is
solely to be sought, or certainly to be
estimated much more highly than all
other things.

Sibi non cavere, et alii consilium dare
Stultum est.—*Phædrus*.

It is a fool's part to neglect one's own
affairs, and to give advice to others.

Sic.

So ; thus.

Si cadere necesse est, occurrentum dis-
crimini.—*Tacitus*.

(If we must fall, let us boldly face the
danger.) "How can a man die better
than facing fearful odds?"

Sic itur ad astra.

Such is the way to the stars ; to immor-
tality.

Sic jubeo.

So I order.

Sic me servavit Apollo.—*Horace*.

Thus Apollo preserved me.*

Sic passim.

So everywhere ; in different parts of the
book.

Sic totidem verbis.

So in as many words.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

So passes away the glory of the world.

Sicut ante.

As before.

Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.

Exercise your rights in such a manner
as not to injure another man's
rights.

Sicut in stagno generantur vermes, sic
in otioso malæ cogitationes.

As worms are generated in a pool of
stagnant water, so evil thoughts
spring up in the mind of an idle man.

Sicut mos est nobis.

As is my custom.

Sic vita erat : facile omnes perferre ac
pati :

His manner of life was this : to bear
with everybody's humours ; to com-
ply with the inclinations and pursuits
of those he conversed with ; to con-
tradic nobody ; never to assume a
superiority over others. This is the
ready way to gain applause without
exciting envy.

Cum quibus erat cunque una, his sese
dedere,

Live among men as if the eye of God
was upon you ; pray to God as if
men were listening to you.

Eorum obsequi studiis, advorsus nemini ;
Nunquam præponens se aliis : Ita facil-
lime

So I wish, so I command.

Sine invidiâ invenias laudem.—*Terence*.

Sic vive cum hominibus, tanquam Deus
videat ; sic loquere cum Deo, tanquam
homines audiant.—*Seneca*.

Sic volo, sic jubeo.

* So Horace expresses his gratitude to the god Apollo, the protecting deity of poets, when he escaped from the clutches of a talkative bore. The expression is now used proverbially to indicate a timely release from any awkward predicament.

Sic vos non vobis.

Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves.
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos ?

Si fortuna juvat.

Si fractus illabatur orbis
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.—*Horace.*

Silent leges inter arma.

**Si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda
vulpina.**

**Simia simia est, etiamsi aurea gestet
insignia.**

Similia similibus curantur.

Similis simili gaudet.

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.

Simplex munditiis.

Sine amore joci-que nil est jucundum.

Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus.

Sine cruce, sine luce.

Sine die.

Sine dubio.

Sine ictu.

Sine invidia.

Sine joco.

Sine odio.

Sine omni periculo.

(Thus you labour, but not for yourselves.) You do the work, and another gets the credit.

Thus you, birds, build nests, but not for your own advantage, and also the sheep grow wool, the bees make honey, and the oxen support the ploughs ; but none of them gain profit by their toil.*

If God be with us, who shall be against us?

If fortune favours.

If the world were to crumble into atoms, the ruins would strike him (the man of firm purpose) undismayed.

The laws are silent in the midst of arms.

(If the lion's skin is not enough, sew the fox's to it.) Supplement strength by astuteness.

'An ape is an ape still, though it wear jewels of gold.) You must not judge a man by his coat.

(Like is cured by like.) The basis of the homeopathic system of medicine.

(Like delights in like.) Birds of a feather.

If you seek a monument, look around.

Simple in thy elegance ; plain in thy neatness.

Without Love and Mirth there is no pleasure.

(Without corn and wine love grows cold.) When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.

Without the cross, without light.

(Without a day appointed.) An adjournment for an indefinite period.

Without doubt.

Without a blow.

Without envy ; without ill-will.

Without jesting ; seriously.

Without hatred.

Without any danger.

* Virgil, when Bathylus, a rival, had wrongly claimed a couplet in honour of Augustus, which had been found written on the palace door, wrote on the same door " *Hoc ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honoris*" and four incomplete lines, beginning *Sic vos, non vobis.* Bathylus was asked to complete these lines, but failed to do so, when Virgil came forward, supplied the remainder, and vindicated his claim to the first couplet as well.

Sine pennis volare haud facile est.
—*Plautus.*

(It is difficult to fly without feathers.)
He would fain fly, but he wants feathers.

Sine quâ non.

(Without which it cannot be done.)
An indispensable condition.

Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes.
—*Horace.*

The advancing years rob us of our pleasures, one by one.

Si non possis quod velis, velis id quod possis.

(If you can't do what you wish, wish to do what you can.) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce,
Marones.—*Martial.*

Provided there are patrons like Mæcenas, Flaccus, there will not be wanting poets like Virgil.*

Si Pergama dextrâ defendi possent.

(If Troy could have been saved by might.) Everything possible has been attempted to save the situation.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere
mecum.—*Horace.*

If you know anything better than these ideas of mine, impart them frankly; if not, use these as I do.

Si quis pitorum manibus locus, si, ut
sapientibus placet, non cum corpore
extinguuntur magnæ animæ, placide
quiescas, nosque domum tuam ab
infirmo desiderio et muliebribus la-
mentis ad contemplationem virtutum
tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri
neque plangi fas est.—*Tacitus.*

If there is any place where the spirits of the righteous dwell, if, as philosophers are disposed to think, souls of the great and good do not perish when their bodies die, mayst thou rest in peace, and call us, thy family, from indulging in vain regrets and womanish tears to the contemplation of thy virtues. These, at least, we have no right to bewail and deplore.†

Si, quoties homines peccant, sua ful-
mina mittat
Jupiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.
—*Ovid.*

If Jupiter were to hurl a thunderbolt for every sin that men commit, very soon he would have none to throw.

Siste viator.

(Stop, traveller.) A common inscription on a tombstone.

Let honour be stainless.

Sit tibi terra levis.

If you are in good health, it is well.

If you wish me to weep, you must first display grief yourself.

(If you desire to maintain peace, be prepared for war.) Strong armaments are the best security for peace.

If they were to persist in living.

Sit sine labe decus.
Sit tibi terra levis.
Si vales, bene est.
Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi.—*Horace.*
Si vis pacem, para bellum.

Si vivere perseverarent.

* Mæcenas, the great minister and adviser of Augustus Cæsar, was the most liberal patron of literary men. He used their skill to glorify the Roman Empire, and to make the rule of the newly-established monarchical system more popular among the Romans.

† The valedictory words of Tacitus to his father-in-law Agricola, whose administration of Britain made a considerable part of that island to be one of the best-ordered parts of the Roman dominions. The view of Tacitus and Seneca with respect to a future life were considerably in advance of those held in the century before, during the latter days of the Republic. At the same time it must not be supposed that Tacitus was in any way affected by the teachings of Christianity, for when he alludes to the spread of Christian doctrines during the first century A.D., he speaks of the new faith with abhorrence, regarding it as a "pernicious superstition."

Si volet usus
Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et
norma loquendi.—*Horace.*

Socrates quidem cum rogaretur cuijatem
se ipse dicere, mundanum inquit;
totius enim mundi se incolam et
civem arbitrabatur.—*Cicero.*

Sola juvat virtus.

Sola nobilitas virtus.

Solent mendaces luere poenas malefici.
—*Phædrus.*

Soles occidere et redire possunt:
Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.
—*Catullus.*

Soli lumen mutuari.

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.
—*Tacitus.*

Solus et caelebs.

Solventur risu tabulae; tu missus abibis.
—*Horace.*

Solvitur ambulando.

Solvitur risu.

Somno et incertibus horis
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ.
—*Horace.*

Sors tua mortalis, non est mortale quod
optas.—*Ovid.*

Spargete voces in vulgum ambiguas.

Spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces: dum loquimur,
fugerit invida
Ætas: carpe diem, quam minimum
credula postero.—*Horace.*

Spectemur agendo.

Spem pretio non emam.—*Terence.*

Sperandum est.

Sperat infestis.

Spero meliora.

If usage so wills it, which is the arbiter,
the law and rule of speech.

(Socrates, when asked of what country
he called himself, answered, of the
world; for he considered himself an
inhabitant and citizen of the whole
world.) The world is my parish.
—*Wesley.*

Virtue alone assists me.

Virtue alone is true nobility.

Liar, have generally to suffer for their
guilt.

Suns that set may rise again;
But if once we lose this light,
'Tis with us perpetual night.

—*Ben Jonson.*

(To lend light to the sun.) To carry
coals to Newcastle.

(They make a solitude and call it peace.)
They remove rebellion by putting the
rebels to the sword.

A lone bachelor.

Oh, then a laugh will cut the matter
short:

The case breaks down, defendant leaves
the court.—*Conington.*

The question is resolved by action.

The question is settled by a laugh.

To taste sweet forgetfulness of the
anxieties of life in sleep and hours of
idleness.

(Thou art mortal in thy destiny, but
thy aims are those of a god.) Men,
though doomed to perish, aspire to
the imperishable.

To scatter among the people words
bearing a double meaning.

Thy lengthen'd hopes with prudence
bound

Proportion'd to the flying hour;
While thus we talk in careless ease,
The envious moments wing their flight;
Instant the fleeting pleasure seize,
Nor trust to-morrow's doubtful light.

—*Francis.*

Let us be known by our actions.

(I will not give money for hopes only);
I will not buy a pig in a poke.

Hope on.

He hopes in adversity.

I hope for better things.

Spes facit, ut, videat cum terras undique nullas,
Naufragis in mediis brachia jactet aquis.
Sæpe aliquem sollers medicorum cura reliquit
Nec spes huic venâ deficiente cadit;
Carcere dicuntur clausi sperare salutem;
Atque aliquis pendens in cruce vota facit.—*Ovid.*

Spes gregis.
Spes mea Christus.
Spes protracta ægrum efficit animum.
Spes tutissima cœlis.
Splendide mendax.
Splendide mendax et in omne virgo Nobilis ævum.

Spolia opima.

Sponte suâ.
Spretæ injuria formæ.
Stans pede in uno.
Stare super antiquas vias, et videre quænam sit via recta et bona, et ambulare in eâ.
Stat magni nominis umbra.
Stat pro ratione voluntas.
Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus.
Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc virtutis opus.—*Virgil.*
Stat quo.
Status quo ante bellum.
Stemmata quid faciunt? Quid prodest,
Pontice, longo
Sanguine censeri pictosque ostendere vultus
Majorum?—*Juvenal.*

Stet.

'Tis Hope that causes the shipwrecked mariner to strike out in the midst of the waves, even when he sees no land in sight. Often when the doctor's skill has failed, Hope still lingers while life is ebbing. Even the prisoner hopes for safety in his prison, and the man hanging on the cross utters prayers for his release. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man never is but always to be blest.—*Pope.*

The hope of the flock.
Christ is my hope.
Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.
The safest hope is in Heaven.
Nobly mendacious.
A maiden who nobly told a lie for a good cause, and is, thereby, famous for all time.
His honour rooted in dishonour stood And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.—*Tennyson.*
(The choicest spoils.) Spoils won by a commander from another, in single combat.
Unsolicited; of one's own accord.
The offence of despising her beauty.
Standing on one foot.
To stand on the ancient ways, and to see which is the straight and good road, and in that to walk.
He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Will stands for reason.
Each has his destined time: a span Is all the heritage of man:
'Tis virtue's part by deeds of praise To lengthen fame through after days.—*Conington.*

As things were before.
The position existing before the war.
(What are the advantages of a long pedigree? What good is it, Ponticus, to be reckoned of ancient lineage and to display the painted faces of your ancestors?)
Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood.—*Tennyson.*
Let it stand.

Stet pro ratione voluntas.

Stratum super stratum.

Strenua inertia.

Stultorum calami carbones, moenia charta.

Stultum est timere, quod vitare non potes.

*Stultus spernit eruditionem patris sui.
Stylo inverso.*

Sua cuique voluptas.

Suae quisque fortunæ faber.

Sua munera muttit cum hamo.

Suave mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis,

*E terrâ magnum alte ius spectare laborem.—*Lucretius.**

Subviter in modo, fortiter in re.

Sub cruce veritas.

Sub divo.

Sub ferulâ.

Sub hoc signo vinces.

Sub Jove.

Sub judice.

Sublatum ex oculis querimus,

*Sublimi feriam sidera vertice —*Horace.**

Sub poenâ.

Sub rosa.

Sub silentio.

Substratum.

Successus improborum plutes allicit.
—*Phaedrus.*

Suggestio falsi.

Sui generis.

Suis stat viribus.

Summa petit livor.

Summa sedes non capit duos.

Let my will stand for a reason.

Layer above layer.

Energetic idleness.

(Fools use chalk to write with, and walls for paper.) A white wall is a fool's paper.

It is foolish to fear what you cannot avoid.

A fool despises his father's instruction.

With the wrong end of the stylus or pen; the act of erasing

Every man has his own pleasures.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune.

(He sends his presents with a hook attached.) A sprat to catch a herring.

'Tis pleasant, when the seas are rough, to stand

And see another's danger, safe at land.

Gentle in manner, but resolute in action.

Truth under oppression.

Under the open sky.

Under the rod.

Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
[See *In hoc signo.*]

Under the open sky.

Under consideration.

(We miss what we have lost.) When the well is dry we begin to appreciate the value of water.

With head uplifted I shall tower to the stars.

Under a penalty.

Under the rose; secretly.

In silence.

What lies under an erection; support.

The success of the wicked tempts many to imitate them.

The suggestion of what is false: putting forward as the fact what one knows to be untrue.

Of its own kind; belonging to a class of things peculiar to itself.

He stands by his own strength.

Envy attacks the noblest.

(The highest seat will not admit of two.)

There is only room for one at a time on the topmost rung of the ladder.

Summum bonum.

Summum jus, summa injuria.

Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.
—*Martial.*

Sumptus censem ne superet.—*Plautus.*

Sunt aliquid Manes ; letum non omnia finit.—*Propertius.*

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura.—*Martial.*

Sunt lacrimæ rerum, et mentein mortalia tangunt.—*Virgil.*

Suo gladio jugulari.

Suo Marte.

Suo motu.

Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
—*Virgil.*

Supersedeas.

Super visum corporis.

Supplicationes eloquitur pauper, dives autem loquitur aspere.

Suppressio veri.

Supra.

Surdo loqui.

Surgit amari aliquid.

Sursum corda.

Suspendens omnia naso.—*Horace.*

Suspiria de profundis.

Suum cuique decus posteritas, rependit.
—*Tacitus.*

Suum cuique pulcrum.

Suus cuique mos.

Symposium.

Tabula rasa.

Tædium vite.

The greatest good.

(The rigour of the law is the rigour of injustice.) The strict enforcement of a law sometimes operates as a great wrong.

Neither fear death, nor desire it.

(Let not your expenditure exceed your income.) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

The spirits of the dead do really exist.

Death is not the end of everything.

Some good, more bad, some neither one

nor t'other.

(There are tears for human affairs, and mortals' sorrows touch the heart.)

The sense of tears in mortal things.

—*Matthew Arnold.*

To be condemned out of one's own mouth ; foiled with one's own devices.

By one's own valour.

On one's own motion ; spontaneously.

Every misfortune is to be overcome by endurance.

A writ to stay or set aside proceedings.

Upon a view of the body.

The poor use entreaties, but the rich speak roughly.

A suppression of the truth.

Above.

To talk to a deaf man : to lose one's labour ; to urge a hopeless suit.

(Something bitter rises.) No joy without annoy.

Lift up your hearts.

Turning everything to ridicule.

Sighs from the depths.

Posterity pays to every man the honour that is due to him.

(To every one his own is most beautiful.) The crow thinks her own bird fairest.

Everyone has his particular habit.

A banquet ; feast ; usually of learned persons.

A blank tablet.

Weariness of life.

Tam facti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(As ready to spread lies and scandal as to tell the truth.) The character of Rumour.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. Tangere ulcus.	A twig at length becomes a tree. (To touch the sore.) To hit the nail on the head.
Tanquam ungues digitosque suos.	(As well as his own nails and fingers.) At his fingers' end; at the tip of his tongue.
Tantæ animis cœlestibus iræ?	Does such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tantas componere lites. Tanti.	To settle so great a quarrel. Of such importance.
Tanti quantum habeas sis.— <i>Horace.</i>	(You are valued by the amount of money you possess.) Money makes the man.
Tanto brevius omne, quanto felicius tempus.— <i>Pliny the Younger.</i>	Time passes more quickly in proportion as you are happy.
Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum. — <i>Lucretius.</i>	So many evils has superstition been able to arouse.
Tarde, quæ credita lœdunt, Credimus.— <i>Ovid</i>	We are slow to believe those things which, if believed, would cause us pain.
Tardus ad iram abundat intelligentia	He that is slow to anger is of great understanding.
Taurum tollet qui vitulum sustulerit	(He who has carried the calf will be able to carry the ox.) Custom makes anything easy.
Te judice.	You being the judge.
Telum imbellè sine ictu.	(A feeble weapon thrown without effect.) A weak, useless argument.
Tempestas sequitur serenum.	After calm the storm.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*	The times change and we change with them.
Temporibus inserviendum.	Time and tide wait for no man.
Temporis ars medicina fere est.— <i>Ovid.</i>	Time is a great healer.
Tempus edax rerum.	Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit.	Time flies.
Tempus in ultimum.	To the last extremity.
Tempus omnia revelat.	Time reveals all things.
Tenax propositi.	Tenacious of his purpose.
Teres atque rotundus.	(Polished and round. Round as a ball.) A man of self-control; self- contained.
Terminus ad quem.	(The limit to which.) The end of one's journey or aim.
Terminus a quo.	The limit from which; the starting- point.
Terræ filius.	A son of the soil; a man of mean birth.

Terra es, terram ibis.

Terra firma.

Terra incognita.

Terram cœlo miscent.

Tertium quid.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

—*Virgil.*

Timet pudorem.

Timidi est optare necem.—*Ovid.*

Timidi mater non flet.

Timidi nunquam statuere tropæum.

Timor addidit alas.—*Virgil.*

Timor animi auribus officit.—*Sallust*

Timor Domini fons vitæ.

Toga.

Toga virilis.

Tot homines, quot sententiae.

Totidem verbis.

Toties quoties.

Totis viribus.

Toto cœlo.

Totum in eo est.

Totus mundus agit histrionem.

Totus teres atque rotundus.

Traditus non victus.

Transeat in exemplum.

Tria juncta in uno.

Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile.

—*Horace.*

Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus
imbris,
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis
ira.—*Virgil.*

Tristis eris, si solus eris.—*Ovid.*

Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return.

Solid earth; a firm footing.

(An unknown land.) A place or subject of which nothing is known.

(They mingle earth with heaven.) They turn the world upside down.

A third something; the result of the union or collision of two forces opposed to one another.

(I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents.) A foe is most dangerous when he feigns to be friendly.

He fears shame.

It is a coward's part to long for death.

(A coward's mother does not weep.) He who fights and runs away—.

(Cowards never set up a trophy of victory.) Faint heart never won fair lady.

Fear gave him wings.

(Fear closes the ears of the mind.) No exhortation moves a coward.

The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.

The Roman civil dress.*

(The gown of manhood.) The dress that a Roman assumed when he reached manhood, and put off the *toga prætexta*, the garb of boyhood.

So many men, so many minds.

In just so many words.

As often as.

With all his might.

(By the whole heavens.) Diametrically opposed.

All depends on this.

All the world's a stage.

Complete, smooth, and round.

Betrayed, not conquered.

May it pass into an example.

Three joined in one.

(A head incurable even by three Anticyrae.) A hopeless lunatic.†

The wolf is fatal to the flocks, showers to ripened corn, winds to the trees, the wrath of Amaryllis to me.

You will be sad if you keep only your own company.

* See note on *Cedant arma*.

† Anticyra was famed for its hellebore, a remedy that the ancients thought cured madness.

Triumpho morte tam vitâ.

Troja fuit.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discriminè
agetur.—*Virgil.*

Truditur dies die.

Tene cede malis, sed contra audentior
ito.—*Virgil.*

Tunica propior pallio est.

Tu quoque.

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.
—*Horace.*

Turpe quid ausurus, te sine teste time.
—*Ausonius*

Tutor et ultor.

Tutum silentii præmium.

Tuum est.

Uberrima fides.

Ubi amici ibi opes.

Ubicumque homo est, ibi beneficio locus
est.—*Seneca.*

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.

Ubi libertas, ibi patria.

Ubi mel, ibi apes.—*Plautus.*

Ubi mens plurima, ibi minima fortuna.

Ubique.

Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant.

Ubi supra

Ultima ratio.

Ultima ratio regum.

I triumph in death as in life.

(Troy has been.) Its day is over.

(Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by
me with no difference.) I will be quite
impartial, as I care for neither side.

One day is pressed onward by another.
Yield not to misfortunes, but confront
them all the more boldly.

(My coat is nearer than my cloak.)
Charity begins at home.

(You, too.) A retort, implying that the
case of the opposite party is no better
than its rival's; each being guilty of
the same misdoings.

You live as you ought, if you take care
to act up to the reputation you deserve.

When about to do an evil thing, though
there be no other witness, respect
thyself and forbear.

Protector and avenger.

(The reward of silence is sure.) Silence
is golden.

It is your own.

Implicit reliance.

Where there are friends money is not
far to seek.

(Wherever a human being exists, there
is an opportunity to do a kindness.)
Be ye kind one to another.

Uncertainty destroys law.

Where liberty dwells, there is my
country.

(Where there is honey, there are bees.)
Where there is an attractive thing to
be seen, a crowd is sure to gather.

(Where there is most mind, there is
least money.) Philosophers despise
wealth.

Everywhere.

(Where they make a solitude, they call
it peace.)

Mark where his carnage and his con-
quests cease,

He makes a solitude and calls it peace.
—*Byron.*

Where above mentioned.

The final reason or argument.

(The last reasoning of kings.) Military
force.*

* The *ultima ratio*, according to Richelieu, was the fire of artillery, and these words were inscribed on some cannon of Louis XVI.

Ultima semper Expectanda dies homini, dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.— <i>Ovid.</i>	(Each man must wait his latest day of life, and none may we call truly happy until the grave closes over him.) It is impossible to judge a man's prosperity until his life is ended.
Ultima Thule.	(Most distant Thule.) The furthest land or limit.
Ultimatum.	The last proposal before recourse to active hostilities.
Ultimo (ult.).	The preceding month.
Ultimus regum.	The last of the kings.
Ultra vires.	Beyond, in excess of (one's legal) powers.
Una hirundo non facit ver.	One swallow does not make a summer.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.— <i>Virgil.</i>	(The only safety that remains for the conquered is to hope for none.) Despair often gives courage even to the timid.
Una voce.	With one voice; unanimously.
Unguis in ulcere.	(With claws and beak.) With all one's force.
Uni navi ne committas omnia.	A claw in the wound.
Unius dementia dementes efficit multos.	(Venture not all in one bottom.) Do not put all your eggs in one basket.
Uno animo.	(The madness of one makes many mad.) Folly is catching; one fool makes many.
Uno avulso, non deficit alter.	With one mind; unanimously.
Unum et commune periculum, una salus ambobus erit.	(On the removal of one, another is not wanting.) <i>Il n'y a d'homme nécessaire.</i> There is no one so important but the world can go on without him.
Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem;	There shall be one common danger, one safety for both.
Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem.— <i>Ennius.</i>	(One man, by delay, saved the state; for he cared less for what was said than for the safety of his country.)*
Unus vir nullus vir	(One man is no man.) A man unaided cannot do much. Two heads are better than one.
Urbe latericiam invenit, marmoream reliquit.	He (Augustus) found the city (Rome) a city of bricks, he left it a city of marble.
Urbi et Orbi.	To the city (Rome) and to the world.†
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos.— <i>Virgil.</i>	An ancient city that for ages held imperial sway, falls into ruins.
Urti mature urtica vera.	(The real nettle stings early.) Vicious puppies early show their teeth.

* See *Cunctando restituit rem.*

† These were the words that formerly accompanied the benediction which the Pope publicly pronounced on the Catholic world upon certain solemn festivals of the year.

Usque ad aras.	To the very altars : to the last extremity.
Usque ad nauseam.	Even to satiety, to disgust.
Usus et experientia dominantur in artibus.— <i>Cholumell.</i>	Practice and experience are of the greatest importance in all works of skill.
Usus loquendi.	The usage of speech.
Usus promptos facit.	(Use makes men ready.) Practice makes perfect.
Ut ameris, ama.	To win love, show love to others.
Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet.	Would that the Roman people had but one neck.*
Ut infra.	As below.
Uti possidetis.	As you possess ; state of present possession.
Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo !	(You can never find a man who tries to look into his own conscience. Everyone keeps his eyes fixed on the wallet of the man in front.) We can all see the burden of sins that our neighbour carries, but never our own
Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo. — <i>Persius.</i>	(Poems like pictures are.) The art of the poet is akin to that of the painter. That I may do good.
Ut pictura poesis est.— <i>Horace.</i>	The better a man is, the less is he inclined to suspect others.
Ut prosim.	Take whichever you prefer ; choose one of two evils.
Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficilime esse alios improbos suspicatur.	The greatest geniuses are often living in obscurity.
Utrum horum mavis accipe.	As you have sown, so shall you reap.
Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent.— <i>Plautus.</i>	As above ; as above stated.
Ut sementem feceris, ita metes.— <i>Cicero.</i>	The moment I beheld, how I was undone !
Ut supra.	Absolutely empty space.
Ut vidi, ut petui.	(Go with me.) A guide ; a handbook.
Vacuum.	(Woe to the solitary man.)
Vade mecum.	O Solitude ! where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face ?
Væ soli.	— <i>Cooper.</i>
Væ victis.	Woe to the vanquished.
Vale.	Farewell.
Valeat quantum valere potest.	Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valete ac plaudite.	Farewell and applaud.
Valet imam summis Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus, Obscura promens.— <i>Horace.</i>	(God hath power to change the lowliest with the loftiest, and He maketh the great men weak, bringing to light things hidden in gloom.) “He hath put down the mighty from their seat.”

* Suetonius narrates that Caligula, the maddest of the early Cæsars, made this remark in one of his bloodthirsty moments.

Valvae.	A folding door; valves.
Vanitas vanitatum. Omnia vanitas.	Vanity of vanities. All is vanity.
Variae lectiones.	Various readings; different versions of an author's words.
Variatio delectat.	(Variety pleases.) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
Variorum (editio).	An edition with the notes of various writers (<i>cum notis variorum</i>).
Varium et mutabile semper femina. — <i>Virgil</i> .	Woman is ever fickle and changeable.
Vates sacer	Sacred prophet, or poet; an inspired bard.
Vehimur in altum.	We are borne on high; we are carried out into the deep sea.
Velis et remis.	With sails and oars; by every possible means.
Velocem tardus assequitur.	(The slow overtakes the swift.) Slow and steady wins the race.
Velocius quam asparagi coquantur.	(More quickly than you could cook asparagus.) Done in the twinkling of an eye.
Velox consilium sequitur poenitentia.	(Repentance quickly follows hasty counsels.) Marry in haste and repent at leisure.
Vel prece, vel pretio.	For either love or money.
Veluti in speculum.	As in a mirror.
Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum.	(The people is venal, the senate is venal.) Every man has his price.
Vendidit hic auro patrum.	This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in auro bibitur. Expertu loquor:	It is in golden cups that poison is found.
Malam bonæ præferre fortunam licet.	I speak from experience: the lot of the poor man is preferable to that of the rich.
— <i>Seneca</i> .	(Pardon is granted to necessity.) Necessity dispenses with decorum.
Venia necessitati datur.— <i>Cicero</i> .	Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire.
Veni, Creator Spiritus.	Meet an approaching disease; combat it on the first symptoms.
Venienti occurrite morbo.	(Cause him to come.) The writ for summoning a jury.
Venire facias.	(The darts come from her dowry.) Her money is her chief attraction.
Venientia dote sagittæ.	I came, I saw, I conquered.
Veni, vidi, vici.	(With wind and oars.) With all one's might.
Ventis remis.	With prosperous winds.
Ventis secundis.	(To pour forth words to the winds.) To speak to deaf ears.
Ventis verba profundere.	(To speak to the wind and the waves.) To waste one's words.
Vento et fluctibus loqui.	To live upon wind; to live on air.
Vento vivere.	

Vera gloria radices agit, *atque etiam propagatur; ficta omnia celeriter, tanquam flosculi, decidunt, nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum.

—Cicero.

Verbatim et literatim.

Verbo* et grandis epistola.—Juvenal.

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Verbum sat sapienti.

Verbum semel emissum volat irrevocabile.—Horace.

Vere prius volucres taceant, æstate ricadæ.

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.

Veritas nunquam perit.—Seneca.

Veritas odium parit.

Veritatis absolutus sermo ac semper est simplex.

Ver non semper viret

Verso pollice vulgi
Quem libet occidunt populariter.
—Juvenal.

Versus.

Verus et fidelis semper.

Vestibulum domus ornamentum est.

Vestigia.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum.

Vestigia terrent
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla
retrorsum.—Horace

Vetustas pro lege semper habetur.

Vexata questio.

Via media.

Viaticum.

Via trita, via tuta.

Vice versa.

Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa
Catoni.—Lucan.

True glory takes root, and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.

Word for word, and letter for letter.

A huge wordy letter.

The word of the Lord endureth for ever.

A word is enough for a wise man.

A word once uttered flies away and can never be recalled.

(Sooner can birds be silent in spring, and the crickets in summer.) An extreme improbability.

Truth fears nothing but concealment.

Truth never dies.

Truth begets hatred.

The language of truth is plain and always simple.

Spring does not always flourish.

With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill.—Dryden.

Against.

Always true and loyal.

(The hall is the ornament of a house.) First impressions are always the strongest.

Footsteps, traces.

(There are no backward footsteps.) He has burned his bridges.

I'm frightened at those footsteps; every track

Leads to your home, but ne'er a one leads back.—Comington.

Ancient custom is always reckoned as a law.

A vexed question; a moot point.

A middle course.

(Provision for the journey.) The Eucharist, when administered to the sick, or to persons unable to go to church.

The beaten path is the safe path.

The terms being exchanged; the reverse.

(The conquering cause pleased the gods, but the conquered one pleased Cato.)

Noble spirits ally themselves to great causes even when there is no hope of ultimate success.*

* Cato killed himself at Utica after the defeat of the Senatorial forces in Africa, 46 B.C., by Julius Caesar. As a Stoic he chose death rather than submit to a form of government which he regarded as a despotism.

Victrix fortunæ sapientia.	Wisdom conquers fortune.
Vide.	See.
Vide et crede.	See and believe.
Videlicet (viz.).	Namely.
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.— <i>Ovid.</i>	(I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.) I know the right, and yet the wrong pursue.
Vide ut supra.	See what is stated above.
Vi et armis.	By force of arms.
Vigilate et orate.	Watch and pray.
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.— <i>Horace.</i>	Silver is inferior to gold, gold to virtue.
Vincam aut moriar	I will conquer or die.
Vincere aut mori.	To conquer or to die.
Vincit amor patriæ — <i>Virgil.</i>	The noblest motive is the public good.
Vincit qui patitur.	He that can endure overcometh.
Vincit, qui se vincit.	He conquers who overcomes himself.
Vincit veritas.	Truth conquers.
Vinctus invictus.	Chained but not conquered.
Vinculum matrimonii.	The bond of marriage.
Vir bonus est quis	He is the truly good man who observes
Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat.— <i>Horace.</i>	the decrees of his rulers, and the laws and rights of his fellow-citizens.
Vires acquirit eundo.	It acquires strength in going.
Virescit vulnere virtus.	Virtue flourishes from a wound.
Virginibus puerisque.	For lads and lasses.
Viri infelicis procul amici.	Friends keep at a distance from an un- fortunate man.
Vir pietate gravis ac meritis.	A man whose reputation for probity and good actions has gained him influence.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.	The man is wise who talks little.
Virtus agrestiores ad se animos allicit.	Virtue allures to herself even the boorish minds.
Virtus ariete fortior.	Virtue is stronger than a battering ram.
Virtus est vitium fugere.	It is virtue to shun vice.
Virtus in actione consistit.	Virtue consists in action.
Virtus in arduis.	Virtue in difficulties.
Virtus incendit vires.	Virtue kindles the strength.
Virtus invidiae scopus.	Virtue is the mark of envy.
Virtus laudatur et alget.— <i>Juvenal.</i>	Virtue is praised, but is left to starve.
Virtus nec eripi, nec surripi potest unquam.— <i>Cicero.</i>	Virtue can neither be taken away nor stolen from a man.
Virtus non stemma.	Virtue, not pedigree.
Virtus probata florescit.	Virtue flourishes in trial.
Virtus, recludens immeritis mori	Virtue, throwing open heaven to those
Coelum negatâ tentat iter viâ ;	who deserve not to die, directs her
Coetusque vulgares et udam	course by paths denied to others,
Spernit humum fugiente pennâ.	and spurns with swift pinion the vulgar throng and the dank earth.
— <i>Horace.</i>	

Virtus repulsa nescia sordidae
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures
 Arbitrio popularis auræ.—*Horace.*

Virtus semper viridis.

Virtus sub cruce crescit, ad æthera
 tendens.

Virtute meâ me involvo.

Virtutem incolumem odimus,
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus, invidi.
 —*Horace.*

Virtutem videant, intabescantque relictâ.
 —*Persius.*

Virtute non viris.

Virtute officii.

Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.

Virtutis amore.

Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit.
 —*Cicero.*

Virum volitare per ora.

Vis a tergo.

Vis comica.

Vis consili expers mole ruit suâ.
 —*Horace.*

Vis inertiae.

Vis poetica.

Visu carentem magna pars veri latet.
 —*Seneca.*

Vis unita fortior.

Vis vitæ.

Vita brevis, ars longa.

Vitæ postscenia celant.—*Lucretius.*

Vita hominum altos recessus magnasque
 latebras habet.—*Pliny the Younger.*

Vitam impendere vero.

Vita mortuorum in memoria vivorum
 est posita.—*Cicero.*

Vitam regit fortuna, non sapientia.

Vitanda est improba sirena, Desidia.

Virtue, which knows no base repulse,
 shines with untarnished honours; she
 neither receives nor resigns the
 emblems of authority at the will of
 the fickle populace.

(Virtue is always green.) Virtue never
 fadeth.

Virtue increases under the cross and
 strives towards heaven.

I wrap myself up in my integrity.
 We envy and hate the noble, when
 they are alive; when they are dead
 we cease not to despise their loss.

In all her charms set Virtue in their eye,
 And let them see their loss, despair and
 die.—*Gifford.*

From virtue not from men.

By virtue of office.

Nothing can oppose virtue and courage.

By the love of virtue.

(All the merit of virtue consists in
 action.)

Even so faith, if it hath not works, is
 dead.—*St. James.*

(To flit through the mouths of men.)
 To pass from lip to lip; to spread
 like wild-fire.

A propelling force from behind.

Comic power, or talent.

(Force unsupported by discretion falls
 by its own weight.) Discretion is
 the better part of valour.

The power of inertness.

Poetic genius.

They that are dim of sight see truth by
 halves.

Union is strength.

The vigour of life.

Life is short and art is long.

Men conceal the back-scenes of their life.

The life of each man contains hidden
 depths and secret places, unknown to
 other men.

To stake one's life for the truth.

The life of the dead is maintained in
 the memory of those who survive
 them.

It is fortune that governs human life,
 not wisdom.

The wicked siren, Sloth, is to be
 shunned.

Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus
usu.—*Lucretius.*

Vita, si scias uti, longa est.—*Seneca.*

Vitia erunt, donec homines.—*Tacitus.*

Vitiis nemo sine nascitur.

Vitium fuit, nunc mos est assentatio.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.
—*Catullus.*

Vivat regina.

Vivā voce.

Vive memor leti. Fugit hora: hoc
quod loquor inde est.—*Persius.*

Vivere est cogitare.—*Cicero.*

Vivere si recte nescis decide peritis.
—*Horace.*

Vive, vale.

Vividā vis animi.

Vivit post funera virtus.

Vixere fortēs ante Agamemnona.

Vixere fortēs ante Agamemnona
Multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longā
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.
—*Horace.*

Vixi! et, quem dederat cursum for-
tuna, peregi. Crastinū si adjecterit
Deus, laeti recipiamus. Ille beatissimus
est, et securus sui possessor, qui
crastinū sine sollicitudine expectat.
Quisquis dixit "Vixi" quotidie ad
lucrum surgit.—*Seneca.*

Volenti non fit injuria.

Volo, non valeo.

Voluptates commendat rarior usus.
—*Juvenal.*

Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā.
—*Horace.*

Vota vita mea.

Vox audita perit, litera scripta manet.

Vox clamantis in deserto.

Vox et præterea nihil.

Life is given to no man as a lasting
possession, but merely for use.

Life is long, if we know how to use it.
(So long as men live, vices will abound.)

The heart is deceitful above all things,
and desperately wicked.—*Jeremiah.*

No man is born without his faults.

Flattery which was formerly a vice, is
now a custom.

Let us live and love, my darling Lesbia.

Long live the queen.

By the living voice; orally.

Live mindful of death. Time flies;
this very word I speak is so much
taken from it.

To live is to think.

If you do not know how to live rightly,
submit to those who do.

Farewell and be happy.

The living force of the mind.

Virtue survives the grave.

There lived brave men before Aga-
memnon.

Many brave men lived before Agamem-
non, but all unwept and unknown lie
buried in endless night, because they
lack an inspired bard to relate their
exploits.

I have lived and finished the course
which Fortune gave me. If God
grant us to-morrow, let us receive it
joyfully. That man is most truly
happy, and complete master of him-
self, who awaits the morrow without
anxiety. Whoever has said, "I have
lived," rises daily to live profitably.

No injustice is done to a person by an
act to which he consents.

I am willing, but unable.

Pleasures, when they come rarely, are
most enjoyed.

Study the Greek literary models by
night, study them by day.

My life is devoted.

The word that is heard perishes, but
the letter that is written abides.

The voice of one crying in the wilder-
ness.

A voice and nothing more.

Vox faucibus hæsit.

Vox populi, vox Dei.

Vulgo.

Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.

—Ovid.

Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione
multa aestimat.—Cicero.

Vulneratus, non victus.

Vulnus immedicable.

Vultus est index animi.

Zephyrus.

Zonam perdidit.

Zonam solvere.

The voice that stuck in the throat.

The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Commonly.

Vulgar people value friendships only for the advantages to be gained therefrom.

The great majority of people estimate few things according to the real value of them, most things according to their own preconceived ideas.

Wounded, but not conquered.

An irreparable injury; an incurable wound.

The face is the index of the mind.

A gentle wind; a zephyr.

He has lost his purse; he is ruined.

(To untie the girdle.) To marry a woman.*

* Roman women wore a *zona*, or girdle, around the loins until they married, as a sign of maidenhood. This was laid aside at the time of marriage, and its removal was, therefore, typical of surrender to marital authority.

Greek.

*Αβδηρολόγος ἐστιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀβδήρων
ἄνθρωπος.*

Ἄγαθὴ δὲ παραίφασίς ἐστιν ἔταιρος.
—*Homer.*

*Ἄγαθὴ δ' ἔρις ήδε βροτοῖσι.—*Hesiod.**

Ἄγαθος δὲ ἀριδάκρες ἄνδρες.

*Ἄγαθὸς δὲ θεός· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν οὐδένα
ἄλλον αἰτιατέον, τῶν δὲ κακῶν ἄλλ.
ἄττα δεῖ ζῆτειν τὰ αἴτια, ἀλλ' οὐ τὸν
θεόν.—*Plato.**

*Ἄγαπά τὸν πλησίον.—*Thales.**

*Ἄ· γάρ ἐπιθυμεῖ ψυχὴ, καὶ πιστεύειν
φιλεῖ.—*Heliodorus.**

*Ἄγει δὲ πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν χρόνος.
—*Menander.**

*Ἄγευστοι καλλίστου καὶ γονιμωτάτου
λόγων νόματος, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν λέγω,
οὐδέν τι μὴ κόλακες ἐκβαίνομεν μεγα-
λοφεύεις.—*Longinus.**

Ἄγνωστῷ Θεῷ.

*Ἄδελφὸς ἀνδρὶ παρείη.—*Socrates.**

Ἄδης.

*Ἄδυνατον πολλὰ τεχνώμενον ἄνθρωπον
πάντα καλῶς ποιεῖν.—*Xenophon.**

*Ἄδυ τι τὸ στόμα τοι, καὶ ἐφίμερος, ὁ
Δάφνι, φωνά·
κρέσσον μελπομένῳ τεῦ ἀκουέμεν η μέλι
λείχειν.—*Theocritus.**

*Ἄει γεωργὸς εἰς νέωτα πλούσιος.
—*Philemon.**

Ἄει κολοιὸς παρὰ κολοιῷ ἴζανει.

(Abderite by birth, Abderite by speech.)

A boor is known by his talk.*

The advice that a friend gives is good.

(Rivalry is a blessing to men.) Honest
rivalry adds zest to toil.

The good are always prone to tears.

Since God is good, we must regard him
as the author of all our blessings ; our
misfortunes we must assign to other
causes, but never to God.

Love thy neighbour.

The mind is always prone to believe
what it wishes to be true.

Time brings the truth to light.

If we have not tasted of that best and
most fruitful source of eloquence, I
mean liberty, we are naught but vain
babblers of flattering speeches.

To the unknown God.†

Let each man aid his brother man.

Hades ; the abode of the dead. *

It is impossible for a man who attempts
much to do everything well.

Sweet are thy lips, thy utterances, and
lovely thy voice, Daphnis ; it is
better to hear thy singing than to
eat honey.

(The farmer is always to be rich the
next year.) “Man never is, but
always to be blest.”

(A jackdaw always sits near a jack-
daw.) Birds of a feather flock
together.

* The boorishness of the people of Abdera was proverbial in ancient times. It was, however, the birthplace of one famous man, the philosopher Democritus.

† The words occur in St. Paul's speech to the Athenians, “For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To THE UNKNOWN GOD.”—*Acts xvii. 23.*

'Αεὶ Λιβύη φέρει τι καινόν.—*Aristotle.*

'Αεὶ νομίζουσθ' οἱ πένητες τῶν θεῶν.
—*Menander.*

'Αεὶ τὰν ποσὶν ὅντα παρατρεχόμεσθα
μάταιοι,
κεῖνο ποθοῦντες ὅπερ μακρὸν ἀπωθεῖσθαι.
—*Pindar.*

'Αελπτον οὐδὲν, πάντα δ' ἐλπίζειν χρέων.
—*Euripides.*

'Αερογοῖς αἰὲν ἔορτδ.—*Theocritus.*

'Αεροβατᾶν.

'Αετὸν ἵππασθαι διδάσκεις.

'Αετὸς οὐ θηρεύει τὰς μυλὰς.

'Αετοῦ γῆρας, κορύδου νεύρης.

'Αθανάτους μὲν πρώτα θεοὺς, νῦμφας ὡς
διάκειται, τίμα.

Αἱ γὰρ εὐτραχαι δειναὶ συγκρύναι καὶ
συπκιάσαι τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων
εἰσιν.—*Demosthenes.*

Αἰδεῖσθαι πολιορκοτάφους.

Αἱ δ' ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι φυγάδας, ὡς λόγος.
καλῶς βλέπουσιν ὄμμασιν, μέλλουσι δέ.
—*Euripides.*

Αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεναὶ φρενῶν
ἀγδλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσι.—*Euripides.*

Αἱ δεύτεραι φροντίδες σοφώτεραι.
—*Euripides.*

Αἰδὼς δ' αὖ νέον ἄνδρα γερατερὸν
ἐξερέεσθαι.—*Homer.*

Αἰδὼς δ' οὐκ ἀγαθὴ κεχρημένον ἄνδρα
κομίζει.—*Hesiod.*

Αἰδὼς τοῦ καλλούς καὶ ἀρετῆς πόλις.
—*Demades.*

Αἰεὶ δ' ἀμβολιεργὸς ἀνήρ ἀτροσὶ παλατεῖ.
—*Hesiod.*

Αἴλεν ἀριστεύειν.—*Homer.*

Αἴθιοπα συήχειν.

Αἴνει δὲ παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον,
ἄνθεα δ' ὕμνων νεωτέρων.—*Pindar.*

We are always hearing of some new
thing from Africa.

The poor are always thought to be
under the special protection of the
gods.

(We foolish men ever pass by the
things that lie at our feet, while we
long for that which is far away.)
'Tis distance lends enchantment to
the view.—*Campbell.*

• Nothing is hopeless, we must hope for
everything.

Every day is a holiday to people who
have nothing to do.

(One who treads the air.) An affected,
conceited person ; a wool-gatherer.

(You are teaching an eagle to fly.) Jack
Sprat would teach his grand-dame.

An eagle will not catch flies.

An old eagle is better than a young
sparrow.

First of all, thou must honour the gods
as the law ordains.*

Success cloaks and obscures the evil
deeds of men.

Respect grey hairs.

Exiles, the proverb says, subsist on
hope.

Delusive hope still points to distant
good,

To good, that mocks approach.

Bodies devoid of mind are like the
statues in the market-place.

Second thoughts are best.

It is shameful for a young man to
question an older one.

False shame is ever the comrade of the
needy man.

Modesty is the citadel of beauty and
virtue.

The man who procrastinates is always
struggling with misfortunes.

Always to excel.

To wash an Ethiopian ; to wash a
blackamoor.

Give praise to wine that's old, but to
poetry that's new.

* The opening line of the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

Αἰνούμενοι γάρ ἄγαθοι, τρόπον τινὰ
μισοῦσι τοὺς αἰνοῦντας, ήν αἰνῶσ' ὅγαν.
—*Euripides.*

When good^c men are praised, they are inclined to hate those who praise them if they are praised beyond their deserts.

Αἶών.
Αἶών πάντα φέρει.
Ἄκινητα κινεῖς.

An æon ; a long period of time.
Time changes all things.
(You are meddling with what should be left alone.) You play with fire.
Listen carefully, speak seasonably.

*Ἀκουε πολλὰ, λάλει καίρια.—*Bias.*
*Ἀκρόπολις.
*Ἀληθεύοντες ἐν ἀγάπῃ—*St. Paul.*
*Ἀλιεὺς πληγεῖς νοῦν οἴστει.

A citadel ; the ancient citadel of Athens.
Speaking the truth in love.*
(The fisherman when stung will learn wisdom.) The burnt child dreads the fire.

*Ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγουσι πάντες ὡς δειλότατον
ἔσθ' ὁ πλούτος.—*Aristophanes.*
*Ἀλλ' ἀπ' ἔχθρων δῆτα πολλὰ μανθάνουσιν
οἱ σοφοί.—*Aristophanes.*
*Ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι τάσσομεν.
—*Homer.*

It is a common saying that wealth brings much misery in its train.
Wise men often learn from their enemies.
We will let by-gones be by-gones.
Let us not burden our remembrances with a heaviness that's gone.

—*Shakespeare.*

*Ἀλλὰ τὸ τῆς κυνὸς ποιεῖς τῆς ἐν τῷ
φάτνῃ κατακειμένης.—*Lucian.*
*Ἀλλ' ἔστ' ἀληθῆς ἡ βροτῶν παροιμία,
ἔχθρων ἀδωρα δῶρα κούκ ωὐθῆσιμα.
—*Sophocles.*

You are playing the part of the dog in the manger.
The old proverb is true ; the gifts of an enemy are no gifts, but bring mischief.

*Ἀλλ' ἢ καλῶς ζῆν, ἢ καλῶς τεθνηκέναι
τὸν εὐγενῆ χρή.—*Sophocles.*
*Ἀλλοι κάμον, ἄλλοι ὕναντο.

(A noble man must either live a good life or die a glorious death.) Death rather than dishonour.

*Ἀλλ' οἱ ἀδυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὔποτε τρό-
παιον ἔστησαντο.—*Eupolis.*
*Ἄλλοι κάμον, ἄλλοι ὕναντο.

(No coward ever set up a trophy.) Faint heart never won fair lady.

*Ἀλλ' οὐκ αὖθις ἀλώπηξ πάγαις.

(One does the work, another gets the profit.) One beats the bush and another catches the bird.

*Ἀλλων ἰατρὸς, αὐτὸς ἔλκεσιν βρύων.
—*Euripides?*

(God does not accomplish all that man designs.) Man proposes, God disposes.

*Ἀλφα καὶ Ὡμέγα.

(A fox is not caught twice in a snare.) The burnt child dreads the fire.

*Ἀμα δὲ κιθῶνι συνεκδυομένῳ ἐκδύεται καὶ
τὴν αἰδὼ γυνῆ.—*Herodotus.*

(The physician of others, he himself is full of sores.) He does not see the beam in his own eye.

*Ἀμα ἔρως, ἀμα ἥρουν.

(Alpha and Omega.) The first and last letters of the Greek alphabet ; the beginning and the end.

*Ἀμα δὲ κιθῶνι συνεκδυομένῳ ἐκδύεται καὶ
τὴν αἰδὼ γυνῆ.—*Herodotus.*

When a woman takes off her clothes, she puts off her modesty too.

No sooner said than done.

* These words were the favourite motto of the late Professor Blackie, and generally appeared on the letters that he wrote to his friends.

‘Αμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει.—*Thucydides.*

‘Αμαρτίης αἰτίῃ ἡ ἀμαθίη τοῦ κρέσσονος.
—*Democritus.*

‘Αμβροσία.

‘Αμέραι δ’ ἐπίλοιποι μάρτυρες συφώτατοι.
—*Pindar.*

‘Αμφοῖν φίλοιν ὕντοιν, δσιον πρωτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.—*Aristotle.*

‘Αμφότεροι κλῶτες, καὶ δεξάμενος, καὶ δ κλέψας.—*Phocylides.*

‘Ανάγκη γὰρ τὴν μὲν τῆς πρώτης καὶ θειοτάτης πολιτείας παρέκβασιν, εἶναι χειρόστην.—*Aristotle.*

‘Ανάγκη οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται.
—*Simonides of Ceos*

‘Ανάγκης οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πλέουν.
—*Euripides.*

‘Ανάθεμα.

‘Αναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.—*Homer.*

‘Αναφαίρετον κτῆμ’ ἔστι παιδεία βροτοῖς.
—*Menander.*

‘Ανδρες γὰρ πόλις, καὶ οὐ τείχη, οὐδὲ νῆσοι ἀνδρῶν κενά.—*Thucydides.*

‘Ανδρες πόλης πύργοι ἀρήσιοι.—*Alexeus.*

‘Ανδρὶ μελετητέον οὐ τὸ δυκεῖν εἶναι ἀγαθὸν ἀλλὰ τὸ εἶναι, καὶ ἴδιᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ.—*Plato.*

‘Ανδρὶ τοι χρεῶν μνήμην προσεῖναι, τερπνὸν εἴ τι που πάθοι.
—*Sophocles.*

‘Ανδρὸς δικαίου κάρπος οὐκ ἀπόλλαται.

‘Ανδρὸς κακῶς πράσσοντος ἐκποδῶν φίλοι.
—*Menander.*

‘Ανδρὸς χαρακτὴρ ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται.
—*Menander.*

‘Ανδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μέν ἐστιν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνῃ πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχόντες τῷ κιττὰ πόλεμον εὔτυχιὰ ἐπαρεοθει, μήτε τῷ ησυχίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡδύμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι.
—*Thucydides.*

Ignorance produces rashness, reflection timidity.

Ignorance of what is better is often the cause of sin.

(Ambrosia.) The food of the gods ; anything pleasing to the taste.

Future days are often the best test of present reputations.

Both are dear to me, but duty compels me to prefer the truth.*

Both are thieves, he who receives and he who steals.

The corruption of the best and divinest form of government must be the worst.

(Not even the gods can resist necessity.) Necessity has no law.

Nothing is stronger than necessity.

An accursed thing ; a solemn curse.

Agamemnon, king of men.

Education is a possession that none can take away.

It is not walls, or ships devoid of crews, but men that make a city.

Brave men are a city's strongest tower of defence.

A man should endeavour not merely to appear good, but to be good both in his public and private life.

If a man has received a kindness from another, he ought ever to keep it in grateful remembrance.

The good deeds of a righteous man perish not.

(When a man is unfortunate, his friends are hard to find.) A friend in need, etc.

The character of man is known from his conversation.

It becomes prudent men to remain quiet so long as they are not injured, but courageous men ought to exchange peace for war as soon as they have been wronged ; when they have brought the war to a successful issue, peace may be made with the enemy ; but no one ought to be uplifted unduly by success in war, nor should any submit to injustice because they are unwilling to sacrifice the calm delights of peace.

* This expression is more familiar in the Latin form, *Amicus Plato, sed major veritas.*

*Ανδρῶν ἡρώων τέκνα πῆματα.

(Sons of herbes are a plague.) Many a good cow hath an evil calf.

*Αν ἔτι μίαν μάχην νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώ-
λαμεν.—*Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.*

Another such victory and we are lost.*

*Ανὴρ ἀτυχῶν σώζεται ταῦς ἐλπίσιν.
—*Menander.*

(Hope saves a man in the midst of mis-
fortunes.) Hope is the salve for a
breaking heart.

*Ανὴρ γὰρ ἴδιώτης ἐν πόλει δημοκρατου-
μένῃ νύμφῃ καὶ ψύφῳ βασιλεύει· θταν
δ' ἐτέρῳ ταῦτα παράδει, καταλέγουκεν,
αὐτὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ δυναστελαν.

—*Eschines.*

*Ανὴρ δίκαιος ἐστιν οὐχ δ μὴ ἀδικῶν,
ἀλλ' θστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος, οὐ βούλε-
ται.—*Philemon.*

The just man is not he who merely does
not injure another, but he who, having
the power to do so, refuses to commit
any injustice.

*Ανὴρ, θστις τρόποισι συντακῆ, θυράος δων,
μυρίων κρείσσων δμαίκων ἀνδρὶ κεκτῆσθαι
φίλος.—*Euripides.*

A man of congenial habits, even though
he be a stranger, is a better friend to
get than ten thousand relations.

*Ανὴρ δ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχήσεται.
—*Menander.*

(The man who runs away will fight
again.)

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

*Ανθρώποι δὲ μάταια νομίζομεν, εἰδότες
οὐδέν·
Θεοί δὲ κατὰ πρέπειρον πάντα τελοῦσι
νύσσον.—*Theognis.*

Vain are the thoughts of men, and
nothing our knowledge; but the gods
direct all things according to their
will.

Men have but a short time to live.

*Ανθρώποι δὲ μινυνθάδιοι τελέθουσιν.
—*Homer.*

To all men it is given to know them-
selves, and to practise self-control.

*Ανθρώποισι τὰς μὲν ἐκ θεῶν
τύχας δοθεῖσας ἔστ' ἀναγκαῖον φέρειν.
—*Sophocles.*

Men must endure whatever ills the gods
may send.

*Ανθρωπός ἐστι πνεῦμα καὶ σκιά μόνον.
—*Euripides.*

Man is but a breath and a shadow.

*Ανθρώπους μὲν ίσως λήσεις ἄποκν τι
κοιῆσας,
οὐ λήσεις δὲ θεοὺς οὐδὲ λογιζόμενος.
—*Lucian.*

Probably you will deceive men when
you sin, but you will not escape the
eyes of Heaven, whatever wiles you
may devise.

*Ανθρώπων δλέγον μὲν κάρτος, ἀπρηκτοί
δὲ μεληδόνες
αἴωνι δ' ἐν παντρε πόνος ἀμφὶ πόνῳ,
δ' δ' ἄφυκτος ἐπικρέμαται θάνατος.
—*Simonides of Ceos.*

(Small is the strength of man, unprofit-
able his anxious thoughts; toil follows
toil throughout his brief span of life,
and death invincible is ever imminent.)

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death.

—*Shakespeare.*

*Αγίη καὶ πολὺς ὑπνος.—*Homer.*

Too much sleep becomes a pain.

* Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, carried on a successful war against the Romans, 281 to 275 B.C., in Sicily and the south of Italy. Badly supported by his allies, however, his victories were too expensive for ultimate success. The above saying is the origin of the expression, "a Pyrrhic victory."

Ἄξια ἡ κύνων τοῦ βράματος.

Ἄξιώματα.

Ἄοι φίλοι τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν οὐθαρδοῦσι παραινέν, ταῦτα ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις γέγραπται.—Plutarch.

Ἄπαν διδόμενον θώρον, εἰ καὶ μίκρον ἥ, μέγιστὸν ἔστιν, εἰ μετ' εὐνόias διδῷς.

—*Philemon.*

Ἀπανθ' δι μακρος κάναρθιμητος χρόνος φύει τ' ἄδηλα καὶ φανέρτα κρύπτεται· κούκις ἔστ' ἀελπτον οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἀλίσκεται χῶ δεινὸς ὕρκος χαλ περισκελεῖς φρένες.

—*Sophocles.*

Ἀπανθ' θες ὁργιζόμενος ἄνθρωπος ποιεῖ ταῦθ' ὑστερὸν λάβοις ἀνήμαρτημένα.

—*Menander.*

Ἀπαντ' ἐπαχθῆ πλὴν θειστὶ κοιρανεῖν.

—*Aeschylus.*

Ἀπαξ λεγόμενον.

Ἀπάσα δὲ χθὼν ἀνδρὶ γενναίω πατρὶς.

—*Euripides.*

Ἀπας δὲ τραχὺς ὕστις ἀν νέος κράτη.

—*Aeschylus.*

Ἀπας ἐρυθριῶν χρηστὸς εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ.

—*Menander.*

Ἀπάτης δικαίας οὐκ ἀποστατεῖ θέος.

—*Aeschylus.*

Α πέντα τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει.—Theoritus.

Ἀπιστοῦνται δ' οἱ λάλοι, καν ἀληθεύσισι.—Plutarch.

Ἀπλοῦς δι μῆθος· μὴ λέγ' εὖ τὸ γὰρ λεγειν εὖ, δεινὸν ἔστιν, εἰ φέροι τινὰ βλάβην.

—*Anacharsis.*

Ἀπλοῦς δι μῆθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφη.

—*Euripides.*

Ἀποθέωσις.

Α ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν, ταῦτα νόμισε μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλόν.—Isoulatos.

Ἀπόλοιτο πρώτος αὐτὸς δ τὸν ἔργυρον φιλήσας· διὰ τοῦτον οὐκ ἀδελφὸς, διὰ τοῦτον οὐ τοκῆς· πόλεμοι, φύοι δι' αὐτόν.—Inacreon.

(The dog is worth its food.) 'Tis a poor dog that deserves not a crust.

Admitted propositions; general maxims. The advice which their friends dare not give to kings is found written in books.

Every gift, even though it is small, is valuable if you give it with a kind intention.

• All strangest things the multitudinous years

Bring forth, and shadow from us all we know.

Falter alike great oath and steeled resolve;

And none shall say of aught, "This may not be." — *Calverley.*

All things that a man in anger does, in the end are found to have been done amiss.

Every lot has its hardships except the lordship of heaven.

A phrase, that only occurs once in a book; a rare word.

Every land is a fatherland to the man of lofty courage.

(Every ruler is severe when he has just mounted the throne) New brooms sweep clean.

Every man who can blush has, methinks, some honesty in him.

God is not opposed to deceit in a righteous cause.

Poverty is the mother of the arts.

Nobody believes gossiping fools, even when they speak the truth.

Let thy speech be simple, avoid fine speaking; for fine speaking that produces evil results is a vile thing.

The language of the true is always simple.

(Apotheosis.) Deification; raising a distinguished person to the rank of a god.

Consider that those acts which it is disgraceful to perform, are not even fit to be mentioned.

Let the greatest curses light on him who is a slave to lust of gold! For gold brothers are sacrificed, and parents betrayed. Wars and bloodshed are caused by gold.

ταλτοῦ βήξ.
'Ανδρῶν ἦ,

τὴν ἔγχειλυν ἔχεις.

'Αν ξτὶ μὲν
λαμεν.—ων ἐρώτων δέντεραι μανται.
'Ανηρ ἀτυχ
.ερω η γόνυ κνήμη.

—Pindar.

'Αργὸς μὴ γσθι, μηδ' ἀν πλουτῆς.
—Thales.

'Αργυρέας λόγχαισι μάχε, καὶ πάντα
κρατήσεις.
'Αρετὰ, θήραμα κάλλιστον βίφ.

—Aristotle.

'Αρετὴ δέ, καν θάνυ τις οὐκ ἀπόλλυται
(ἢ δ' οὐκέτ' ὄντος σώματος· κακοῖσι δέ
ἄπαντα φροῦδα συνθανόνθ' ὑπὸ χθονός.
—Euripides.

'Αρης δ' οὐκ ἀγαθῶν φείδεται, ἀλλὰ
κακῶν.—Anacreon.

'Αριστον ἀνδρὶ κτῆμα συμπαθῆς γυνῆ.
—Hippothoon.

'Αριστον μὲν ὕδωρ.—Pindar.

'Αριστον μέτρον.

'Αρχὰ πολιτείας ἀπάσης νέων τροφά.
—Diogenes.

'Αρχειν οὐδενὶ προσήκει, θσ οὐ κρέπτων
ἔστι τῶν ἀρχομένων.—Cyrus.

'Αρχεσθαι μαθῶν ἄρχειν ἐπιστήση.
—Solon.

'Αρχὴ ἀνδρα δεῖξε.—Bias.

'Αρχὴ ημίου παντός.—Hesiod.

'Αρχομένων τῶν νόσων, ην τι δοκέη κινεῖν
κίνει.—Hippocrates.

'Ασβεστος γέλως.—Homeric.

A cough is, the musician's trick to hide
his blunder.

(You have got an eel by the tail.) You
have caught a Tartar.

The longing for unattainable objects is
always the keenest.

(My shin is not so near me as my
knee.) Charity begins at home.

Shun idleness, even if you are wealthy.

Fight with silver spears, and you will
conquer everywhere.*

Virtue, the noblest object to be sought
in life.

(Virtue does not perish when the good
man dies, but lives when his body is
turned to dust : but when the wicked
die, all their glories are buried with
them in the clay.)

Each man makes his own statue, builds
himself;

Virtue alone outbuilds the Pyramids.
—Young.

War slays the brave, but spares the
cowards.

A sympathetic wife is her husband's
best possession.

(Water is the best.) Water is the
greatest of the elements

Moderation is best.

The education of the young is the proper
basis of every state.

No one ought to rule, if he is not
superior to those whom he rules.

By learning to obey you will learn how
to govern.

Authority will prove a man.) It is
impossible to tell a man's character
until he has been tried in a position
of responsibility.

(The beginning is the half of the whole.)
Well begun is half done.

(When diseases begin to show them-
selves, use active measures at once if
the case seems to require it.) Resist
the beginnings of evil.

(Unquenchable laughter.) Homeric
laughter.

* The reply of the Delphic oracle to Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. Philip followed the advice, and boasted that he could capture any town if he could manage to convey a bribe to some of the citizens.

'Αστέρας εἰσαθρεῖς 'Αστήρος ἐμός· εἴθε
γενοιμῆν
οὐρανὸς, ὡς πολλοῖς δύμασιν εἰς τὴν
βλέπω.—*Plato Comicus*?

'Ατελέστατα γάρ καὶ ἀμάχανα
τοὺς θανόντας κλαίειν
Θανόντος ἀνδρὸς πᾶντα ἀπολλυτ' ἀπ'
ἀνθρώπων χάρις.—*Stesichorus*.

Αὐθαδία γάρ τῷ φρουρῦντι μὴ καλῶς
αὐτῇ καθ' αὐτὴν οὐδενὸς μείον σθένει.
—*Eschylus*.

Αὕξεται δ' ἀρετά, χλωρᾶς ἔρσας ὡς
ὅτε δένδρον ἀτίσσει.—*Pindar*.

Αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν
νίκης πειρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι
θεοῖσιν.—*Homer*.

Αὐτᾶς ἄκουκα πολλάκις.
—*Agesilaus, King of Sparta*.

Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ σιγᾶν διολογοῦντος ἐστὶ σου.
—*Euripides*.

Αὐτόματον.

Αὐτονομία.
Αὐτὸς γάρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος.
—*Homer*.

Αὐτὸς ἔφα.
Αὐτὸς τι νῦν δρᾶ, χοῦτω δαιμονας κάλει·
τῷ γάρ πονοῦντι χῶ θεὸς συλλαμβάνει.
—*Euripides*.

'Αφορᾶν οὐν δεῖ εἰς τὸν νοῦν, καὶ μὴ εἰς
τὴν δύνιν.—*Aesop*.

'Αφροδίσιος δρκος οὐκ ἐμποίημος.
—*Menander*.

Βάλλ' ἐσ κόρακας.
Βαρεῖα δ' ἀστῶν φάτις ξὺν κότῳ.
—*Eschylus*.

Βαρὺ φόρημ' ἄνθρωπος εὐτυχῶν ἄφρων.
—*Eschylus*.

Βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θύνα πολυφλοίσθοιο
θαλάσσης.—*Homer*.

Why dost thou gaze upon the sky?
O that I were yon spangled sphere!
Then every star should be an eye
To wander o'er thy beauties here.
—*Moore*.

Vain it is for those to weep
Who repose in Death's last sleep.
With man's life ends all the story
Of his wisdom, wit, and glory.
—*Merrivale*.

Self-will, by itself,
In one who is not wise is less than
nought.—*Plumptre*.

Noble deeds grow before the eyes of
men, even as a tree waxes great when
watered by the quickening dew.
But the immortal gods hold the
threads of victory in their hands.

I have often heard the nightingale her-
self.*

(Your silence is in itself an admission.)
Your silence gives consent.

(An automaton.) A thing that is self-
moved, as a clock, etc.

Autonomy ; self-government.
The sword itself often provokes a man
to fight.

(He himself said so.) *Ipse dixit.*†
Be active first thyself, then seek the aid
of heaven ; for God helps him who
helps himself.

We ought to consider a man's intelli-
gence, not his outward appearance.
(Lovers' vows are broken with impu-
nity.) All's fair in love and war.

We ought to avoid in ourselves the
faults that we blame in others.

Away with you ; go and be hanged !
Grievous is the voice of the people
when hatred inspires their words.

A fool in prosperity is a heavy burden
to endure.

And (the old man) in bitter grief paced
along the shore of the loud-roaring
sea.

* A reply to one who told him of a musician who imitated and rivalled the nightingale.

† The saying of the Pythagoreans when they quoted the opinion of their teacher on any sub-
ject, Λύτος ἔφα, "The Master said so-and-so."

Βίον καλὸν ζῆς, ἀν γυναικα μὴ ἔχεις.
—*Menander.*

(You live happily, if you have no wife.)
When a man's single he lives at his ease.

Βούλονται δ' οἱ πλεῖστοι τὰ φαῦλα δι' αἰτείριαν τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἄγνοιαν.
—*Plutarch.*

Most men are knavishly inclined because they have no experience and are ignorant of the blessings of virtue.
Honour thy parents before all else.

Βούλου γονεῖς πρὸ παντὸς ἐν τιμᾷς ἔχειν.
—*Philemon.*

(An ox on the tongue.) A bribe to keep silence.

Βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση.

Βουστροφηδόν.

(Turning in writing like oxen in ploughing.) Writing from left to right, and then from right to left.

Βραδέως ἔγχειρεις δ' οὐκέτη, διαβεβαιοῦ.—*Bias.*

Be slow to undertake a thing; but, once undertaken, go through with it.

Βραχεῖα τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.
—*Euripides.*

Brief is the joy that wicked pleasure brings.

Βράχιστα γάρ κράτιστα τὰν ποσὶν κακά
—*Sophocles.*

Even slight sorrows, when they are present with us, are grievous to bear.

Βριάρεος φαίνεται ὁν λαγώς.

(He seems to be a Briareus when he is only a hare.) Great boast, small roast.

Βροτοῖς ἄπασι καθανανέν ὀφειλεται,
κούν ἔστι θυητῶν δυτὶς ἐκεπισταται
τὴν αὐριον μέλλουσαν εἰ βιώσεται.
—*Euripides.*

All men must die, and no mortal can tell whether he will live through the coming day.

Βροτοῖς ἄπασιν ἡ συνείδησις θεός.
—*Menander.*

Conscience is to all men a god.

Βρῶμα θεῶν.

(Food for the gods.) Mushrooms.*

**Γαμεῖν ἐκ τῶν δύοιων· ἔὰν γάρ ἐκ τῶν
κρειττόνων, δεσπότας, οὐ συγγενεῖς,
κτήσῃ.**—*Cleobulus.*

Take a wife from your own rank; for if you marry the daughter of greater folk than yourself, you will find them masters, not kinsmen.

Γαμεῖν δ μέλλων εἰς μετάνοιαν ἔρχεται.

(He who would marry is on the road to repentance.) When a man's married his troubles begin.†

**Γάμοι δ' δσοις μὲν εὸν καθεστᾶσιν Βροτῶν,
μακάρους αἰών' οἰς δὲ μὴ πίπτουσιν εὖν,
τά τ' ἔνδον, τά τε θύραζε διατυχεῖς.**
—*Euripides.*

Marriage is a blessed state to men when all things go well with them; but when misfortunes come, both home ties and outside affairs are equally burdensome.

Γάμος γάρ ἀνθράποισι εὐκτάσιον κακόν.
—*Menander.*

Marriage is an evil that most men welcome.

Γελῆ δ' ὁ μᾶρος, καν τι μὴ γελοῖον γέ.
—*Menander.*

The fool laughs, even though there is nothing to laugh at.

* A saying of Nero. His mother, Agrippina, was suspected of having given poison to the Emperor Claudius in a dish of mushrooms, and so won the throne for her son, who afterwards showed his gratitude by compassing her death. The Roman emperors were deified after death, so the mushrooms were indeed food for a god on this occasion.

† An adaptation of a line written by the comic poet Philemon.

Γέλως ἄκαιρος ἐν βροτοῖς δεῖθνος κακόν.
—*Menander.*

Γένυστο δ' ἀν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ.
—*Herodotus.*

Γέοντα τὸν νοῦν σάρκα δ' ἡβῶσαν φέρει.
—*Aeschylus.*

Γέρων ἀλάπηξ οὐκ ἀλίσκεται πάγῳ.

Γηράσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος.
—*Solon.*

Γλαῦκας εἰς Ἀθῆνας.

Γλυκὺ δ' ἀπέιροισι πόλεμος.—*Pindar.*

Γνῶθι σαυτόν.—*Chilon.*

Γυναικὶ κόσμος δ τρόπος, κ' οὐ χρυσία.
—*Menander.*

Γυναικὸς οὐδὲ χρῆμ' ἀνήρ ληζεται
ἐσθλῆς ἔμεινον, οὐδὲ ρύγιον κακῆς.

Simonides of Amorgos.

Γυναικὶ κόσμους ἡ σιγὴ φέρει.—*Sophocles.*

Γυνὴ γάρ ἐν κακοῖς καὶ νόσοις πάσται
ἥδιστον ἔστι. —*Euripides.*

Γυνὴ δ' ἀπόντος ἀνδρὸς ἥτις ἔκ δόμων
εἰς κάλλος ἀσκεῖ, διάγραφ', ὡς οὐσαν κακῆν
—*Euripides.*

Γυνὴ ἔστι δαπανηρὸν φύσει.

Γυνὴ πολυτελῆς ἔστι' ὄχληρόν.
—*Menander.*

Δεῖ ἀμέλλητον εἶναι τὴν πρὸς τὰ καλὰ
δρυμή.—*Nigrinus.*

Δεῖ γάρ τὸν ἀρχοντα πώζειν πρῶτον αὐτὴν
τὴν ἀρχὴν σώζεται δ' οὐχ ἂττον
ἀπεκομένη τοῦ μὴ προσῆκοντος, ή
περιεχομένη τοῦ προσῆκοντος. 'Ο δ'
ἐνδιδούς, ή ἐπιτείνων, οὐ μένει βασιλεὺς,
οὐδὲ ἄρχων, ἀλλ' ή δημαγωγός, ή
δεσπότης γιγνόμενος, ἐμποιεῖ τὸ μισεῖν,
ή καταφρονεῖν τοῖς ἀρχομένοις.
—*Plutarch.*

Δεῖ καρτερεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι καὶ θαρρεῖν
περὶ τῶν μελλόντων.—*Isoceates.*

Ill-timed laughter is an evil thing.

Length of time may bring anything to
pass.

Old man's brains in a young man's
body.

(You can't catch an old fox in a trap.)

You can't catch an old bird with chaff.

I grow in learning as I grow in years.

(Owls to Athens.) Carrying coals to
Newcastle.

War is sweet to those who never proved
it.

Know thyself.*

Manner, not gold, is a woman's best
adornment.

Of earthly goods, the best is a good
wife;

A bad, the bitterest curse of human
life.

Silence is a woman's true adornment.

In the hour of sorrow or sickness, a wife
is a man's greatest blessing.

If a woman tricks herself out in finery
when her husband is away, you may
write her down no faithful wife.

Woman is naturally prone to extravag-
gance.

An extravagant wife is a plague to her
husband.

In an honourable enterprise there must
be no delay.

It is the first duty of a ruler to preserve
the constitution; this can be done by
maintaining his own rights while not
trespassing on the rights of others.
For the ruler who surrenders his own
prerogatives, or assumes powers not
his own, is no longer a king or gover-
nor, but a demagogue or a despot,
whose subjects either despise or hate
him.

We ought to endure patiently our
present suffering, and look with con-
fidence to the future.

* This famous phrase, attributed also to Thales and to others of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was inscribed over the entrance of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

Δειλὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ.—*Hesiod.*

(Economy is useless at the bottom.)
It is hard to save when you have spent your all.

Δειλοὺς δ' εὖ ἔρδοντι ματαιοτάτη χάρις ἐστίν.—*Theognis.*

To benefit the wicked is a vain and thankless task.

Δεινὰ περὶ φακῆς.

(Terrible talk about lentils.) Much ado about nothing.

Δεινὸν τὸ τίκτειν καὶ φέρει φίλτρον μέγα πᾶσιν τε κοινὸν ὥσθ' ὑπερκάμνειν τέκνων.—*Euripides.*

A wonderful thing is motherhood, and great the consolations that it brings to all, so that parents are willing to suffer for their children.

Δεινὸς γάρ οἶνος, καὶ παλαίσθαι βαρύς.—*Euripides.*

Wine is a dread foe, and hard to wrestle with.

Δεινὸς Ἔρως.

Love the conqueror.
We must endure whatever God sends us.

Δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν.—*Euripides.*

(A delta.) Islands formed by the mouths of large rivers, that are shaped like the Greek letter Δ.

Δέλτα.

(A Delphic sword.) A two-edged response.*

Δελφικὴ μάχαιρα.

(A second voyage.) The next best way; a second plan if the first one fails.

Δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεί.—*Homer.*

(One evil always succeeds another.) Misfortunes never come singly.

Διαβολὴ γάρ ἐστι δεινότατον· ἐν τῇ δύο μὲν εἰσὶ οἱ ἀδικέοντες, εἰς δὲ ὁ ἀδικεόμενος. Οἱ μὲν γάρ διαβάλλων ἀδικέει οὐ παρεόντος κατηγορέων· ὁ δὲ ἀδικέει ἀναπειθόμενος πρὶν ἡ ἀτρεκέως ἐκμάθη.

—*Herodotus.*

Slander is a most dreadful thing; when a man is slandered, there are two who wrong him, the slanderer and the man who listens. The slanderer acts wrongly because he speaks ill of the absent; the listener because he believes the tale before he has ascertained its truth for himself.

Διάθεσις.

(A disposition; state; condition.) The state of one's physical health.

Διὶ αἷματος, οὐ διὰ μέλανος, τοὺς νόμους δὲ Δράκων ἔγραψεν.—*Demades.*

Dracon wrote his law in blood, not in ink.†

Διαιρούμενα εἰς τὰ μέρη τὰ αὐτὰ μείζονα φαίνεται.—*Aristotle.*

(The parts appear greater than the whole.) When we examine a thing in its details, it appears larger than when considered as a composite whole.

Διαστολή.

(Expansion.) The dilation of the lungs.

* The replies of the Delphic oracle were couched in terms that might bear a double meaning. This method had obvious advantages in the event of the oracle's advice proving bad. For example, during the invasion of Xerxes, the Athenians were told to trust to their wooden walls. This was interpreted by the majority as a command to trust to a sea-battle, but some remembered the old wooden palisade round the Acropolis. They paid for their opinion with their lives when the Persians occupied Athens.

† The severity of the laws of Dracon, the Athenian lawgiver of the seventh century B.C., has become proverbial. They were drawn up on the principle that all crimes were equally culpable and deserved the severest penalties.

Διὰ τὸ πάντες ὅσοι περιττοὶ γεγόνασιν
ἀνδρες ή κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν ή πολιτικὴν,
ἢ ποιησιν, ἢ τέχνας, φάνονται με-
λαγχολικοὶ βύτες.—Aristotle.

(All who have excelled either as philosophers, or statesmen, or poets, or artists, seem to have a touch of madness in them.)

Great wits are sure to madness near allied

And thin partitions do their bounds divide.—Dryden.

Διαφέρομεν δὲ καὶ ταῖς τῶν πολεμικῶν
μελέταις τῶν ἐναντίων τυῖσδε. Τὴν τε
γὰρ πόλιν κοινὴν παρέχομεν καὶ οὐκ
ἔστιν ὅτε ξενηλασταις ἀπειργομέν τινα
ἢ μαθήματος ἡ θεάματος, διη μὴ κρυφθὲν
ἄν τις τῶν πολεμίων ἰδὼν ὠφεληθεῖῃ,
πιστεύοντες υἱὸν ταῖς παρασκευαῖς τὸ
πλέον καὶ ἀπάνταις ἡ τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν
αὐτῶν ἐστὶ τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχω.

—Thucydides.

Δίδου μοι τὴν σήμερον, καὶ λάμβανε τὴν
αὔριον.

We feel superior to our enemies in the art of war for these reasons. We throw open our city to all, and we never drive any stranger away to prevent him learning or seeing anything; we conceal nothing, even though the knowledge of it may aid our foes. For we do not trust to preparations and crafty devices so much as to our natural courage in the hours of danger.*

(Give me to-day, and you may take to-morrow.) Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. If you act justly you will have Heaven as your ally.

(It is just to hear even what the wolf has to say for himself.) Give the devil his due.

Nothing is so easy as to deceive one's self; for each man readily believes what he wishes to be true, even though the truth is far otherwise.

Διόπερ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων ἔστιν αὐτὸν
ἐξαπατῆσαι· διὸ γὰρ βούλεται, τοῦθ'
ἔκαστος καὶ οἰσται, τὰ δὲ πράγματα
πολλάκις οὐχ οὕτω πέρικτεν.

—Demosthenes.

Δις κράμβη θάνατος.

(Cabbage, twice over, is death.) Too much of a good thing; *crambe repetita*.

Δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν αἰσχρὸν προσκρούειν
λίθουν.

(It is shameful to stumble twice against the same stone.) Experience teaches; the scalded cat fears cold water.

Δόγμα.

A dogma; opinion; tenet.

Δόσις δ' ὀλίγη τε, φίλη τε.—Homer.

A gift of little value, but still precious. Give me standing-room and I will move the world.†

Δός ποῦ στῶ καὶ τὸν κρομμὺν κινήσω.

—Archimedes.

Δός τι, καὶ λάβοις τι.—Prodicus.

Give something to gain something; you must spend to earn.

Δουλεύειν πάθεσι χαλεπώτερον ἢ τυράν-
νοις.—Pythagoras.

It is more grievous to be a slave to one's passions than to be ruled by a despot.

Δούλους εἶναι τοὺς φαῦλους ἄστατας.

—Plutarch.

(He said) that all bad men are slaves.

* The panegyric on Athens in the fifth century B.C. is true, to some extent, of the England of to-day.

† Archimedes discovered the mechanical value of the lever, and this was his proud way of boasting of the fact.

Δράσαντι γάρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν ὄφειλεται.
—*Aeschylus.*

Δρυὸς πεσούσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται.
—*Menander.*

Δύ' ἡμέραι γυναικὸς εἰσὶν ἥδισται,
ὅταν γαμῇ τις κάκφέρη τεθνηκυῖαν.
—*Hipponax.*

Δύναται γάρ ἵσον τῷ δράν τὸ νοεῖν.
—*Aristophanes.*

Δύσκολόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ σχοινίου
περιπατεῖν.

Δυστυχῶν κρύπτε, ίνα μὴ τοὺς ἔχθροὺς
εὐφράνῃς.—*Periander.*

Δῶρα πειθεῖν καὶ θεοὺς λόγους.
—*Euripides.*

Ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήματ' ἔξομεν φίλους.
—*Menander.*

Ἐὰν οἱς φιλομαθῆς, ἔσῃ πολυμαθῆς.
—*Socrates.*

Ἐὰν πάντες οἱ νῦνοι ἀναιρεθῶσιν, ὅμοιως
βιώσουμεν.—*Aristippus.*

Ἐαυτοὺς ἐμφανίζουσιν.

Ἐγγύα· πάρα δ' ἀτη.—*Thales.*

Ἐγκράτεια κρητὶς εὐσέβεια.
—*Clitarchus.*

Ἐγὼ γάρ εἰμι τῶν ἑμῶν ἐμὸς μετος.
—*Apollodorus Cerystius.*

Ἐγὼ δέ γ' ἀντείκουμ' ἄν, ὡς, δῆς παῖδες οἱ
γέρουντες.—*Aristophanes.*

Ἐγὼ δὲ νομίζω τὸ μὲν μηδενὸς δεῖπθαι
θεῖον είναι, τὸ δὲ ὡς ἐλαχίστων ἐγγυ-
τάτον τὸν θείουν.—*Socrates.*

Ἐγὼ μὲν εἴητος ἦν τοὺς κακοὺς δρῶ βρυτῶν
πέπτυτας, εἴραι φημὶ δαιμόνων γένος.
—*Euripides.*

Ἐγὼ νομίζω τὸν μὲν εὖ παθόντα δεῖν
μεμνῆσθαι πάντα τὸν χρόνον, τὸν δὲ
ποιήσαντα εὐθὺς ἐπιλελῆσθαι.
—*Demosthenes.*

Ἐγώ σοι ἐντέλλομαι καὶ παρακαλῶ μηδὲν
Ἀθηναῖοις μησηπακεῖν.—*Phocion.*

Truly the evil-doer must suffer for his
sins.

When an oak has fallen every man
becomes a woodcutter.*

There are two days in a woman's life
that a man finds pleasant; the day
he weds her, and the day he goes to
her funeral.

To think evil is very much the same as
doing it.

(Walking on a tight-rope is risky work.)
It is hard to turn back upon a narrow
bridge.

Hide your misfortunes, lest your enemies
rejoice.

The proverb says that "Gifts appease
the gods."

If we have money we are sure to have
friends.

If you are fond of learning you will soon
be full of learning.

If all the laws were to be annulled, it
would not make much difference in
our manners of life.

They show themselves in their true
character.

(Give a pledge and you will soon have
troubles.) He goes a-sorrowing who
goes a-borrowing.

Temperance is the foundation of piety.

I am myself the only friend on whom I
can rely.

(I would make reply that old men are
twice boys.) Old age is second child-
hood.

To want nothing I consider divine, and
the man whose wants are fewest
approachest most nearly to the gods.

Whenever I see the wicked fall into
adversity I declare that the gods do
exist.

The man who has received a benefit
ought always to remember it, but he
who has granted it ought to forget
the fact at once.

I command and implore you not to feel
revengeful towards the Athenians.*

* Phocion, the famous Athenian general and statesman, became in his old age unpopular, and was condemned to death. Patriotic to the last, he made this final request to his son. Phocion was one of the political opponents of Demosthenes. The great orator called the blunt man of action the "pruner of my periods."

Ἐδίδαξά σε κυβιστᾶν, καὶ σὺ βυθίσαι με
θέλεις.

Ἐθέλω ὑμᾶς σύντηξαι καὶ συμφύσαι εἰ,
τὸ αὐτό, διστε δύο ὕντας ἔνα γεγονέναι.

—Plato.

Εἰ βούλει ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πίστευσον
ὅτι κακὸς εἰ.—Epicurus.

Εἰ γάρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ
καταβένοι,
καὶ θάμνοι τοῦτον ἔρδοις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ
τὸ γένοιτο.—Hesiod.

Εἰ γάρ τι καλὸν ἔργον πεποίηκα, τοῦτο
μνημεῖον ἔστιν· εἰ δὲ μηδὲν, οὐδὲ οἱ
πάντες ἀνδρίαντες.

—Agesilaus, King of Sparta.

Εἰ δὲ θεὸν ἀνήρ τις ἔλεγει λαθέμεν
ἔρδων, ἀμαρτάνει.—Pindar.

Εἰ δεῖν' ἔρδασας, δεῖνα καὶ παθεῖν σε δεῖ.
—Sophocles.

Εἰ δὲ πεκόνθατε δεινὰ δι' ὑμετέρην κακό-
τητα
μὴ τι θεοῖς τούτων μοῖραν ἐπεμφέρετε.

—Solon.

Εἰκὼν.

Εἰ μὲν γάρ πλουτῆς πόλλοι φίλοι, ήν δὲ
πένηαι
παῖροι, κ' οὐκεθ' θρῶν αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός.
—Theognis.

Εἰ μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄλλο τι ἐστὶ θεῶν δώρημα
ἀνθρώποις, εἴλογον καὶ τὴν εὐδαίμονίαν
θεόσδοτον εἶναι, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ἀνθρω-
πίνων ὅσῳ βέλτιστον.—Aristotle.

Εἴκερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτὸς Ὁλύμπιος οὐκ
ἐτέλεσσεν,

ἐκ τε καὶ δψὲ τελεῖ, πόνι τε μεγάλῳ
ἀπέτισαν,
πόνι σφῆσιν κεφαλῆσι γυναιξὶ τε καὶ
τεκέεσσιν.—Homer.

Εἰς ἀνήρ, οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ.

Εἰς αὔριον τὰ σπουδαῖα.

Εἰς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης.
—Homer.

* The reply of Agesilaus, the Spartan King, according to Plutarch, to those who suggested that a memorial should be erected to his honour.

† The saying of Archias, the Spartan commander, whose procrastination brought about his death. The Spartans had occupied Thebes, and Pelopidas, with other Theban patriots, formed a plan to recover the city and kill the invaders. A letter warned Archias of the conspiracy, but being engaged in the delights of the table, he put the letter aside, saying, "Business to-morrow."

‡ The reply of Hector, the Trojan hero, when told that the omens were unfavourable for fighting.

(I taught you to dive, and now you wish to drown me.) Do a kindness and you make an enemy.

I wish you to become so much of one mind, so closely allied, so that, though you are two, you may become one.

If you wish to be good, first consider that you are wicked.

• (If to a little you still a little add, by adding thus continually you will soon possess a large heap.) Many littles make a mickle.

If I have done any noble action, that is a sufficient memorial; if I have done nothing noble, all the statues in the world will not preserve my memory.*

That man deceives himself who thinks his evil deeds escape the eyes of God.

If thou doest evil, thou must suffer evil also.

If you suffer ills through your own folly, do not blame heaven for your sufferings.

(An icon.) An image or representation. If you are rich you will have abundance of friends; if poor, you will lose both your friends and any good reputation you have possessed.

If, then, there is any gift from the gods to men, it is surely reasonable to suppose that happiness is a divine gift, since it is the best of all human possessions.

Even though Olympian Jove does not avenge at once, he will do so, though he tarry long; and with their own lives and the lives of their children the wicked pay a heavy penalty for their sins.

(One man, no man.) Two heads are better than one.

Business to-morrow.†

The best omen for a man is to fight for his country.‡

Ἐις τὸ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ κάπνου.—*Lucian.*

Ἐὶ σῶμα δοῦλον, ἀλλ' ὁ νοῦς ἔλεύθερος.
—*Sophocles.*

Ἐκ θαυμῆς ραθάμιγγος, δύως λόγος αἰὲν
ἰσίσσας,
χάλιθος ἐς βρωχιδν κοιλαίνεται.—*Bion.*
Ἐκ θεῶν γὰρ μαχαναὶ πᾶσαι βροτέαις
ἀρετᾶῖς
καὶ σοφοὶ καὶ χεροὶ βιαταὶ περίγλωσσοί,
τ' ἔφυν.—*Pindar.*

Ἐκ μελέτης πλείους ἡ φυσέως ἀγαθοί.
—*Critias.*

Ἐκ παντὸς ξύλου κίων καν γένηται.

Ἐκ τοῦ βίου κράτιστον ἔστιν ἔξελθεῖν ὡς
συμποσίου, μήτε διψώντα μήτε με-
θωντα.—*Aristotle.*

Ἐκ τοῦ δράν γίγνεται τὸ ἔραν.

Ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ κατ' ὄλγον ὑπονοστεῖ
τρὸς τὸ εὐκαταφρόντον.—*Longinus.*

Ἐκ τῶν ἀέλπτων ἡ χάρις μείζων βριτοῖς
φανεῖσα μᾶλλον, ἡ τὸ προσδοκώμενον.
—*Euripides.*

Ἐκ τῶν γὰρ αἰσχρῶν λημάτων τοὺς
πλείους
ἀταμένους ίδοις δν ἡ σεσωμένους.
—*Sophocles.*

Ἐκχύμωσις.

Ἐκὼν γὰρ οὐδεὶς δουλίφ χρῆται ζυγῷ.
—*Eschylus.*

Ἐλαφρόν δύστις πημάτων ἔξω πόδα
ἔχει, πάραινειν νοοθετεῖν τε τὸν κακῶς
πρασσούτα.—*Eschylus.*

Ἐλέησόν με.

Ἐλπίδες ἀνθρώπων, ἐλαφρὰ θεαί.
—*Diotimus.*

Ἐλπίδες ἐν ζωοῖσιν ἀνέλπιστοι δὲ θανόν-
τες.—*Theocritus.*

Ἐλπὶς καὶ σὺ Τύχη, μέγα χαιρεῖτε τὸν
ἄλμεν' εὔρος.

οὐδὲν διολ' χ' ὑμῖν, παῖστε τοὺς μετ' ἐμέ.

* See French section : *Du sublime au ridicule.*

† A Latin version of these lines from the Greek Anthology was used by Le Sage at the end of "Gill Blas." See *Inveni portum.*

(Out of the smoke into the fire.) Out
of the frying-pan into the fire.

Though my body is enslaved, still my
thoughts are free.

By frequent dropping, as the proverb
says, the stone is hollowed away at
last.

From heaven comes all that makes for
human excellence; from the gods
come wise men, and men of mighty
hand and eloquent speech.

It is education rather than nature that
makes men good.

(Any wood will do to make a sign-post.)
Any blockhead is good enough to be
shot at.

It is best to quit life just as we leave a
banquet, neither thirsty nor drunken.

(From seeing comes loving.)

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
'Tis engendered in the eyes.

—*Shakespeare.*

In a short time we travel from the awe-
inspiring to the absurd.*

Men derive a keener joy from unex-
pected blessings than from those they
have looked for.

More are ruined than made by ill-gotten
gains

Extravasation of blood under the skin.
No one voluntarily wears the yoke of
slavery.

A light task it is for him who is free
from troubles himself, to school and
exhort one who is in misfortune's
grasp.

Pity me.

Man's hopes are spirits with fast-fleet-
ing wings.

While there is life there is hope, but
the dead can hope no more.

Fortune and Hope, farewell! I've found
the port:

You've done with me—Go now, with
others sport.—*Meritale.* †

Ἐμὲ μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἀν διλαύειν οὔτε
Μέλητος οὔτε Ἀνυτος· οὐδὲ γὰρ δν
δύνατο· οὐ γὰρ οἷοιαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι
ἀμείνονι ἀνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος βλάπτεσθαι.
—Socrates.

Ἐμοὶ γὰρ δ πατὴρ οὐδὲν ἀπολεῖψει.
—Alexander the Great.

Ἐμοὶ δὲ μόνοις πρότινε τοῖς ὕμασι.
—Philostratus.

Ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί·
οὐδὲν μέλει μοι· τάμα γὰρ καλῶς ἔχει.

Ἐμποδίζει τὸν λόγον δ φόβος.
—Demades.

Ἐμφυτος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώπους δ τῆς ἐλευ-
θερίας πόθος.
—Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Ἐν ἀμούσοις καὶ κόρυδος φθέγγεται.

Ἐν ἀνδρῶν, ἐν θεῶν γένος.—Pindar.

Ἐν γῇ πίνενθαι κρείττον ἡ πλουτοῦντα
πλεῖν.—Menander.

Ἐν δ' ἔπεο' ὡς ὅτε κῦμα θοῇ ἐν νητ πεσησῃ
λάθρον ὑπαλ νεφέων ἀνεμοτρεφές· ἡ δέ
τε πάσα

ἴχνη ὑπεκρύθη, ἀνέμοιο δε δεινὸς ἀγῆτης
ἰστιν ἐμβρέμεται, τρομέουσι δε τε φρένα
ναῦται,
δειδίστες· τυτθὸν γὰρ ὑπὲκ θανάτου
φέρονται.—Homeric.

Ἐν ἐλπίσιν χρή τοὺς σοφιὺς ἔχειν βίον.
—Euripides.

Ἐνεστι καν μύρμηκι καν σέρφῳ χυλῇ.

Ἐν θαλάττῃ σγρεῖς θόωρ.

Neither Meletus nor Anytus can injure
me. Indeed they have not the power
to do so; for I imagine that it is im-
possible for the better man to be in-
jured by the worse.*

My father will leave me nothing to do.†

Drink to me only with thine eyes.

•When I am dead, let fire consume the
world: I care not so long as I
prosper.‡

Fear curbs the tongue.

The love of liberty is innate in all man-
kind.

(Among the unmusical the sparrow is
reckoned a fine singer.) The fowl
is a fine bird when the peacock is
not nigh.

(The race of men and gods is one.)
God made man after his own image.

Better be a pauper on the land than a
Cœsus on the sea.

He bursts upon them all:
Bursts, as a wave that from the cloud
impends,
And swell'd with tempests on the ship
descends;
White are the decks with foam; the
winds aloud
Howl o'er the masts, and sing through
every shroud;
Pale, trembling, tired, the sailors freeze
with fears!
And instant death on every wave
appears.—Pope. §

The wise ought to possess their lives in
hope.

(Even the ant and worm have got a
temper.) The worm will turn if you
tread on it.

(You are looking for water in the sea.)
Who so blind as he that will not see?

* Part of the speech of Socrates given in Plato's "Apology of Socrates." Anytus and Meletus had accused Socrates of "corrupting the youth" by his unorthodox teachings, and succeeded in getting the Athenians to condemn him to death.

† A saying of Alexander preserved by Plutarch. Philip's conquests of the Greeks aroused the ambition of his son, the future conqueror of Asia.

‡ Lines from an unknown Greek writer quoted by Suetonius. The historian narrates that when the first line was repeated to Nero, the Emperor said, "Yes, and when I am alive." The words contain the same idea as Madame de Pompadour's *Après moi le déluge*.

§ The simile describes the onset of the Trojan Hector upon the Greeks.

*Ἐνθ' ἡ τάναξ ἔνμβλητο, κασιγνήτῳ Θανάτῳ.—*Homer.*

*Ἐν μύρτου, κλαδὶ τὸ ξίφος φορήσω
δόσπερ Ἀριδόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων,
ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην
ἰσονόμους τὸν Ἀθῆνας ἐποιησάτην.

—*Callistratus.*

*Ἐννοῦς τὰ καινὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαρέται.
—*Sophocles.*

*Ἐν νύκτι βουλή τοῖς σοφοῖσι γίγνεται.
—*Menander.*

*Ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια.

*Ἐν ὅλῳ φίλῳ βλασταί πάντα.—*Theocritus.*

*Ἐν δρφνῃ δραπέτης μέγα σθένει.
—*Euripides.*

*Ἐνδεις φιλία ξυνετοῦ κρέσσων ἀκύνθων
ἀπάντων.—*Democritus.*

*Ἐν πενθοῦσι γελᾶν.

*Ἐν πιθήκοις ὥντα δεῖ εἶναι πιθηκον.
—*Apollodorus.*

*Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν μηδὲν ἡδιστος βίος.
—*Sophocles.*

*Ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν.

*Ἐξω δρόμου φέρεσθαι.

*Ἐξω τοῦ τράγματος.

*Εοικεν ἡ κολακεία γραπτῇ πανοπλίᾳ·
διὸ τέρψιν μὲν ἔχει, χρείαν δὲ μηδεμιαν
παρέχεται.—*Demophilus.*

*Εοικεν δὲ βίος θεάτρῳ, διὸ πολλάκις χείριστοι τὸν κάλλιστον ἐνάντῳ κατέχουσι τόπον.—*Aristonousius.*

*Ἐπάδμερος· τὸ δέ τις; τὸ δ' οὐ τις;
σκιᾶς ὄντας ἄνθρωπος.—*Pindar.*

*Ἐπεὰν ἡμίονοι τέκωσι.

*Ἐπεια πτερόβεντα.—*Homer.*

There he met with Sleep, Death's twin brother.

How wonderful is Death,
Death and his brother Sleep.
—*Shelley.*

I'll wreath my sword in myrtle bough,
The sword that laid the tyrant low,
When patriots, burning to be free,
To Athens gave equality.*

A wise man anticipates what the future will bring from observing the experiences of the past.

(The night brings counsel to the wise.) Take counsel of your pillow.

In wine there is truth; *In vino veritas.*
All things go well with the lucky man.
Cowards are wondrous brave in the darkness.

The friendship of one wise man is better than the friendship of a world of fools.

To laugh among mourners; to laugh at a funeral.

(When in apes' company one must play the ape.) One must howl with the wolves.

Sweetest is the life that is untroubled with thought.

(To make ropes of sand.) Your labour is in vain.

(To be carried out of the course.) To wander from the point.

(Beside the question.) An argument not to the point.

Flattery is like armour in a picture; for it is pretty in appearance, but is absolutely useless.

Life is like a theatre; for the greatest knaves often sit in the best seats.

Creatures of a day are we; for what is Man? Naught but a phantom that quickly fades away.

(When mules have foals.) When two Sundays come in a week; never.

Winged words.

* The first stanza of the famous song that commemorated the attempt of Harmodius and Aristogeiton to slay Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Peisistratus, who succeeded their father as tyrants of Athens. The attempt was practically a failure, and the motives of the two revolutionists were not the lofty ones assigned to them; but their action appealed to the imagination of the Athenians, who regarded the two conspirators as martyrs in the cause of liberty.

'Ἐπεισιν ἐκδοτῷ ποικίλον ἔξ ὁδήλου τὸ μέλλον.—Solon.

'Ἐπὶ γῆρας ωδῆ.—Homer.

'Ἐπιγλωττίς.

'Ἐπὶ δυνῶν δρμεῖν.

'Ἐπὶ ξυροῦ θεταται ἀκμῆς.

'Ἐπὶ σαυτῷ τὴν σελήνην καθελεῖς.

'Ἐποποία.

*'Ἐργα δὲ Κυπρογενοῦς νῦν μοι φίλα καὶ Διωνύσου
καὶ Μουσεων, & τίθησ' ἀνδράσιν εὐφροσύνας.—Solon.*

*'Ἐργον δὲ παντὸς ἦν τις ἄρχηται καλῶς,
καὶ τὰς τελευτὰς εἰδὸς ἔσθ' οὐτως ἔχειν.
—Sophocles.*

'Ἐργον δ' οὐδὲν ὄνειδος, ἀεργήτη δέ τ' ὄνειδος.—Hesiod.

*"Ἐργον εὑρεῖν συγγενῆ
πένητός ἔστιν. Οὐδεὶς γάρ ὀμολόγει
αὐτῷ προσήκειν τὸν βοηθείας τίνος
δεβμενον. Αἴτεσθαι γάρ ἀμα τι προσδοκᾷ.
—Menander.*

*'Ἐρδοι τις, ἦν ἔκαστος εἰδείη τεχνήν.
—Aristophanes.*

'Ἐρημία μεγάλη στὸν ἡ Μεγαλήπολις.

'Ἐρως.

*'Ἐρως, δε ἐν μαλακais παρειαis νεάνιδος
ἐννυχεύεις.—Sophocles.*

*'Ἐρως σοφιστοῦ γίγνεται διδάσκαλος
σκαπιῶν πολὺ κρείττων πρὸς τὸν ἀνθρώπων
βίον.—Anaxandrius.*

*'Εσται δὴ τοῦτ' ἀμαρ, δικαίκα νεθρὸν ἐν
εὐνῇ.*

*Καρχαρόδων σίνεσθαι ιδὼν λύκος οὐκ
ἔθελθει.—Theocritus.*

*'Ες Τροίαν πειράμενοι ήλθον Ἀχαιοι.
—Theocritus.*

*'Ἐτεδον δὲ οὐδὲν ίδμεν· ἐν βαθῷ γάρ η
ἀληθεῖα.—Diogenes Laertius.*

* See note on *Magna civitas, magna solitudo* in Latin section.

† The 24th Idyl of Theocritus contains several passages that are not unlike Chapter xi. of Isaiah. Virgil also uses similar language in the "Eclogues," and some imaginative critics have thought that Virgil may have had access to the writings of the Hebrew prophet.

Futurity carries for every man many various and uncertain events in its bosom.

On the threshold of old age.

(The epiglottis.) A cartilaginous plate that covers the windpipe during the act of swallowing.

(To have two anchors to one's ship.) To be prepared for emergencies.

(It stands upon the razor's edge.) The affair is in a critical state.

(You are bringing the moon on yourself.) You are preparing a rod for your own back.

Epic poetry; the composition of an epic. Wine, Wit, and Beauty still their charms bestow,

Light all the shades of life, and cheer us as we go.

If anyone begins well his task, it is likely that the end, too, will be good.

It is idleness, not labour, that disgraces.

A poor man's relatives are hard to find, for no one will confess that a needy man is one of his kindred, since he might be asked to give something.

(Let each man practise the craft he understands.) The cobbler should stick to his last.

Megalopolis (the Great City) is a great desert; a great city is a great solitude.*

(Eros.) The god of love; Cupid. Love, who keepest vigil on the soft cheek of a maiden.

Love is a far better teacher in the school of life than any clumsy sophist.

The day will come when the savage wolf shall see the lamb in his lair, and not wish to harm it.†

(By trying, the Greeks reached Troy.) Who perseveres succeeds at last.

We know nothing certain; for truth is hidden in the bottom of a well.

Εύγένεια καὶ ἀρετή.

Εὐδαιμονίας χάριν τὰ λοιπὰ πάντες πάντα
τράπτομεν.—*Aristotle.*

Εὐδαιμονία χρῆσις ἀρετᾶς ἐν εὐτυχίᾳ.
—*Archytas.*

Εὐδαίμων δ μηδὲν δφείλων.

Εῦδοντι κύρτος αἱρεῖ.

Ἐστιν ἀναστία.

Εὖ κα, εὑρηκα.

Εὖ τὸ σῶμα ἔχειν καὶ τὴν ψυχήν.
—*Cleobulus.*

Εὐτυχία πολύφιλος.

Εὐτυχῶν μὲν μέτριος ισθι, ἀτυχῶν δὲ
φρόνιμος.—*Periander.*

Εὔχεσθαι· πάντες δὲ θεῶν χατέουσ' ἄν-
θρωποι.—*Homer.*

*Ἐχει τε γὰρ ὅλβιος οὐ μελονα φθύνον.
—*Pindar.*

*Ἐχθαίρω δὲ γυναικα περίδρομον.
—*Theognis.*

*Ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κεῖνος δώμας Ἀΐδαο
πτύλησιν
ὅς χ' ἔπερν μὲν κεύθει ἐν φρεσὶν, ἀλλο
δὲ βάζει.—*Homer.*

*Ἐχθρῶν ἄδωρα δῶρα κούκλοις οὐησιμα.
—*Sophocles.*

*Ἔως κόρακες λευκοὶ γένωνται.

Ζεῖ χύτρα, ἔη φιλία.

Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἁσθλὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις
καὶ ἀνεύκτοις
ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις
ἀπερίκουν.

Ζεὺς γὰρ μεγάλης γλώσσης κύμπους
ὑπερεχθάρει.—*Sophocles.*

Ζεὺς πάντων αὐτὸς φάρμακα μοῦνος ἔχει.
—*Simonides of Ceos.*

Gentle birth and virtue.

The desire for happiness is the incentive
that moves us in all our undertakings.
Happiness is the exercise of virtue by
one who is in prosperous circumstances.

(Happy the man who has no debts.)
Out of debt, out of danger.

(The net of the sleeper catches fish.)
Blessings come when least expected.

(Euthanasia.) An easy, happy death.

(Eureka.) I have found it.*

Keep a healthy mind in a healthy body.
Mens sana in corpore sano.

(Prosperity is never friendless.) The
rich guest is always a welcome guest.
Be moderate in your prosperity, and
prudent in adversity.

(Pray; since all men stand in need of
Heaven's aid.)

More things are wrought by prayer
than this world dreams of.

—*Tennyson.*

The lucky man is always greatly envied.

I hate the woman who is ever gadding
about.

Who dares think one thing, and another
tell,

My heart detests him as the gates of
hell.

The gifts of an enemy are no gifts;
they bring no profit.

(Until the crows turn white.) Until
two Sundays come in one week;
never.

(While the pot boils friendship flour-
ishes.) An empty purse frightens
away friends.

O king Zeus, grant us good things
whether we pray for them or not,
and keep from us hurtful things even
though we pray for them.†

God utterly abhors the boasts of a
proud tongue.

Jove alone has a remedy for all evils.

* The exclamation of Archimedes when a sure way whereby to test the genuineness of the gold in the crown of his patron Hiero, the Syracusean King, suddenly occurred to him.

† A prayer quoted with approval by Plato in his dialogue *Alcibiades*.

Ζῆλος γυναικὸς πάντα πυρπολεῖ δόμουν.
—*Menander.*
Ζηλωτὸς, θστις ηὐτύχησεν εἰς τέκνα.
—*Euripides.*
Ζῆναισχρὸν αἰσχρῶς τοῦς καλῶς πεφυ-
κόσιν.—*Sophocles.*
Ζώη καὶ ψυχή.
Ζώη μυῦ.
Ζώη πονηρᾶς θάνατος αἰρετώτερος.
—*Eschylus.*
Ζόμεν ἀλογίστως, προσδικῶντες μὴ θανεῖν.
—*Menander.*

Ἡ αἰδὼς ἄνθος ἐπισπείρει.

Ἡ ἄμαξα τὸν βοῦν.

Ἡβη.

Ἡ γὰρ ἔρωτι πολλάκις τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ
πέφανται.—*Theocritus.*

Ἡ γὰρ σιωπὴ τοῖς σοφοῖς ἐστ' ἀπόκρισις.
—*Menander.*

Ἡγεμονία.

Ἡ γλῶσσον ὁ δμάμοχος, ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος.
—*Euripides.*

Ἡδέως μὲν ἔχε πρὸς ἀπαντας, χρῶ δὲ
τοῖς Βελτίστοις.—*Socrates.*

Ἡδη γὰρ φράσσει πάνθ' ἀλιον ἄμμι δεδύ-
κειν.—*Theocritus.*

Ἡ δημοκρατία ἡ τελευταία τυραννίς ἐστιν.
—*Aristotle.*

Ἡδιον οὐδὲν ἔρωτος.

Ἡδιστον ἄκουσμα ἔπαινος.—*Xenophon.*

Ἡδουὴν μᾶλλον ἐν ἡρεμίᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ἡ ἐν
κινήσει μεταβυθὶ δὲ πάιτων γλυκὺν
διὰ πονηρίαν τινα.—*Aristotle.*

Ἡδουὴν φεύγει αὕτη γὰρ λύπην τίκτει.
—*Solon.*

Ἡδὺ γὰρ τὸ φῶς βλέπειν.—*Euripides.*

Ἡδὺ γε φίλου λόγος ἐστὶ τοῖς λυπου-
μένοις.—*Menander.*

Ἡδὺ δούλευμα.

A jealous woman sets every house on
fire.

That man is to be envied who is
fortunate in his children.

(To live basely shames those who have
been nobly born.) *Noblesse oblige.*

My life and soul ; my dearest love.

My life ; my darling.

Death is better than an evil life.

Carelessly we live, thinking death will
never come.

(Modesty gives rise to grace.) Modesty
is essential to true beauty.

(The waggon draws the ox.) Putting
the cart before the horse.

(Hebe.) The goddess of youth.

What is not really beautiful, often seems
so to the eyes of love.

(Silence is a sufficient answer to the
wise.) Silence gives consent.

(Hegemony.) The lead, the chief com-
mand ; the sovereignty of one state
over smaller states.

My tongue has sworn, but not my mind.*

Be gracious to all men, but choose the
best to be your friends.

Thinnest thou that all my suns are set?†

Democracy is the severest form of
despotism.

Love is the sweetest thing in life.

No sound is sweeter than the sound of
praise.

Pleasure really exists in rest rather than
motion ; and the saying that change
in everything is sweet is the outcome
of wrong principles.

Shun pleasure ; for pleasure is the
mother of repentance.

Ah, sweet it is to behold the light of day.
The voice of a friend sounds sweet in
the ears of a mourner.

(A sweet servitude.) A happy bondage ;
the golden chains of love.

* See Latin section, " Juravi linguā."

† Philip V. of Macedon quoted this line when the insults of the Thessalians provoked him
to attack them, 182 B.C.

Ἡ εὐδαιμονία ἐνέργειά τίς ἔστι.

—Aristotle.

Ἡ ἥκιστα, ἡ ἥδιστα.—*Esope*.

Ἡ θηρίου, ἡ θεός.—Aristotle.

Ἡθος προκρίνειν χρημάτων γαμοῦντα δεῖ.

—Menander.

Ἡθούς δὲ βάσανός ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις χρόνος.

—Menander.

Ἡλιξ ἥλικα τέρπει.

Ἡ μεγάλα χάρις δώρῳ σὺν δλίγῳ πάντα
δὲ τίματα τὰ πᾶρ φίλων.—*Theocritus*.

Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλέστερον.

—Menander.

Ἡνίδε σιγῇ μὲν πεύτος, σιγῶντι δ' ἄηται·
ἄ δ' ἐμὰ οὐ σιγῇ στέρων ἔντοσθεν ἀντα.

—Theocritus.

Ἡ πῖθι ἡ ἄπιθι.

Ἡ σοῦ χεὶρ, Κύριε, δεδόξασται ἐν ἰσχυί.

Ἡσω γὰρ καὶ ἐγώ, τὰ δέ κεν Διὶ πάντα
μελήσει.—*Homer*.

Ἡ τὰν ἡ ἐπὶ τάν.

Ἡ τέχνη μιμεῖται τὴν φύσιν.—Aristotle.

Ἡ τέχνη τέλειος, ἥνικ' ἀν φύσις εἶναι
δοκῆ.—*Longinus*.

Ἡ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρώτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ
ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.

Ἡ τῶν κολάκων εἴνοια φεύγει τὰς ἀτυχίας.
—Socrates.

Ἡ τῶν ὄντων ὄντων κτῆσις διὰ φροτώνης
οὐ περιγγένεται.—*Demophilus*.

Ἡ φιλία ἐν μόνοις τοῖς σκουδαῖοις ἔστι.
—*Diogenes Laertius*.

Ἡ φιλοχρημαστὴν μήτηρ κακότητος ἀπά-
σης.—*Phocylides*.

Happiness consists in the active employment of the faculties.

Speak very little, or very pleasantly.*

(Man is) either a god or a brute.

Choose a wife for her character rather than for her dowry.

Time is the touchstone that proves the character of men.

(Like pleases like.) Birds of a feather.

Much kind feeling accompanies a small gift; and what a friend has given we count of value.

(The middle course is always the safest.)
Medio tutissimum ibis.

The sea is still, the winds in silence rest,
Yet speaks the voice of grief within my breast.

(Either drink or depart.) The water drinker is out of place at a drinking-bout.

(Thy hand, O Lord, hath been glorified in strength.) Motto of the Order of the Redeemer, Greece.

I hurl the spear, but Jove directs the blow.—*Lord Derby*.

A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps.

—*Solomon, Book of Proverbs*.

(Either with this or upon it.) With your shield or upon it.†

Art takes Nature as its model.

Art has reached its highest pitch when it seems to be nature.

With humble crest at first, anon her head,

While yet she treads the earth, affronts the skies.—*Lord Derby*.‡

The kindness of flatterers disappears when misfortune comes.

A thing worth having is never obtained without hard work.

Friendship exists among the good alone.

The love of money is the parent of all wickedness.

* The motto for a courtier.

† The words of a Spartan mother to her son when he was setting out to battle. The loss of his shield was considered a proof of cowardice in the soldier among the ancients. Epaminondas inquired anxiously for his shield when mortally wounded at Mantinea. Horace describes his inglorious flight from Philippi, "when he left his little shield behind."

‡ The description of the growth of Rumour, which is here personified. Virgil imitated the passage, *Parva metu primum mox sece astollit in auras*.

Θάνατον εἰσορῶ πέλας,
Ίερέα θαυμάτων.—*Euripides.*
Θάνατος ἀπρόφασιστος.—*Euripides.*

Θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα.
—*Simonides of Ceos.*

Θάρσει μοι, θάρσει, τέκνου,
ἔτι μέγας οὐρανῷ
Ζεὺς, ὃς ἐφαρῆ πάντα καὶ κρατύνει.
—*Sophocles.*

Θέλω τύχης σταλαγμὸν, η̄ φρενῶν πίθον.
—*Menander.*

Θεοί δέ τε πάντα ἴσταιν.—*Homer.*
Θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς.—*Ilium.*

Θεοῦ δὲ πληγὴν οὐχ ὑπερπηδᾶ βρυτός.
—*Sophocles.*

Θεῷ δυνλείνειν οὐκ ἐλευθερίας μόνον, ἀλλὰ
καὶ βασιλείας ἀμεινον.—*Iphilo Judeus.*

Θεῶν δ' ἀέκητι τέτυκτο
ἀθανάτων· τὸ καὶ οὐ τι πιλὺν χρόνου
ἔμπεδον ἔνει.

Θεῶν ἐν γούναισι κεῖται.—*Homer.*

Θνατοῖσι μὴ φῦναι φίριστον,
ιηδὸν ἀελου προσιδεῖν φέγγος·
ὅλβιος δ' οὐδεὶς βρυτῶν πάντα χρόνον.
—*Bacchylides.*

Θυμοῦ κράτει.

Θυσία μεγίστη τῷ θεῷ τὸ εὐστέβειν
—*Menander.*

'Ιδιας νόμισκ τῶν φίλων τὰς συμφόρας
—*Menander.*

'Ιδιον ἀνθρώπου φιλεῖν καὶ τοὺς πταλοντας.
—*Marinus Aelius.*

'Ικρᾶς φροντίδος.

'Ιλιὰς κακῶν.

'Ιππαλεκτρῶν.—*Aristophanes.*

'Ιππος με φέρει, βασιλεὺς με τρέφει.

'Ιπποι γυναικῶν ἥργα κούκι ἐκκλησίαι.
—*Menander.*

I see Death, the high-priest of the dead,
standing near.

Death admits of no excuses; there is no
arguing with death.

Death is a debt we all must pay.

Take courage, take courage, I pray you,
daughter; Zeus, the mighty king,
still rules in heaven, and sees and
directs all things.

(Better a drop of fortune than a barrel of
wisdom.) Better be lucky than wise.
The gods are omniscient.

A god from the machine.*

None can escape the avenging arm of
God.

The service of God is better than free-
dom, yea, better than the rule of a
kingdom.

Against the will of heaven
The work was done, and thence not
long endured.—*Lord Derby.*

(The issue lies on the knees of the
gods.) It is in the hands of God.

It were better for a man never to be
born, nor ever behold the light of the
sun, for no mortal is happy through-
out his life.

Rule the temper.

A righteous life is the best sacrifice that
man can pay to Heaven.

(Consider the sorrows of thy friends to
be thine own) "Bear ye one
another's burdens, and so fulfil the
law of Christ."

It is a man's duty to love even those
who injure him.

(The sap of the mind.) The power of
active intellectual work.

(An Iliad of woes.) A train of dis-
asters; a peck of trouble.

A cock-horse.

My horse carries me, but the king sup-
ports me.†

(Women's proper place is the loom, not
the public meeting.) Women should
attend to their homes, and leave plat-
forms alone.

* See note on *Deus ex machina* in Latin Section.

† This proverbial expression is said to have originated with one Correus. He was serving as a soldier of the Macedonian king, and, being requested by his mother to apply for his discharge, made the above reply.

'Ιστορία φιλοσοφία ἐστὶν ἡ παραδειγμάτων.—*Dionysius of Halicarnassus.*

'Ισχύειν τὴν ψυχὴν αἰροῦ μᾶλλον η τῷ σώματι.—*Pythagoras.*

'Ισχυρὸν ὄχλος ἐστὶν, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν.
—*Menander.*

'Ιχθὺς εἰς Ἑλλήσποντον.

'Ιχθὺς ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὅζειν ἀρχεται.

'Ιῶ βρότεια πράγματα' εὐτυχοῦντα μὲν σκιά τις ἀν τρέψεις' εἰ δὲ δυστυχοῖ,
βολαῖς ὑγρώσσων σπόγγος ὀλεσενγραφήν.
—*Eschylus.*

Κάγω νὴ Δία εἰ Παρμενίων ἤμην.
—*Alexander the Great.*

Καδμεία νίκη.

Καὶ γὰρ ἀνὴρ πενίη δεδμημένος οὕτε τι εἰπεῖν
οὐδέ' ἔρχαι δύναται, γλώσσα δέ οἱ δέδεται.—*Theognis.*

Καὶ ξεστίν δύολεμος οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ πλέον,
ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι' ἣν τὰ ὄπλα ὥστει,
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡτειρώτατις πρὸς θαλασσίους.—*Thucydides.*

Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει καὶ τέκτονις τέκτων.—*Hesiod.*

αἱ μείζον δοτις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας
φίλον νομίζει, τοῦτον οὐδαμοῦ λέγω.
—*Sophocles.*

Καὶ μὴν τὸ γε νικῆσαι τοὺς πόλεμούς
καλοκρατεία καὶ τοῖς δικαίοις, οὐκ
δλάττω, μείζω δὲ παρέχεται χρεῖαν τῶν
ἐν τοῖς δύολοις κατορθωμάτων. Οἷς μὲν
γὰρ δι' ἀνάγκην, οἵς δὲ κατὰ προαιρεσιν,
εἰκουσιν οἱ λειφθέντες.—*Polybius.*

Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονεῖ.—*Hesiod.*

Καιρὸν γνῶθι.—*Pittacus.*

Καιρὸς θραχὸν μέτρον ἔχει.

History is philosophy teaching by examples.*

Choose to have a vigorous mind rather than a vigorous body.

The mob is strong, but it has no sense.

(Carrying fish to the Hellespont.) Coals to Newcastle.

(Fish begins to stink at the head.) Bad kings have bad subjects.

Alas for human life! in prosperity 'tis but a sketch, and when misfortune comes, the wet sponge with a touch blots out the drawing.

And so would I, if I were Parmenio.†

(A Cadmeian victory.) A victory that has cost too much to win. A Pyrrhic victory.

A man whom poverty holds in its grasp, may not speak nor act as he pleases, but his tongue is tied.

War is not so much a matter of weapons as of money, for money furnishes the material for war. And this is specially true when a land power is fighting those whose strength is on the sea.

(Potter hates potter, and smith hates smith.) Two of a trade never agree.

If any makes a friend of more account than his fatherland, that man hath no place in my regard.—*Jebb.*

If we conquer our enemies by honest dealings and just treatment, our success is greater and more permanent than if we defeated them in war. In the latter case they yield to us under compulsion, in the former, their submission is voluntary.

(Beggar envies beggar.) 'Tis one beggar's woe to see another by the door go.

(Know your opportunity.) Strike while the iron is hot.

(Opportunity brooks but little delay.) Time and tide wait for no man.

* This saying is paraphrased from Thucydides.

† Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals, had advised his master to accept a bribe; "I would do so if I were Alexander." The above was the king's reply.

Καιρῷ λατρεύειν, μηδὲ ἀντιπνέαν ἀνεμοῖσι.
—*Phocylides.*

Καὶ σὺ, τέκνον.

Καὶ τὰ λειπόμενα (κ.τ.λ.).

Καὶ τοῖς ἄγαθοῖς γέ του τῶν νέων ἐν πολέμῳ ηὔλιοθι που γέρα δοτέον καὶ δθλα.—Plato.

Καὶ τὸ πένεσθαι οὐχ διολογεῖν τινι αἰσχρόν, ἀλλὰ μὴ διαφεύγειν ἔργῳ αἰσχυνον.—Thucydides.

Κακοὶ γὰρ εὖ πράσπιντες οὐκ ἀνδσχετοι.
—*Aischylus.*

Κακοῖς βοηθῶν μισθὸν ἄγαθον οὐ λίψῃ· ἀλλ' ἀρκέσει ποι, μὴ τι τῶν κακῶν πάσχειν.—Babrius.

Κακοῖς δυιλῶν, αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ κακός.
—*Menander.*

Κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ὥδη.

Κάλλος καλὸν ἔστι τὸ παιδικὸν ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ζῆ.—Theocritus.

Καλὸν μὲν ἔστιν ἡ τυραννὸς χωρίον, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ ἀτέβασιν.—Solon.

Καλῶς ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν θέλε.
—*Menander.*

Καλῶς πένεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν κακῶς.
—*Antiphanes.*

Κατακρύπτει δ' οὐ κόνις συγγόνων κεδνάν κάριν.—Pindar.

Κατὰ σταγόνα.

Κατ' ἔξοχήν.

Κάτθαν' ὅμως δ' τ' ἀεργὸς ἀνήρ δὲ πολλὰ ἑοργώς.—Homer.

Κατόπιν ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέρας.

Κλέοντες οὐκ ἤκουον.—Aischylus.

Κοινὰ γὰρ ἔρχοντ' ἐλπίδες πολυπόνων ἀνθρώπων.—Pindar.

Κοινὰ πάθη πάντων· δέ βλος τρόχος, ἀστα- τος ὀλβος.—Phocylides.

* Julius Caesar's dying words to Brutus, as reported by Plutarch. The words are more familiar in the Latin form, *Bti tu, Irnne!*

(Serve the opportunity, strive not against the favourable breeze.)
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.—*Shakespeare.*

Θου, το, my son.*

And the rest; et cetera.

To those young men who, either in war or in other circumstances, have deserved commendation, prizes should be given.

To be ashamed of one's poverty is shameful, but it is still more disgraceful not to labour to be rid of it.

A prosperous knave is grievous to endure.

If you aid the wicked you will get no return; but it will be enough if you are not made to suffer for your kindness.

(If you associate with knaves, you will become knavish yourself.) Who sleeps with dogs gets up with fleas.

(Bad crow lays a bad egg.) Like father, like son.

Lovely is the bloom of youth, but it quickly fades away.

Absolute monarchy is a fair field, but it has no outlet.

(Choose a good name before riches.) Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,

Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
—*Shakespeare.*

Honourable poverty is better than dis- honourable wealth.

The bright actions of the just Survive unburied in the kindred dust.

—*Wheelwright.*

Drop by drop; a little at a time.

(Pre-eminently.) *Par excellence.*

Death comes equally to the energetic and the idle man.

(You are come after the feast.) You come too late in the day.

Ears had they, and heard not.

The hopes that are cherished by ever- toiling men, are a bond that unites them all.

Misfortunes come to all alike; life is a wheel, and happiness abides not.

Κοινὰ τὰ φίλων.

Κοινωνικὸν ζῶν διηθρωπός.—Aristotle?
Κολούθε πετὲ κολοιόν.

Κόσμος.

Κούφη γῆ τοῦτον καλέψτοι.
Κουφότατον πρᾶγμα λόγος.

Κρεῖσπον γάρ εἰσάπαξ θανεῖν,
ἢ τὰς ἀπαστάς ήμέρας πάσχειν κακός.
—Æschylus.
Κρεῖσπον τῆς εὐγενίας τὸ καλῶς πρᾶσσειν.
—Euripides.

Κρείττον γάρ ἔστιν ἔρξασθαι ὅψε τὰ
δέοντα πράττειν, ἢ μηδέποτε.

—Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Κρείττον γάρ που σμικρὸν εὖ ἢ πολὺ μῆ
ικανός περάναι.—Socrates.

Κρείττον ἔνα φίλον ἔχειν πολλοῦ ἄξιον
ἢ πολλοὺς μηδενὸς ἄξιους.

—Anacharsis.

Κρείττων ἡ πρόνοια τῆς μεταμελείας.
—Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Κρέσσων γάρ οἰκτιρμῶν φθόνος.—Pindar.
Κρήτες δέι ψεύσται.

Κρίνει φίλους δὲ καιρὸς ὡς χρυσὸν τὸ πῦρ.
—Menander.

Κρίδες τροφεῖα ἀπέτιστε.

Κτῆμα ἐσ δέ.

Κτήματα καὶ χρήματα.

Κτῆμά τε ἐσ δέι μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγάνισμα ἐσ
τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούσειν ξύγκειται.
—Thucydides.

Κῦδος.

Κυμινοπρίστης.

Κυφὸν γάρ βέλος ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλκιδος οὐτί-
δανοῖο.—Homer.

Λαγύὸς καθεύδων.

Ἄδειος βίβεται.—Epicurus.

Friends have their goods in common.

Man is a social animal.

(Jackdaw with jackdaw.) Birds of a
feather flock together.

(Order; harmony.) The universe.

May the earth lie light upon him.*

(A word is a very light thing.) Words
are but wind, but blows unkind.

Far better is it to die once for all, than
spend one's life in endless misery.

(Noble acts are better than noble birth.)
'Tis only noble to be good.

—Tennyson.

(It is better to begin late to do our duty
than never to do it.) It is never too
late to mend.

Better to do a little well, than a great
deal badly.

It is better to have one good friend
than a multitude of worthless ones.

It is better to be wise before than after
the event.

Better be envied than pitied.

All Cretans are liars.

As gold is tried in the furnace, so
friends are tried by adversity.

(The crow has paid for his keep.) His
owner has reared a bird to peck out
his eyes; he has warmed a viper in
his bosom.

A possession for all time.

Property in kind and in money.

I have composed my history to be a
possession for all time, not a mere
literary achievement to win temporary
renown.

Glory : fame.

(A splitter of cummin.) A skin-flint.

Harmless is the shaft of the unwarlike
coward.

(A sleeping hare.) One who is never
caught napping; a difficult man to
tackle.

(Seek to live obscurely.) Far from
court, far from danger.

* A common inscription on tombstones. Compare Latin, *Sit tibi terra levis.*

Λαμπτόδια έχοντες διαδώσουσιν ἀλλήλοις.
—Plato.

Λάφυ μὴ πίστενε, πολύτροπος ἔστιν ὄντος.
—Phocylides.

Λήθη.

Λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιεῖ.

Λιμὸς γὰρ τοι πάμπαν ἀεργῆ στίμφορος ἀνδρί. —Hesiod.

Λιμῷ γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐπτὸν ἀντειπεῖν ἔπος.
—Menander.

Λόγος γὰρ τοῦργον οὐ νικᾷ ποτέ.
—Euripides.

**Λοιδορεῖσθαι δ' οὐ πρέπει
κυδρας ποιητὰς, ὥσπερ ἀρτοπώλιδας.**
—Aristophanes.

Λύκης δὲ πάσσος γίνεται ιατρὸς χρόνος.
—Diphilus.

Λύχνου ἀρθέντος, γυνὴ πᾶσα ή αὐτή.

(Those who have lamps will pass them to others.) Those who possess knowledge will interpret to their fellows. Trust not the people; ever fickle is the crowd.

(Lethe.) Forgetfulness; oblivion.*

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Hunger is the constant companion of the idle man.

(There is no arguing with hunger.) Hunger pierceth stone walls.

Action always effects more than words.

Poets should not wrangle like hawker dames.

Time is a physician that heals every grief.

(When the light is removed every woman is the same.) In the dark all cats are grey.

**Μακέριος δε οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει· χρῆται
γὰρ εἰς & δεῖ καλῶς.** —Democritus.

Μακρὰ τυρδυνων χεῖρες.

Μάντις δ' ἄριστος θοτὶς εἰκάζει καλῶς.
—Euripides.

Μάντις κακῶν.

Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.

**Μέγαλα βλάπτουσι τοὺς ἀξινέτους οἱ
ἐπαινέοντες.** —Democritus.

**Μεγάλην παράκαιρον ἡδονὴ τίκτει βλαβῆν.
Ἐξ ἡδονῆς γάρ φύεται τὸ δυστυχεῖν.**
—Menander.

Μεγάλη πόλις μεγάλη ἔρημα.

**Μεγάλων ἀπολισθαίνειν δύως εὐγενὲς
ἀμάρτημα.**

Μέγα χαῖρε, θεοί δέ τοι δύτια δοῖεν.
—Homer.

Μείζω κακὰ η ὥστε ἀνακλαίειν.
—Herodotus.

Μελέτη τὸ πᾶν. —Periander.

Μέμνησο διστρεῖν.

Happy is the man who has both money and sense; for he knows how to use his wealth aright.

(Kings have long arms.) Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon. The best guesser is the best prophet.

A prophet of evils.

A great book is a great evil.†

Those who praise the foolish injure them.

Pleasure when sought at the wrong time produces much evil; for misfortune is often the child of pleasure.

A great city is a great solitude.‡
In great attempts even to fail is glorious.

Farewell, and heaven bless thee.

Sufferings that awaken thoughts too deep for tears.

(Practice is everything.) Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.

(Remember to distrust.) If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

* One of the seven rivers which, according to mythology, flow round the lower world.

† This familiar expression is an adaptation of a line from Callimachus. See Τὸ μέγα βιβλίον.

‡ See note on 'Εργαία μεγάλη.

Μεταβολὴ πάντων γλυκύ.—*Euripides.*
Μετὰ λύτης γὰρ ἡ μάθησις.—*Aristotle.*
Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἡ συμμαχία.

Μέτρον ἄριστον.—*Cleobulus.*

Μέτρῳ μέτρῳ πίνοντες, ἀμέτρως μάζαν
ἔδουντες.

Μή γένοιτο.

Μηδέ μοι ἀκλαυστος θάνατος μόλοι, ἀλλὰ
φίλοισι καλλεῖποιμι θανὼν ἀλγεα καὶ στοναχδς.
—*Solon.*

Μηδὲν ἄγαν.—*Solon.*

Μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας ἔλπιζε
λήσειν· καὶ γὰρ διὰ τοὺς ἀλλοὺς λόθης,
σαυτῷ γε συνειδῆσεις.—*Isocrates.*

Μὴ εἰς τὴν αἴριον ἀναβάλλον· ἡ γὰρ
αἴριον οὐδέ ποτε λαμβάνει τέλος.

—*St. Chrysostom.*

Μὴ κακὰ κερδαίνειν· κακὰ κέρδεα το'
ἀπηστρ. —*Hesiod.*

Μὴ κίνει Καμαρίναν.

Μὴ κινεῖν κακὸν εὖ κείμενον.

Μὴ κρίνετε θνα μὴ κρίθητε.

Μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆς.—*Homer.*

Μὴ μοι γένοιθ' & βούλομ' ἀλλ' & συμφέρει.
—*Menander.*

Μῆνιν δειδε, θεδ, Πηληιάδεως Ἀχιλῆος
οὐδομένην, η μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἀλγε' έθηκε.
—*Homer.*

Μὴ παιδὶ μάχαιραν.

Μὴ πᾶσι πίστευε.—*Pittacus.*

Μήποτέ τοι κακὸν ἄνδρα φίλον ποιεῖσθαι
ἐταῦρον,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ φεύγειν ὥστε κακὸν λιμένα.
—*Theognis.*

Μὴ πῦρ ἐπὶ πῦρ.

Μήτε μοὶ μέλι, μήτε μέλισττα.

Μήτηρ τῆς ἐνδείας ἡ ἀεργία.

Change is sweet in everything.

There is no learning without trouble.
(Getting allies when the war is over.)
Shutting the stable door when the
horse is stolen.

Moderation is best ; the middle course
is safest.

(Drinking water by measure, and eating
cake without.) Penny wise and
pound foolish.

God forbid.

(Let me not die unwept, but let my death
cause grief and sorrow to my friends.)
I desire to die a dry death, but am not
so very desirous to have a dry funeral.
—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Nothing in excess.

Never hope to do a shameful action
and escape detection ; for if you
deceive other men, your own
conscience will still accuse you.

Deser not till the morrow ; for the morrow
never brings accomplishment.

Seek not evil gains ; ill-gotten gains
are equal to a loss.

(Do not disturb Kamarina.) Let sleeping
dogs lie.

(Do not raise up an old grievance.) Do
not stir up the mud.

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

Bad shepherds destroy the sheep.

May Heaven send me not what I wish,
but what will be for my good.

Of Peleus' son, Achilles, sing, O Muse,
The vengeance deep and deadly ; whence
to Greece

Unnumbered ills arose.—*Lord Derby.**

(Put not a sword in the hands of a
child.) *Ne pueru gladium.*

Do not trust everybody.

Never choose a base fellow to be your
friend, but shun such an one as a
sailor avoids an unsafe anchorage.

Add not fuel to the flame.

(No bees, no honey.) No gains without
pains.

Idleness is the mother of want.

* The opening lines of Homer's " Iliad."

Μή ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα τὸ ὑπόδημα.—*Lucian.*

(Let not the shoe be too large for the foot.) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Μή φῦναι τὸν ἀπαντα νι-
κῆ λόγον· τὸ δ' ἐπεὶ φανῆ
βῆναι κεῖθεν θύεν περ ἥκει
καλὸς δεύτερον ὡς τάχιστα.—*Sophocles.*

Not to be born is, beyond all question, best ; but, when a man hath once beheld the light of day, this is next best, that speedily he should return to that place whence he came.

Μία γὰρ ἔστι πρὸς τύχην ἀσφάλεια, τὸ
μὴ τοσαυτακὶς αὐτὴν πειρᾶσαι.

—*Diocles Carystius.*

There is one way of making sure against the tricks of Fortune ; do not tempt her often.

Μία γὰρ χελιδῶν ἔστι οὐ ποιεῖ, οὐδὲ μία
ἡμέρα οὔτω δὲ οὐδὲ μακάριον καὶ
εὐδαίμονα μία ἡμέρα οὐδὲ ὀλίγος χρόνος.

—*Aristotle.*

One swallow does not make a spring, nor one day ; so neither one day nor a brief space of time makes a man happy and prosperous.

Μία λόχην οὐ τρέφει δύνι ἐριθάκους.

Μίαν γὰρ χειρὸς ἀσθενής μάχη.

—*Euripides.*

One cherry tree sufficeth not two jays. (Weak is the fight that one hand wages.) Many hands make labour light.

Μία χελιδῶν ἔστι οὐ ποιεῖ.

Μικρὰ πρόφασίς ἔστι τοῦ πρᾶξαι κακῶς.

One swallow does not make a spring. (A slight excuse is enough to do wrong.) It is an easy thing to find a staff to beat a dog.

Μικρὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου μετάστηθι.

—*Diogenes.*

Stand a little out of the sunshine.*

Μικρὸν κακὸν, μέγα ἀγαθόν.

(A little evil is a great good.) Nothing so bad that it might not be worse.

Μισῶ γε μέντοι χῶταν ἐν κακοῖσι τις
ἀλούς ἐπειτα τοῦτο καλλύνειν θέλῃ.

—*Sophocles.*

But verily this, too, is hateful,—when one who hath been caught in wickedness then seeks to make the crime a glory.—*Jobb.*

Μισῶ δωρέαν, οὐ τις ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν.

—*Anacreon.*

I hate a gift that gives me sleepless nights.†

Μισῶ μνήμονα συμποτῆν.—*Plutarch.*

I hate the man who reveals what has been told over the cups.

Μισῶ σοφιστὴν δοτὶς οὐκ αὐτῷ σοφός.

—*Euripides.*

I hate the man who is wise in the affairs of others, and foolish in his own.

Μόνοις οὐ γίγνεται
θεοῖσι γῆρας οὐδὲ κατθανεῖν ποτε,

τὰ δ' ἄλλα συγχεῖ πάνθ' ὁ παγκράτης
χρόνος.

φθίνει μὲν ἵσχει γῆς, φθίνει δὲ σώματος,
θυήσκει δὲ πίστις, βλαστεῖ δὲ ἀποστία.

—*Sophocles.*

To the gods alone comes never old age or death, but all else is confounded by all-mastering time. The strength of the earth dies, and the strength of the body ; faith dies, and distrust is born.

Μόνον ἄργυρον βλέπουσι.—*Anacreon.*

Μόνος θεῶν γὰρ Θάνατος οὐ δώρων ἔρδ.

—*Chrysylus.*

Men have eyes for nothing but money. Death is the only god that gifts cannot appease.

Μόνος δ ποφδε ἀλεύθερος, καὶ πᾶς ἀφρω
δοῦλος.—*Chrysippus?*

The wise alone are free, and every fool is a slave.

* The reply of the cynic Diogenes to Alexander the Great when the latter asked how he could serve him. Nevertheless, Alexander declared, "If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."

† The reply of the poet to Polycrates, the despot of Samos, who desired to present him with a talent of gold.

Οίη περ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοιή δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν·
φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει,
ἄλλα δέ θ' ὥλη
τηλεθόσα φύει, ἔπος δὲ ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·
δις ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ, ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δὲ
ἀπολήγει.—*Homer.*

Οι θεοὶ οὐδὲν πρότερον ποιοῦσιν ἢ τῶν
πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων τὴν διανοίαν παρά-
γουσι.—*Lycurgus.*

Οἴκοι λέοντες ἐν μάχῃ δὲ ἀλωτέκες.
—*Aristophanes.*

Οι μὲν γὰρ ἄρχαιοι τὴν ἄρχην θυμού τοῦ
παντὸς εἶναι φάσκοντες, μεγίστην
παρήνουν ποιεῖσθαι σπουδὴν ἐν ἐκδστοις
ὑπὲρ τοῦ καλῶς ἕρξασθαι.—*Polybius.*

Οἰνοβαρὲς, κυνὸς ὅμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην
δὲ ἐλάφοιο.—*Homer.*

Oinos Ἀφροδίτης γάλα.—*Aristophanes.*

Oinos γὰρ ἀνθρώποις δίοπτρον.—*Alexander.*

Οίνος καὶ παιδεῖς ἀληθεῖς.

Οίνος τοι χαρίεντι μέγας πέλει ἵππος
ἀνιδῆ.

Οίνος, φίλε πᾶν, λέγεται, καὶ ἀλάθεα.
—*Theocritus.*

Οίνου κατίυντος ἐπικλέουσιν ἐπη.
—*Herodotus.*

Οίος δὲ βίος, τοῖος δὲ λόγος.

Οι πλεῖστοι ἀνθρώποι κακοί.—*Bias.*

Οι πυλλοί.

Οι πόνοι τίκτουσι τὴν εὐδοξίαν.
—*Euripides.*

Ο κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύει Χρόνος.
—*Philippides.*

Ο κόσμος οὗτος μία πόλις ἐστι.
—*Epictetus.*

Ο κόσμος σκηνὴ, δὲ βίος πάροδος· ήλθες,
ἴδες, ἀπῆλθες.—*Democritus.*

Ολβίσαι δὲ χρὴ
θίου τελευτήσαντ' ἐν εὐεστοῖ φίλη.
—*Eschylus.*

Ολιγοχρόνιαν γίγνεται, ξεστερ ὅναρ
Ηθη τιμήσσα.—*Mimnermus.*

The race of man is as the race of leaves:
Of leaves, one generation by the wind
Is scattered on the earth; another soon
In spring's luxuriant verdure bursts to
light—
So with our race; these flourish, those
decay.—*Lord Derby.*

(In dealing with the wicked, the gods
first deprive them of their senses.)
Whom the gods wish to destroy, they
first drive mad.

• (Lions at home, foxes in the fight.)
Brave when there is no danger nigh.

When the men of old time declared
that the beginning was half the work,
they meant that we ought to use our
best endeavours to make a good be-
ginning in whatever we undertook.

Thou sot, with eye of dog, and heart
of deer!—*Lord Derby.*

Wine is the milk of love.

Wine is the mirror that reveals the
nature of a man.

Wine and children speak the truth.
Truly wine is a great help to the tune-
ful bard.

(Wine, dear lad, and truth, the proverb
says.) *In vino veritas.*

(When the wine is in the words flow
out.) Wine loosens the tongue.

(As the life is, so will be the language.)
The tongue of a fool carves a piece of
his heart to all that sit near him.

Most men are knaves.

The multitude: King Demos.

Labour is the mother of fame.

Time, the physician of all our ills, will
heal thee.

This world of ours is one city.

(The world is a stage, and life a piece
of acting: you come, you see, and in
a moment you are gone.) All the
world's a stage.—*Shakespeare.*

We must not consider a man truly
happy, unless prosperity endures
with him to the end of his life.

A few short years youth holds imperious
sway,

Then, like a dream, grows dim, and
fades away.

Ο λύκος τὴν τρίχα, οὐ γῆν γνώμην ἀλλάττει.

Ο μηδὲν ἄδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.
—*Antiphanes*.

Ουμα γὰρ
δόμων νομίσω δεσπότου παρουσίαν.
—*Eschylus*.

Ομοιον δριψι φίλον.

Ομοιότης τῆς φιλότητος μήτηρ.

Οναρ ἐκ Διός ἔστιν.—*Homer*.

Οναρ καὶ θνατός.

Ον οἱ θεοὶ φιλαῦσιν, ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
—*Menander*.

Ονυματοποία.

Ονου γένεσθαι κρείττον, ή τοὺς χείρονας
δρᾶν ἑαυτοῦ ζῶντας ἐπιφανέστερον.
—*Menander*.

Ονος ἐν πιθήκοις.

Ονος λύρας.

Ονος τ' ὄνω κάλλιστον.

Ονου σύρα τηλίαν οὐ ποιεῖ.

Ονου πόκας ἥγετος.

Ονφ τις ἔλεγε μύθον· δὲ τὰ ὄτα
ἐκίνει.

Ο δρκω παρακρούμενος τὸν μὲν ἔχθρὸν
διμολογεῖ δεδίνει, τοῦ δὲ θευῦ κατα-
φρονεῖν.—*Plutarch*.

Ο πᾶς πρέπει ἐννέπειν τὰ δίκαια χρόνος.
—*Sophocles*.

Οτη γὰρ ἀν ἐπιθυμῇ καὶ ὅποιος τις ὄν
τὴν ψυχήν, ταῦτη σχεδὸν ἐκδοσοτε
καὶ τοιούτος γίγνεται ἡμας ἡμῶν ὡς
τὸ πολύ.—*Plato*.

Οκοῖα ἡ δέσποινα τοῖαι καὶ θεραπαινίδες.

Οπου γὰρ μὴ νόμοι ἀρχαυσιν, οὐκ ἔπτι
πολιτεία. Δεῖ γὰρ τὸν μὲν νόμον
ἀρχειν πάνταν.—*Aristotle*.

The wolf changes his coat, but not his
nature.

(The just man requires no law.) The
righteous are a law unto themselves.

I consider the presence of the master to
be the eye of the house.

(Like loves like.) Birds of a feather
flock together.

(Likeness is the mother of love.) Like
will to like.

Dreams are sent by God.

Sleeping and waking ; always.

Whom the gods love die young.

(Onomatopœia.) The formation of
words in imitation of the sounds
they indicate, e.g. buzz.

It is better to be born an ass, than to
see one's inferiors enjoying higher
positions than we hold ourselves.

(An ass among apes.) A butt for others'
jokes.

(An ass at the lyre.) A sow to a
fiddle ; a bull in a china-shop.

(An ass thinks an ass a pretty fellow.)
No mother ever had an ugly child.

(The tail of an ass does not make a
sieve.) You can't make a silk purse
out of a sow's ear.

(You seek wool from an ass.) Ye seek
hot water under cauld ice.

(A man told a story to an ass ; and the
ass wagged its ears.) Cast not pearls
before swine.*

He who takes an oath to deceive
another, confesses that he fears his
enemy, but despises God.

Every moment is the right moment to
say what is just.

(What each of us most aspires to, and
what we are in the depths of our
mind, that, for the most part, each of
us becomes.) My nature is subdued
to what it works in.—*Shakespeare*.

Like mistress, like maid.

There is no real state where the laws
are not supreme. Law ought to be
above all else.

* A proverbial pleasantry used to hint that someone was very slow-witted.

"Οτου γυναικές είσι, πάντ' ἐκεὶ κακὰ.
—Menander.

"Ορα τέλος μακροῦ βίου.

"Οργὴ φιλούντων διλγον ισχύει χρόνον.
—Menander.

"Ορκους ἔγω γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω.
—Sophocles.

"Ορος δρει σὺ μίγνυται.

"Ορῶ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδεν ὑντας ἄλλο πλήν
εἰδώλος ὑσοιπερ ζῶμεν ή κουφὴν σκιάν.
—Sophocles.

"Ορῶ γὰρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδένα ἀναμάρ-
τητον διατελοῦντα.—Xenophon.

"Ος δὲ ἦ πρὸς ἀρετὴν καλῶς γεγονὼς
τοῦτον προσήκει γενναῖον λέγεσθαι,
καὶ μηδεὶς ἐπίστηται τὸν γονέας
αὐτοῦ μηδὲ τὸν πρυγάνους.
—Dion Chrysostom.

"Ος δ' ἀν δινεν μανίας Μυνῶν ἐπὶ^{τοι}
ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀφίκηται, πεισθεὶς ὃς
ἴρα ἐκ τέχνης ίκανὸς ποιητὴς ἐσόμενος,
ἀτελῆς αὐτός.—Plato.

"Ος δ' ἀν πλεῖστ' ἔχῃ, σοφώτατος.
—Euripides.

"Ο Σιμωνίδης τὴν μὲν ζωγραφίαν ποίησιν
σιωπῶσσαν προσταγορεύει, τὴν δὲ ποίησιν
ζωγραφίαν λαλοῦσσαν.—Plutarch.

"Ο σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.
—Menander.

"Ος τε πολὺ γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλει-
βομένοιο.—Homer.

"Οστις ἀν Βροτῶν
κακὸς πεφύκη, ζημιοῦσιν οἱ θεοί.
—Euripides.

"Οστις γὰρ αὐτὸς ἡ φρονεῖν μόνος δοκεῖ,
ἡ γλῶσσαν, ἣν οὐκ ἄλλος ἡ ψυχὴν ἔχειν,
οὔτε διαπτυχθέντες ὥφθησαν κενοί
—Sophocles.

Where women are, there dwelleth
every kind of ill.

(Regard the end of a long life.) Respect
your end.—Shakespeare.

(The anger of lovers is soon appeased.) Lovers' quarrels are the renewal of
love.

(A woman's vows I write in water.) Frailty, thy name is Woman!
—Shakespeare.

• (Mountain does not mingle with mountain.) Friends may meet, but mountains never greet. Pride loves no man, and is beloved of no man.

(I see that we mortals who live upon
the earth, are nothing but breathing
ghosts and fleeting shadows.) "Man,
that is born of a woman, hath but a
short time to live, and is full of
misery."

(I know no man who never errs.) To
err is human, to forgive divine.
—Pope.

Whoever is naturally disposed to live
virtuously, that man we ought to call
noble, even if no one knows who are
his parents or his ancestors.

Whoever comes to the shrine of the
poetic Muses without a spice of mad-
ness in him, being persuaded that Art
is sufficient to make a poet, will
accomplish nothing.

(The richest is counted the wisest.) Rich men's spots are covered with
money.

Simonides says that painting is silent
poetry, and poetry is speaking paint-
ing.

(The wise man carries all his wealth
within himself.) Better wise than
wealthy.

(Sweeter it is by far than flowing honey.) Sweet
is revenge, especially to
women.—Byron.

The gods will punish the man whose
heart is full of sin.

For if any man thinks that he alone is
wise,—that in speech or in mind he
hath no peer,—such a soul, when
laid open, is ever found empty.—
Jebb.

"Οταν ἀγαθὸν πράσσης, θεοὺς, μὴ σαυτὸν,
αἰτιῶ.—*Bias.*

"Οταν γὰρ ἐξ ἀπάντων συνεισφέργται,
ἐκάστῳ κοῦφον γίνεται τὸ ἐπίταγμα.
—*Dion Chrysostom.*

"Οταν δ' ὁ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσόνη κακὸν
τὸν νοῦν ἔβλαψε πρῶτον, φίλουλεύεται.

"Οταν τίω τὸν οἶνον,
εῦδουσιν αἱ μέριμναι.
τὸ πόνων, τὸ γόνων μοι,
τὸ μοι μέλοι μεριμνῶν;
θανεῖ με δεῖ, καὶ μὴ θέλω.—*Anacreon.*

"Οταν σκεύθῃ τις αὐτὸς, χώ θεδς συνάπ-
τεται.—*Aeschylus.*

"Ο τ' ἔχθρος ἡμῖν ἐσ τοσὸν δ' ἔχθαρτέος,
ὡς καὶ φίλησσον αὐθίς.—*Sophocles.*

"Οτι δύναται δὲ θεδς ἐκ τῶν λίθων τούτων
ἔγειραι τέκνα τῷ Ἀβραάμ.

"Οτου δ' ἀπορρεῖ μῆτρις εὖ πεπονθότος,
οὐλὸν γένοιτ' έθ' οὐτος εὐγενῆς ἀνήρ.
—*Sophocles.*

Οὐ δεικεῖς ἀμυνομένῳ περὶ πάτρης τεθνά-
μεν.—*Homer.*

Οὐ γὰρ ἄν ποτε τρέφειν δύναται' ἀν μία
λόχιη κλέπτας δύω.—*Aristophanes.*

Οὐ γάρ ἔστι πικρῶς ἔξειδας τι πέπρακται
τοῖς ἀλλοῖς, ἀν μὴ παρ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
πρῶτον ὑπάρξῃ τὰ δέοντα.
—*Demosthenes.*

Οὐ γὰρ θανεῖν ἔχθιστον, ἀλλ' ὅταν θανεῖν
χρηστῶν τις ἐλτα μηδὲ τοῦτ' ἔχῃ λαζεῖν.
—*Sophocles.*

Οὐ γὰρ πάσχοντες εὖ ἀλλὰ δρῶντες
κτώμεθα τοὺς φίλους.—*Thucydides.*

Οὐ γὰρ πώ τις ἐδν γόνον ἀνέγνω.
—*Homer.*

Οὐ γὰρ τ' αἴψα θεῶν τρέπεται νόος αἰὲν
ἔσντων.—*Homer.*

Οὐ γὰρ τὰ δύναματα πίστις τῶν πραγμάτων
ἔστι, τὰ δὲ πράγματα καὶ τῶν ὀνο-
μάτων.—*Dion Chrysostom.*

When you do a good action, give the
credit, not to yourself, but to God.

When all pay their share, the burden
to each is light.

When God wishes to bring evil on a
man, he first makes him mad.*

Whene'er my thoughts in wine I steep,
All carking cares are lulled to sleep;

• Of toil or sorrow what reck I,
Since, willy-nilly, all must die.

Whenever a man deliberately chooses
the downward course, God helps him
on.

We ought to set limits to our hatred of
our enemies, remembering that in
the future we may be their friends.

(God can raise to Abraham children of
stones.) Motto of the Paviours'
Company.

He who forgets a kindness done to him,
could never be a truly noble man.

A glorious death is his
Who for his country falls.

—*Lord Derby.*

(One coppice could never support two
thieves.) One cherry-tree sufficeth
not two jays.

You ought not to be a severe critic of
others' actions, unless you have first
done your own duty.

• Death is not the worst evil, but, when
we wish to die, not to have the power
to do so.

Not by receiving benefits, but by ren-
dering them do we gain the friend-
ship of other men.

(No one has ever known his own
parent.) It is a wise child that knows
its own father.

Not easily changed is the mind of the
eternal gods.

Names are not the pledge for things,
but things for names.

* Lines from an unknown poet quoted by the Scholiast on the *Antigone* of Sophocles. The sentiment is expressed by the orator Lycurgus, see δι Θεοὶ οὐδὲν, who also quotes another version of the above lines. They seem to be the origin of the familiar *Quem Deus (or Jupiter) vult perdere, prius dementat.*

Οὐ γάρ τὸν τρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον
μόνον μετήλλαξεν.—*Eschines.*

Οὐδὲ Ἡρακλῆς πρὸς δύο.

Οὐ δεῖ λέγειν γάρ μακάριον τὸν χρήματα
ἔχοντα πλείστα, τὸν δὲ μὴ λυπούμενον.

—*Apolodorus.*

Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀδικῶν τίσιν οὐκ ἀπο-
τείσει.—*Herodotus.*

Οὐδεὶς γάρ θν φοβεῖται φιλεῖ.
—*Aristotle.*

Οὐδεὶς γάρ οὕτως οὐδὲ μάρτυς ἐστὶ^o
φοβερός, οὕτε κατήγορος δεινὸς ὡς ἡ
σύνεσις ἡ ἔγκατοικούσα ταῖς ἔκαστων
ψυχαῖς.—*Polybius.*

Οὐδεὶς διχὰ ἀπωλεῖται καὶ ζητεῖς κακός
ἐστι.—*Epictetus.*

Οὐδεὶς, Κύρον, ἄτης καὶ κέρδους αἴτιος
'αὐτὸς,
ἀλλὰ θεοὶ τούτων δάτορες ἀμφοτέρων.
—*Theognis.*

Οὐδὲν γάρ ἀνθρώποισιν οἶνον ἄργυρος
κακὸν νόμισμ' ἔβλαστε τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις
πορθεῖ, τόδ' ἄνδρας ἔξαντησιν δόμων
τόδ' ἐκδιδάσκει καὶ παραλλάσσει φρένας
χρηστὰς πρὸς αἰσχρὰ πράγματα ἵτασθαι
βρυτῶν.—*Sophocles.*

Οὐδὲν ἐν ἀνθρώποισι μένει χρῆμα ἔμπεδον
αἰεὶ^o
οὐπέρ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοίν δὲ καὶ ἄνδρῶν.
—*Simonides of Amorgos.*

Οὐδέν ἐστι θήριον γυναικὸς ἀμαχώτερον.
—*Aristophanes.*

Οὐδὲν μάτην ἡ φύσις ποιεῖ.—*Aristotle.*

Οὐδὲν οὕτω πιάλνει τὸν ἵππον ὡς βασιλέως
δόφθαλμός.

Οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα.

Οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔνος.

Οὐδὲν σιωπῆς ἐστι χρησιμότερον.
—*Menander.*

A man does not change his mode of
life when he changes his abode.*

(Even Hercules could not struggle
against two.) Two to one is odds
enough.

Do not call him happy who has the
most wealth, but him who has the
fewest troubles.

The evil-doer has always to suffer for
his wickedness.

(No one loves the man whom he fears.)
“Perfect love casteth out fear.”

(There is no more dreadful witness, no
more terrible accuser, than the con-
science that dwells in the hearts of
each of us.) Thus conscience does
make cowards of us all.

—*Shakespeare.*

No wicked man is free from loss and
punishment.

No man, friend, is the author of his own
grief or happiness, but the gods im-
part to all both good and evil for-
tunes.

No evil so great as money ever was
current among mankind. This lays
waste cities, this drives men from
their homes, this trains and perverts
honest souls so that they essay deeds
of shame.

(Nothing that belongs to man abides
for any time, for like the leaves of
the tree, so man fades speedily away.)
“He cometh up and is cut down like
a flower.”

It is harder to conquer a woman than
to subdue any wild beast.

(Nature creates nothing in vain.) Every
created thing has its own proper
function.

(Nothing fattens the horse so well as
the master's eye.) The master's eye
makes the horse fat.

It is no matter; it is of no conse-
quence.

Not to the point; nothing to do with
the case.

(There is nought more beneficial than
silence.) Silence seldom doth harm.

* The same sentiment is expressed by Horace. *Calum non animum mutant.* See Latin
section.

Οὐ δὴ που κακὸν τι λέγων ἔμαυτὸν
λέληθα;—*Phocion.*

Οὐ δίκαιον τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων πονηρίαν
ἔτι τὰ πράγματα μεταφέρειν.
—*Isocrates.*

Οὐ δοκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι.
—*Eschylus.*

Οὐ δύναται Θέτιδός τε καὶ Γαλατείας ἔραν.

Οὐ δύναται πόλις κρυβῆναι ἐπάνω ὄρους
κειμένη.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κοράρος
ἔστω
εἰς βασιλεύς.—*Homer.*

Οὐκ 'Αθηναῖς οὐδὲ "Ελληνι ἀλλὰ κόσμιος.
—*Socrates.*

Οὐκ αἰεὶ θέρος ἐσσεῖται· ποιεῖσθε καλιδός.
—*Hesiod.*

Οὐκ αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲν τῶν ἀναγκαίων βροτοῖς.
—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἀν γένοιτο χωρὶς ἐσθλὰ καὶ κακὰ,
ἀλλ' ἔστι τις σύγκρασις, ὥστ' ἔχειν
καλῶς.—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἀνδρὸς ὅρκοις πίστις ἀλλ' ὅρκων ἄντρος.
—*Eschylus.*

Οὐκ ἔθανες. Πρώτη, μετέβης δ' ἐς
ἀμείνονα χώρον.

Οὐκ εἰσὶν οἱ παμπλούσιοι ἀγαθοί.—*Plato.*

Οὐκ ἔνι δ' αὐτὸν ἀργοῦντα οὐδὲ τοῖς
φίλοις ἐπιτάττειν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τι ποιεῖν,
μή τι γε δὴ τοῖς θεοῖς.—*Demosthenes.*

Οὐκ ἔστι θυντῶν δοτις ἔστι δλεῖθερος·
ἡ χρημάτων γὰρ δοῦλος δοτινὴ τύχης,
ἡ πλῆθος αὐτὸν πόλεος ἡ νόμων γραφαί^{είργουσι} χρῆσθαι μὴ κατὰ γνώμην τρόποις.
—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἔστι κρείττον τοῦ σιωπᾶν οὐδὲ ἔν.
—*Amphis.*

Have I inadvertently said something
wrong? *

It is not right that the evil which men
bring upon themselves should be
imputed to circumstances.

Not to seem, but to be the noblest.

(You cannot love Thetis and Galatea at
the same time.) You must be off
with the old love before you are on
with the new.

A city that is set upon a hill cannot be
hid.

Ill fares the State
Where many masters rule; let one be
lord,

One king supreme.—*Lord Derby.*

I am a citizen, not of Athens, nor of
Greece, but of the whole world.
The world is my parish.

—*John Wesley.*

(It will not always be summer; harvest
while you may.) Make hay while
the sun shines.

Nothing that is compulsory should be
regarded as shameful.

There could be no good without evil,
but both are intermingled, so that all
may be well.

(Men credit gain for oaths, not oaths
for them.) The word of an honest
man is as good as his bond.

Thou art not dead, my Prote, thou art
flown unto a land much fairer than
our own.†

(The very rich are not good.) No saint
was ever a millionaire.

The man who makes no effort for him-
self, ought not to seek the help of
either friends or the gods.

No mortal man is truly free: he is a
slave either to money or fortune; or
else the populace of his city or the
laws prevent him from doing as he
pleases.

(Nothing, nothing is more valuable
than silence.) Speech is silver,
silence is golden.

* Phocion's criticisms were so unpalatable to the Athenian Assembly that, when on one occasion he was applauded, he affected to be surprised, and put the above question to a friend sitting near.

† The first line of a poem from the Greek Anthology. The sentiment is Christian rather than pagan.

Οὐκ ἔστι λύτης ἄλλο φάρμακον βροτοῖς,
ὅς ἀνδρὸς ἐσθλοῦ καὶ φίλου παραίνεσις.

—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν κακοῖσιν εὐγένεια,
παρ' ἀγαθοῖσι δ' ἀνδρῶν.—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἔστιν δοτις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ.
—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν μητρὸς ἡδιον τέκνους·
ἔρατε μητρός, παῖδες, ὃς οὐκ ἔστ' ἔρως
τοιοῦτος ἄλλος, οἷος ἡδίων ἔραν.
—*Euripides.*

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μᾶρος ὃς θαυμῖν ἔρâ.
—*Sophocles.*

Οὐκέτι πιστὰ γυναικίν.—*Homer.*

Οὐκ οἴεται θεοὺς εἶναι δ' ἄθεος. δ' δὲ δεισι-
δαιμών οὐ βούλεται, πιστεῖν δ' ἄκων·
ἀποθανεῖν γάρ φοβεῖται· καὶ τοι γε,
ὦστερ δ' Τάνταλος ὑπεκδύναι τὸν λίθον
ἐπαιωρούμενος, οὕτω καὶ οὕτως τὸν
φόβον, ὃς οὐχ ἥττον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πιεζό-
μενος, ἀγαθήσειν ἄν. —*Plutarch.*

Οὐκούν γέλως ἡδιστος εἰς ἔχθροὺς γελᾶν;
—*Sophocles.*

Οὐκ ὠνοῦμαι μυρίων δραχμῶν μεταμέ-
λειαν.

Οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος.
—*Epicharmus.*

Οὐ λόγῳ, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ.

Οὐ μὰν γάρ τι πού ἔστιν δίξυρωτερον
ἀνδρὸς
πάντων, δοσσα τε γαῖαν ἐπὶ πνεύσει τε
καὶ ἔρπει.—*Homer.*

Οὐ μὲν γάρ τι γυναικὸς ἀνὴρ ληζεῖτ'
ἄμεινον
τῆς ἀγαθῆς· τῆς δ' αὐτε κακῆς οὐ φίγιον
ἄλλο.—*Hesiod.*

Οὐ μόνον ἄρ', ὃς ἔοικεν, δέ γέρων δις πάις
γίγνοντ' ἄν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δέ μεθυσθεῖς.

—*Plato.*

Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' δέ
πλοῦς.

The best remedy for grief is the counsel
of a kind and honest friend.

(True nobility does not exist in the base,
but only in the virtuous.)

Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good.

—*Tennyson.*

No man has unalloyed happiness.

Children have no greater blessing than
their mother; children, love your
mother, for no love is so strong, so
sweet, as that between a mother and
a child.

No man is so foolish as to be enamoured
of death.

No longer are women trustworthy.

The unbeliever thinks the gods do not
exist, but the man who is afraid of
the gods wishes they did not exist,
and believes in them against his will,
for he fears to die; and as Tantalus
longs to escape the stone suspended
over his head, so such a man is eager
to escape this fear which weighs as
heavily upon him.

Is it not the sweetest laughter when we
laugh at our foes?

I do not buy repentance for ten
thousand drachmas.*

Not a clever speaker, but incapable of
keeping silence.

(Not in theory but in practice.) Deeds,
not words.

Of all the creatures that breathe and
move upon the earth, none is more
sorrowful than man.

Nought better can a man obtain than a
good wife; no greater curse than a
bad one.

Not only, as it seems, is the old man,
but also the drunkard, twice a child

It is not every man that can go to
Corinth.†

* The reply of Demosthenes to Lais, the courtesan, who asked exorbitant sums from those
who sought her favours.

† The luxury of the wealthy commercial city of Corinth was proverbial in ancient times, and
it was the home of some of the most notorious courtesans. See οὐκ ὠροῦμαι μυρίων.

Οὐποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὄρθα
βαδίζειν.—*Aristophanes.*

Οὐ πρὸς ιατροῦ σοφοῦ
θρηνεῖν ἐπιφᾶς πρὸς τυμῶντι πήματι.
—*Sophocles.*

Οὐ τὸ ζῆν περὶ πλείστου ποιητέον, ἀλλὰ
τὸ εὖ ζῆν.—*Plato.*

Οὐτός ἔστι γαλεώτης γέρων.
—*Menander.*

Οὗτος ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν ἀρχαίων μεγαλο-
φύτας εἰς τὰς τῶν ζηλούντων ἑκένους
ψυχὰς, ὡς ἀπὸ ἵερῶν στομάτων, ἀπορ-
ροιαὶ τινες φέρονται, ὑφ' ᾧν ἐπικνε-
μενοι, καὶ οἱ μὴ λανθανόμενοι, τῷ
ἔτερῳ συνενθυσιώσι μεγίθει.

—*Longinus.*

Οὗτος δρα διποληπτέον περὶ τοῦ δικαίου
ἀνδρός, ἐν τ' ἐν πενίᾳ γίγνηται ἐάν τ'
ἐν νόσοις ή τινὶ ἄλλῳ τῶν δικούντων
κακῶν, ὡς τούτῳ ταῦτα εἰς ἀγαθόν τι
τελευτήσεις ζῶντι ή καὶ ἀποθανόντι.
Οὐ γάρ δὴ ὅπό γε θών ποτὲ ἀμελεῖται,
ὅς δὲ προθυμεῖσθαι οὐδέλη δίκαιος γίνε-
σθαι καὶ ἐπιτηδεύων ἀρετὴν εἰς δύον
δυνατὸν ἀνθρώπῳ δροιοῦσθαι θεῷ.

—*Plato.*

Οὗτος, οὐ πάντεσσι θεὸς χαρίεντα δίδω-
σιν.
ἀνδράδιν.—*Homer.*

Οὗτος ὑπὸ λόγων μᾶλλον, ή πράξεων
πονηρῶν, διάσθαι πεφύκασιν οἱ πολλοὶ·
χαλεπάτερον γὰρ οὐδείς, ή βλάβην
φέρουσι.—*Pylatasch.*

Οὗτος χρὴ ποιεῖν, δικαίος ἴκαστός τις
ἴσιν φίλονεσται τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος
ὦν.—*Xenophon.*

Οὐχ εὑδει Δίος
ὁφθαλμοῖ· ἔγγὺς δ' ἔστι καὶ παρὼν τόνυ.

Οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὑδειν βουληφόρουν
ἄνδρα.—*Homer.*

Ο φεύγων μύλον ἀλφίτα φεύγει.

(You will never make a crab to walk
straight.) That which is bred in the
bone will never be out of the flesh.

It is not the skilful surgeon's part to
sing charms over a wound that needs
the knife.

We ought not to reckon mere life, but
life spent virtuously, to be the highest
good.

A cute old fox this!

Thus, from the sublime spirit of the
ancients there flow into the minds of
those who imitate them certain eman-
ations, like clouds of vapour from the
cleft rocks in holy shrines; and these
inspire even the most ungifted with
the enthusiasm and greatness of
others.

We must hold this opinion of the just
man, that, if he fall into poverty or
disease, or any other of these seeming
evils, all these things work together
for good to him, either during his
life, or after death. For that man is
never neglected by the gods whoso-
ever exerts himself to the utmost to
become just, and, by practising virtue,
tries to approach, as nearly as a man
may, to the likeness of God.

Not on every man does God bestow
His good gifts.

It is man's nature to resent evil words
more than evil deeds; for it is more
easy to submit to injury than insult.

We ought to exert ourselves in such
a way that each may feel that he
has gained the victory by his own
exertions.

(The eye of God closes not in sleep,
but is near at hand whatever work
we engage in.) Behold, he that keep-
eth Israel shall neither slumber nor
sleep — *Psalms cxxi. 4.**

(No counsellor must sleep the whole
night through.) Uneasy lies the head
that wears the crown.

(Who shirks the mill has no meal.) No
mill, no meal; no gains without
pains.

* The Greek quotation is a fragment from an unknown poet, preserved by Stobæus.

Ο φίλος ἔτερος ἐγώ.—*Aristotle.*

Οχλος ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα τῶν ἀπέντων καὶ ἀσυνετάτων.

—*Demosthenes.*

Ο χοῖρος ἥδεται κύπροις καὶ βορβόρῳ.

—*Clement of Alexandria.*

Οψὲ θεῶν ἀλέοντι μύλοι, ἀλέοντι δὲ λεπτά.—*Sextus Empiricus.*

Οψιμαθῆ η ἀμαθῆ.—*Cleobulus.*

(A friend is a second self.) *Alter ego.*
The mob is the most unreliable and
senseless thing in the world.

(In dung and filth the swine revel.)

“He that is filthy will be filthy still.”

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
yet they grind exceeding small.

—*Longfellow.*

(Better learn late than never.) It is
never too late to mend.

Παθήματα μαθήματα.—*Esope.*

Παδῶν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω.—*Hesiod.*

Παλαιὰ καινοῖς δακρύοις οὐ χρή στένειν.
—*Euripides.*

Πάλιν χρόνῳ τάρχαῖα καινὰ γίνεται.
—*Nicostratus.*

Πᾶν γὰρ τὸ πολὺ πολέμιον τῷ φύσει.
—*Hippocrates.*

Πᾶν δέ μέγας τέθνηκε.—*Plutarch.*

Πάντα γὰρ μιαν ἵκεῖται δασπλῆτα Χά-
ρυβδιν,
αἱ μεγάλαι ἀρεταὶ καὶ δὲ πλοῦτος.

Πάντα γυναικεῖς ξαντι.—*Theocritus.*

Πάντα ἐν τῷ βασιλικῷ ξεστι.

Πάντα κινῆσαι πετρόν.

Πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς.
—*St. Paul.*

Πάντα θεόληψις.

Πάντι μέσφ τὸ κράτος θεὸς ἔπασσεν.
—*Eschylus.*

Πᾶν τὸ σκληρὸν χαλεπῶς μαλάπτεται.
—*Plutarch.*

Πάντων δὲ μᾶλιστ' αἰσχύνεο σαντόν.

(Sufferings are lessons.) Bought wit
is best, but may cost too much.

(Even a fool is taught by experience.)
The burnt child dreads the fire.

(It is useless to weep anew over old
griefs.) It is no use crying over
spilt milk.

(Old things become new in course of
time.) There is nothing new under
the sun.

All things in excess are contrary to
nature.

The great god Pan is dead.

Whate'er of virtue or of power,
Or good, or great we vainly call,
Each moment eager to devour,
One vast Charybdis yawns for all.

—*Merivale.*

Women know everything about every-
thing.

Everything is contained in the words
“like a king.” *

To leave no stone unturned.

To the pure all things are pure.

Everything is a matter of opinion.
God always favours those that take the
middle course.

(Everything once hardened is difficult
to mould.) Youths and white paper
take any impression.

Respect thyself, let that be thy first
care.†

* The reply of Porus, the Indian prince, to Alexander the Great. Alexander, during his invasion of Asia, having defecated and captured Porus, asked his prisoner how he wished to be treated. “Like a king,” replied the captive, “Πάντα ἐν τῷ βασιλικῷ ξεστι.” The reply appealed to Alexander so much that he restored to Porus his territory and kingly power.

† A quotation from the “Golden Verses” of Pythagoras.

Πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἕνθραπος.
—*Protagoras.*

Πάνυ καλῶς.

Παραμυθίαν φέρει τὸ κοινωνοῦς εἶναι τῶν συμφόρων.—*Dion Chrysostom.*

Πᾶν γοῦν ποιητῆς γλύγνεται, κανὸς ἄμουσος
ἢ τὸ πρίν, οὐ δὲ Ἐρώς δύψηται.

—*Plato.*

Πᾶς ἐστὶ νόμος εὑρημα μὲν καὶ δῶρον
θεῶν.—*Demosthenes.*

Πᾶσι θανεῖν μερόπεσσι διείλεται, οὐδέ
τις ἐστὶν αὐτριον εἰς ἔχει, θυητὸς ἐπιστάμενος.

—*Palladas.*

Πᾶσιν εὐφρονοῦσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη.

Πάταξον μὲν, ἀκουσον δέ.

Πατρὶς γάρ ἐστι πᾶσ', οὐδὲν τις εἴ.

Aristophanes.

Παύροις γὰρ ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶ συγγενεῖς τόδε,
φίλοιν τὸν εὐτυχοῦντ' ἀκενούσι στέβειν.

—*Aeschylus.*

Παχεῖα γαστὴρ λεπτόν οὐ τίκτει νόον.

Πειθαρχία γάρ ἐστι τῆς εὐπραξίας
μῆτηρ γονῆς σωτῆρος ὥδ' ἔχει λόγος.

—*Aeschylus.*

Πειθὼ μὲν γὰρ δυειαρ, ἔρις δ' ἔριν ἀντι-
φυτεύει. —*Phocylides.*

Πειράθ θὴν πάντα τελεῖται. —*Theocritus.*

Πειστας λάθε, μὴ βιασάμενος. —*Bias.*

Πένητος ἀνθρὸς οὐδὲν εὐτυχέστερον·
τὴν γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ χείρον μεταβολὴν οὐ
προσδοκᾷ. —*Diphilus.*

Πενθεῖν δὲ μετρίως τοὺς προσήκοντας
φίλους·
οὐ γὰρ τεθνάπιν, αλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν δόδην,
ἥν πᾶσιν ἐλθεῖν ἵστ' ἀναγκαῖς ἔχον,
προεληλύθασιν. Εἴτα χῆμεῖς θατερον
εἰς ταῦτα καταγωγεισιν αὐτοῖς ζησομεν,
κοινῇ τὸν ἄλλον συνδιατρίψοντες χρόνον.

—*Antiphanes.*

Πενία γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ τρόπων διδόσκαλος.
—*Antiphanes.*

Man is the measure of the universe.

No, thank you.

Misfortunes are rendered less keen when
others share them with us.

When Love claps him on the shoulder,
even the man with no ear for poetic
harmonies becomes poetical.

All laws are an invention and gift of
Heaven.

• Death is a debt all mankind must pay,
nor can any be sure that he will be
alive to-morrow.

Fortune is the ally of every prudent
man.*

Strike, but hear me! †

Our country is the country in which we
fare the best.

Few men have the natural inclination
to respect a friend when he prospers,
without envying him.

(A full stomach breeds an empty mind.)—
Plain living and high thinking.

Obedience is the mother of prosperity,
a child that brings salvation; so says
the proverb.

Persuasion is a great blessing, but strife
ever breeds strife.

Trying will do anything in this world.

Win by persuasion, not by force.

None is more fortunate than the poor
man; for he alone does not fear that
his condition may change for the
worse.

We ought to bewail with moderation
the loss of friends; for they are
not dead, but have gone before along
the same road which we must all
traverse. Hereafter we shall all come
to the same abiding-place, and shall
spend the future in their company.

(Poverty is the teacher of manners.)
Poverty sharpens the wits.

* An adaptation of a line of Euripides.

† The famous reply of the Athenian Themistocles to Eurybiades, the Spartan commander, when the latter was hotly resisting the proposal of the Athenians to meet the fleet of Xerxes near Salamis, 480 B.C., instead of retiring to the Isthmus of Corinth. Plutarch relates that the Spartan, enraged at the boldness of Themistocles, threatened to strike him. Herodotus gives a different account, making Adeimantus the Corinthian, not Eurybiades, the opposer of the Athenian's plans.

Πέρας μὲν γὰρ ἄπασιν ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ τοῦ
βίου θάνατος, καὶ ἐν οἰκίσκῳ τις αὐτὸν
καθεῖρξας τηρεῖ· δεῖ δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς
ἄνδρας ἐγχειρεῖν μὲν ἄπασιν δεῖ τοῖς
καλοῖς, τὴν ἀγαθὴν προβαλλομένους
ἔλπιδα, φέρειν δ' ὅ τι ἔν δὲ θεός διδῷ
γενναῖως.—*Demosthenes.*

Πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, θασσοντ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ'
ὕνειαρ.—*Hesiod.*

Πίνε καὶ εὐφραίνον·—*Palladas.*

Πίνωμεν ἄβρά γε λῶντες.—*Anacreon.*

Πίστει χρήματ' ὀλεσσα ἀπιστίη δ' ἔσδαισα.
—*Theognis.*

Πλάνη βίον τίθησι σωφρονέστερον.

Πλεύνων δέ τοι ἔργον δικειον.—*Homer.*

Πλήρωμα νόμου ἡ ἀγάπη.—*St. Paul.*

Πλοῦτος δίνει ἀρετᾶς οὐκ ἀστινῆς πάροικος·
ἀ δὲ κράσις εὐδαιμονίας ἔχει τὸ ἕκπορο.
—*Sappho.*

Πλοῦτος δὲ πολλῶν ἐπικάλυψμι· ἐστὶν
κακῶν.—*Alexander.*

Πλοῦτος δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς πλοῦτος μόνος
ἐστὶν ἀληθῆς.—*Lucian.*

Πολιά χρόνου μήνυστε, οὐ φρονησέως.
—*Alexander.*

Πόλις γὰρ οὐκ ἔσθ' ἡτις ἀνδρὸς ἔσθ'
ἔνθες.—*Sophocles.*

Πολλαῖς πληγαῖς στρεπά δρῦς δαμδεῖται.

Πολλάκις καὶ κηπωρὸς ἀνήρ μάλα καίριος
εἴπεν.

Πολλάκις καὶ ξύμπασα πόλις κακοῦ ἀνδρός
ἀπηρά.—*Hesiod.*

Πολλάκις δοκεῖ τὸ φυλάξαι τάγαθὰ τοῦ
κτήσασθαι χαλεπότερον εἶναι.
—*Demosthenes.*

Πολλάκις ἐθαύμασα, πῶς ἔαυτὸν μὲν
ἐκαστος μᾶλλον πάντων φίλει, τὴν δὲ
ἔαυτον περὶ αὐτοῦ ὑπόληψιν ἐν ἔλατ-
τονι λόγγῳ τίθεται ἢ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων.
—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικοι καὶ χελεος
ἄκρον.—*Aristotle.*

Πολλὰς δὲ εὔραις μηχανὰς· γέννη γὰρ εἰ.
—*Euripides.*

Death is the end of all men's lives,
even if a man is ever on his guard,
and hides himself in some obscure
corner. Brave men, therefore, should
always boldly engage in honourable
deeds, and, using hope as their shield
of defence, should endure with a stout
heart whatever lot God sends them.

A good neighbour is a blessing, as a
bad one is a curse.

Drink and be merry.

Drink, and let the merry laugh go
round.

(By trusting I lost my money, by mis-
trusting I saved it.)

If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Travel sharpens the wits.

Many hands make labour light.

Love is the fulfilling of the law.

Wealth without virtue, is a dangerous
guest :

Who holds them mingled, is supremely
blest.—*Merivale.*

Wealth is a cloak that covers a multi-
tude of sins.

A well-stored mind is the only true
riches.

Grey hairs are a proof of age, but not of
wisdom.

That is no real city where the power is
vested in one man.

Little strokes fell great oaks.

(Often even a boor speaks to the pur-
pose.) A fool may give a wise man
counsel.

(Often a whole city suffers for the sins
of one man.) One ill weed mars a
whole pot of pottage. One rotten
sheep ruins the whole flock

It often seems more difficult to maintain
than to gain an advantage.

It has often surprised me that, while
each man loves himself more than
anyone else, he sets less value on his
own estimate of himself than on the
opinion of others.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and
the lip.

Many schemes you may devise, for you
are a woman.

Πολλὰ τὰ δεινά κονδὲν ἀνθρώπου δεινότερον πέλει.—*Sophocles.*

Πολλὰ φεύγονται ἀσιδοί.—*Aristotle.*

Πόλλ' ἔχει σιωπή καλά.—*Menander.*

Πόλλ' οἰδ' ἀλώπηξ, ἀλλ' ἔχινος ἐν μέγα.

Πολλοὶ δὲ πολλοὺς ηὗξαν κῆδη καὶ
ιδιώτας καὶ πόλεις, ὑφ' ᾧ αὐξηθέντων
τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἔπαθον.—*Xenophon.*

Πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων.

Πολλοὶ στρατηγοὶ Καρίαν ἀπώλεσαν.

Πολλὸς γάρ ἡμῖν εἰς τεθνᾶν χρόνος·
ζῶμεν δ' ἀριθμῷ
παῦρα κακῶς ἔτεα.—*Simonides of Ceos.*

Πολλοὺς δὲ πόλεμος δι' ὀλίγους ἀπώλεσεν.
—*Menander.*

Πολλῶν ἡ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας.—*Socrates.*

Πολλῶν ἰατρῶν εἰσοδός μ' ἀπώλεσεν.
—*Menander.*

Πολλῶν δὲ λιμὸς γίγνεται διδάσκαλος.

Πολλῷ τοι πλέονας λιμοῦ κόρος ὄλεσεν
κανδρας.—*Theognis.*

Πολλῷ τὸ φρονεῖν εὐδαιμονίας πρῶτον
ὑπάρχει.—*Sophocles.*

Πομφόλειξ δὲ κανθρωπός.

Πονηρὰ κέρδη τὰς μὲν ἡδονὰς ἔχει
μακράς, ἔπειτα δ' ὑστερον λόγας μακράς.
—*Antiphanes.*

Πόντιων δὲ κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα.
—*Aeschylus.*

Ποσὶ καὶ χερσὶν.

Ποῦ στῶ.

Πράττε μογάλα, μὴ ὑπερχνούμενος με-
γάλα.—*Pythagoras.*

Πρὸς ἦν ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἀκούσης οὐκ ἐν
διδοσαις.

Προλογύμενα.

Προμηθεὺς δοτὶ μετὰ τὰ πράγματα.

The world is full of wonders, but
nothing is more wonderful than man.
Poets are responsible for many fictions.
Silence is often advantageous.

(The fox knows many tricks, but the
hedgehog knows one good one.) The
fox knows many tricks, but more he
that catches him.

Many men have raised individuals and
states to eminence, and afterwards
have suffered the greatest wrongs
from those they have aided.

Many scholars are wiser than those who
teach them.

(Many generals lost Caria.) Too many
cooks spoil the broth.

Long, long and dreary is the night
That waits us in the silent grave:
Few, and of rapid flight,
The years from Death we save.—
Merrivale.

(War destroys many for the benefit of
the few.) *Quicquid delirant reges.*

The tongue often runs more swiftly
than the mind.

Too many doctors are my undoing.

(Hunger teaches us many lessons.)
Necessity is the mother of invention.

(Satiety kills far more than famine.)
Gluttony kills more than the sword.

Wisdom is the most important part of
happiness.

Man is a bubble.

Ill-gotten gains give a little pleasure
for the moment, but afterwards cause
lasting woe.

Ye waves
That o'er th' interminable ocean wreath
Your crisp'd smiles.—*Potter.*

(With feet and hands.) With might
and main.

(Where I may stand.) A basis to work
from; leverage ground.

Do great actions, but make no great
promises.

(Hear both sides before you judge.)
There are two sides to every question.

Preliminary statements; prefatory re-
marks.

He is wise after the event.

Πρὸ πάντων γὰρ δεῖ τοὺς πατέρας τῷ μηδὲν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀλλὰ πάντα, οὐ δεῖ, πράττειν, ἐναργὲς ἑαυτὸύς παράδειγμα τοῖς τέκνοις παρέχειν, ἵνα πρὸς τὸν τούτων βίον ὥσπερ κάτοπτρον ἀποβλέποντες ἀποτρέπωνται τῶν αἰσχρῶν ἔργων καὶ λόγων.—*Plutarch.*

Πρὸς τῷ λαβεῖν γὰρ ὃν δὲ νοῦς τάλλον δοῦχ δρᾶ.—*Diphilus.*

Πρὸς τῶν ἔχόντων τὸν γέμον τίθησι.

—*Euripides.* •

Πρὸ τῆς νίκης τὸ ἐγκώμιον ἄδεις.

Πρῶτον ἀγαθὸν ἀναμαρτίᾳ, δεύτερον δὲ αἰσχύνῃ.—*Demades.*

Πτωχοῦ τήρα σὺ πίμπλαται.

Πῦρ μαχαίρῃ μὴ σκαλεύειν.—*Pythagoras.*

It is the chief duty of parents to set a bright example to their children by eschewing wrongdoing, and doing what is right. For then, their children, looking at the life of their parents as into a mirror, will themselves shun evil both in word and deed.

The man whose mind is fixed on gain has eyes for nothing else.

You are making the law in the interests of the rich.

(You are singing the triumph-song before the victory.) Don't halloo until you are out of the wood.

Innocence is the first virtue, modesty the second.

A beggar's purse is bottomless.

(Don't poke the fire with a sword.) Let an angry man be.

Ῥάγες ὀμφακίζουσι μάλα.—*Aesop.*

Ρέπα θεοί κλέπτουσιν ἀνθρώπων νόσου.

—*Simonides of Ceos.*

Ρεχθὲν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγινε.—*Homer.*

Ρητίδιον δὲ θεοῖσι, τοῖς οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσι

ἢ μὲν κυδῆναι θυητὸν βροτὸν, ἢδὲ κακῶσι.—*Homer.*

Ρίψας λόγον τις οὐκ ἀναρεῖται πάλιν.

—*Menander.*

Ροδοδάκτυλος ἡάς.—*Homer.*

The grapes are sour.

The gods easily beguile the minds of men.

(Even a fool learns by experience.) The burnt child dreads the fire. Experience is the mistress of fools.

An easy task it is for gods that rule the wide heaven, either to exalt or humble a mortal man.

A word once uttered can never be recalled.

Rosy-fingered morn.

Σεισάχθεια.

Σιγὴν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, χρυσόν ἐστι θάπτειν.

—*Pythagoras.*

Σιγὴ ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου.

Σιγοῦ τὰς δὲ βίος, καὶ παίγνιον· Η μάθε παίζειν,

τὴν σκουδῆν μεταθεῖς, Η φέρε τὰς δδύνας.

—*Palladas.*

The shaking off of burdens.*

He buries gold who hides the truth

(Silence is sometimes better than talking.) Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

Our life's a stage, a comedy; either learn to play and take it lightly, or bear its troubles patiently.

(Fighting with shadows.) Making mountains out of mole-hills.

* A famous decree of Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, was so called. He relieved the hopeless condition of the poorer Athenian citizens by enacting that no one might recover money lent on the security of the person of the borrower. Inability to pay such loans had reduced many of the Athenians to a condition of serfdom.

Σολοικισμός.

Ζοφήν δὲ μισῶ μη γάρ ἐν γ' ἔμοῖς δόμοις
εἴη φρονοῦσα πλείου ηγυαῖκα χρῆν.

—*Euripides.*

Ζοφίᾳ γάρ θέ τοῦ κλεινὸν ἔπος πέφανται,
τὸ κακὸν δοκεῖν ποτ' ἐσθλὸν
τῷδε' ἔμεν διφερένας
θεὸς ἄγει προς ἄταν.—*Sophocles.*

Ζοφοῖς ἐστὶ πρὸς σοφοὺς ἐπιτήδεια.

Ζοφοῖς διμιλῶν καύτδες ἐκβήσῃ σοφός.
—*Menander.*

Σπάρτην ἔλαχες ταύτην κόσμει.

Σπεῦδε βραδέως.

Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεο-
φώφι, θες τόσον αὐδήσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντή-
κυντα.—*Homer.*

Στέργει γάρ οὐδεὶς ἄγγελον κακῶν ἐπῶν.
—*Sophocles.*

Στῆθος δὲ πλήξας κραδίην ἡνίκαπε μύθῳ
τέτλαθι δῆ, κραδίη· καὶ κύντερον ἄλλο
ποτ' ἔτλης.—*Homer.*

Στιγμὴ χρόνου καὶ δόξος ἔστι. Ζῆν καὶ
οὐ παραζῆν προσήκει.—*Plutarch.*

Στρεπται μέν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν.
—*Homer.*

Στῦλοι γάρ οἰκων εἰσὶ τὰῖς ἀρσενες.
—*Euripides.*

Σύγγονον
Βροτοῖσι τὸν πεσόντα λακτίσαι πλέον.
—*Eschylus.*

Σῦκα φίλ' ὀρνίθεσσι φυτεύειν δ' οὐκ
ἐθέλουσι.

Συκίνη μάχαιρα.

Συνειδὸς ἀγαθοῦ φιλεῖ παρθησιάσθαι.
—*Pausanias.*

Συνελόντι δὲ εἰπεῖν, πάντα τὰ μὲν τοῦ
σώματος ποταμὸς· τὰ δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς
δνειρος καὶ τύφοις· δὲ δός βίος, πόλεμος
καὶ ξένου διειδημία· ἡ ὑπεροφημία δὲ,
λήθη.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

(A solecism.) Bad grammar; incorrect diction.*

I hate a clever woman; may there be in my house no woman who knows more than a woman ought to know.

For with wisdom hath someone given forth the famous saying, that evil seems good, soon or late, to him whose mind the god draws to mischief.

There exists a tie of kindred between all wise people.

By associating with wise people you will become wise yourself.

You have obtained Sparta; be a credit to it.

Hasten slowly.†

In form of Stentor of the brazen voice,
Whose shout was as the shout of fifty men.—*Lord Derby.*‡

No man loves the bearer of ill tidings.

Smiting his breast he spake aloud,
“Patience, stout heart, thou hast endured even worse ills than this.”

The whole of life is but a moment of time. It is our duty, therefore, to use, not to misuse it.

The noblest minds readily hearken to persuasion.

Male children are the pillars of a house.

‘Tis still the way of men to spurn the fallen.

(Birds love figs, but they will not plant them.) No mil', no meal; no gains without pains.

(A sword of fig wood.) A feeble, unconvincing argument.

A good conscience is wont to speak out openly and fearlessly.

In a word, all the attributes of the body are as a river, all of the mind as a dream and a vapour; life is a war, and a sojourn in a strange land, and fame after death is mere oblivion.

* This word is said to have originated from the people of Soli, a Cilician colony of Athens, whose dialect was a very corrupt form of Attic.

† More familiar in the Latin form, *Festina lente*. A favourite motto of Augustus Caesar.

‡ Hence the expression, “a stentorian voice.”

Συνετῶν ἔστιν ἀνδρῶν
πρὸς γερέσθαι τὰ δυσχερῆ,
προνοήσαι δέπως μὴ γένηται.
ἀνδρείων δὲ, γενόμεναι εὖ θέσθαι.

—Pittacus.

Συντριβῇ προηγεῖται ὕβρις.

Συστολή.

Ξολῆ που, τὸ κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν λεγό-
μενον, δι γε τοιοῦτος ἄν ποτε ἔλοι πόλιν.

—Plato.

Τὰ γὰρ ἀδλα τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς
ἀνδράσιν ἔστιν ἐλευθερία καὶ ἀρετή.

—Lycurgus.

Τὰ δάνεια δύσλους τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τοιεῖ.

—Menander.

Τὰ δειλὰ κέρδη πημονὰς ἐρύασται

—Sophocles.

Τὰ ἐλάχιστα ληπτέον τῶν κακῶν.

—Aristotle.

Ταῖς ἀτυχίαις μήποτ' ἐπίχαιρε τῶν πέλας,

—Menander.

Τὰ καλὰ δύσκολα.

Τὰ μὲν
δίκαιοι ἐπαινεῖ, τοῦ δε κερδαίνειν ἔχουν.

—Sophocles.

Τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων.

—Demosthenes.

Τὰ πεκραγμέν' αὐτὰ βοῦ.

—Demosthenes.

Τὰ πολλὰ τοῦ πολέμου, γνώμῃ καὶ χρη-
μάτων περιουσίᾳ κρατοῦνται.

—Thucydides.

Τὰς γὰρ ἐκ
Θεῶν ἀνάγκας, θυητὸν δύτα δεῖ φέρειν.

—Euripides.

Τὰ σῦκα σῦκα, τὴν σκάφην σκάφην λέ-
γειν.

Ταχὺς γάρ Αἴδης βραστὸς ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ.

—Euripides.

Τεθνάμεναι γὰρ καλὸν ἐν τρομάχοισι
τεσόντα

ἀνδρὶ ἀγαθὸν περὶ δι πατρίδι μαρνάμενον.

—Tyrtaeus.

Τίλος δρᾶν μακρῷ βίον.

Τέτταρας δακτύλους θανάτου οἱ πλέοντες
ἀπέχονται.—Anacharsis.

Τέχην δὲ ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μαρφῷ.

—Eschylus.

Τῷ γνόμῳ ὑπηρετεῖν διστέλεν τὸ σώμα.

—Xenophon.

The wise with prudent thought provide
Against misfortune's coming tide.
The valiant, when the surge beats high,
Undaunted brave its tyranny.

—Merivale.

Pride goeth before a fall.

(A contraction.) A spasm of the heart.
It will be a long time, as the proverb
says, before such a man takes a town
by storm.

To brave men the prizes that war offers
are liberty and fame.

Debt makes slaves of free men.

Gains dishonourably acquired cause
sorrow.

When we must choose between evils,
we ought to choose the least.

Never exult over your neighbour's mis-
fortunes.

(Beautiful things harass.) No rose
without a thorn.

Praise just dealing, but let the making
of money be your chief care.

(The sinews of affairs.) The sinews of
war.

The facts speak for themselves.
Success in war depends chiefly on
prudent counsel and abundance of
money.

A mortal man must needs endure the
ills that Heaven sends.

(To call figs figs, and a tub a tub.) To
call a spade a spade.

For him whose life is misery a speedy
death is best.

It is a noble thing for a brave man to
die facing the foe, when he is fighting
for his own dear native land.

To see the end of a long life.

Sailors have only four inches between
them and death.

Art is far weaker than necessity.

The body ought to be trained to obey
the mind.

Τὴν δὲ μάλιστα γαμεῖν, ηγετο σέθεν ἔγγυθι
ναεῖ. — *Hesiod.*

Τὴν παρεούσαν ἄμελγε, τὴν φεύγοντα
διώκεις; — *Theocritus.*

Τὴν πλατεῖδαν σοι μόνῳ ταύτην πεποίηκεν
ὁ βασιλεὺς; — *Philemon.*

Τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος.

Τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐνήν δυσπραξίαν
σαφῶς ἐπίσταο, οὐκ ἀν ἀλλάξαιμ' ἔγω.
— *Eschylus.*

Τι γάρ ἀν μεῖζον τοῦδ' ἔπι θνατοῖς
πάθος ἔξεροι,
ἡ τέκνα θανόντων' ἐσίδεσθαι. — *Euripides.*

Τὶ δὲ καὶ ἴστιν δλως τὸ δεῖμνηστον;
δλον κενύν. — *Marcus Aurelius.*

Τίθεται δέ γε τοὺς νόμους ἑκάστη ἡ ἀρχὴ
πρὸς τὸ αὐτῷ ἔμμφέρον, δημοκρίτα μὲν
δημοκρατικούς, τυραννίς δέ τυραννι-
κούς. — *Plato.*

Τίκτει τὸ κέρας ὅθριν. — *Theognis.*

Τί σε δεῖ λίθον μαρίζειν;

Τίς οὖν ἄρξει τοῦ ἄρχοντος. — *Plutarch.*

Τί τυφλῷ καὶ κατόπτρῳ.

Τὸ αἰσχρόν.

Τι γάρ δολώσαι πρὸς γυναικὸς ἡ σαφῶς.
— *Eschylus.*

Τὸ γάρ
περισσὰ πράσσειν οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν οὐδέπει.
— *Sophocles.*

Τὸ γάρ φοβεῖσθαι τὸν θάνατον λῆπτος
πολὺς.
πᾶσιν γάρ ἡμῖν τοῦτο διφέλεγεται ταῦθιν.
— *Aristophanes.*

Τὸ γάρ ψευδὲς ὄντεος οὐ περαιτέρω τῆς
ἀκοῆς ἀφικνεῖται. — *Aeschines.*

(When you take a wife, choose a neighbour rather than one who lives far away.) Know the character of the woman you are about to marry.

(Milk the cow that is nigh you ; why pursue the one that runs away?) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(Did the king make the street for you alone?) You walk as if the street belonged to you.

(No praise is given to music that is not heard.) You must cry your own wares if you wish others to praise them.

Be well assured I would not exchange my misery for your servitude.*

What greater woe canst thou find among mortals than when parents see their children dead?

But what is eternal fame? Nothing but vanity.

Every form of government passes laws to give advantage to those who govern. A popular government makes laws to benefit the people ; a despotic government legislates in the interests of despotism.

Satiety breeds insolence.

(Why should you anoint a stone?) Why waste your labour?

(Who will rule the ruler?) *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

(What use is a mirror to a blind man?) All colours are the same to a blind man.

The dishonourable ; baseness.

To use deceit was surely the woman's part.

To be over-busy is a witless task.

Great folly is it to be afraid of death, since all of us alike must pay that debt.

When a man is accused falsely, the reproach does not go farther than his ears.

* The words of Prometheus, whose service to mankind had caused Zeus to punish him, to Hermes (Mercury), the messenger of the gods.

Τό γε λοιδορῆσαι θεοῖς, ἔχθρᾳ σοφίᾳ.
—*Pindar.*

Τὸ δὲ ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἔστιν, ὃστερ καὶ
ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται, διὰ τύχης,
ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον
μηδὲν ἐκείνῳ πάρεργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.
—*Thucydides.*

Τὸ δὲ παθεῖν εὖ, πρῶτον βθλῶν·
εὖ δ' ἀκούειν, δευτέρα μᾶλλον
δὲ ἀμφοτέροισι δ' ἀνήρ
ὅς μν ἐγκύρως καὶ ἔληρος,
στέφανον ὑψιστον δέδεκται.—*Pindar.*

Τὸ δ' εὖ νικάτῳ.—*Aeschylus.*
Τὸ δ' εὐτυχεῖν.
τοῦ ἐν Βροτοῖς θεός τε καὶ θεοῦ πλέον.
—*Aeschylus.*

Τὸ δὲ φυῆ, κράτιστον ἄπαν,
πολλοὶ δὲ διδάκταις
ἀνθρώπων ἀρετᾶς κλέος
δρουσαν ἐλέσθαι.—*Pindar.*

Τὸ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ νήφοντος ἐπὶ τῆς
γλώττης ἔστι τοῦ μεθύοντος.
—*Plutarch.*

Τὸ ζῆν ἔστιν ὃστερ οἱ κύβοι·
οὐ ταῦτ' ἀεὶ τίππουσι, οὐδὲ τῷ βίῳ
ταῦτα διαμένει σχῆμα, μεταβολὰς δ'
ἔχει.—*Alexis.*

Τοῖς ἄφροσιν, ὃστερ τοῖς παιδίοις, μικρὰ
πρόφασις εἰς τὸ κλαίειν ἰκανή.
—*Socrates.*

Τοῖς θαυμοῦσι πλούτος οὐδὲν ἀφελεῖ.
—*Aeschylus.*

Τοῖσιν εὖ φρονοῦσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη.
Τοῖς μίκοις μίκα διδοῦσι θεοί.
—*Callimachus.*

Τοῖς πᾶσι κοινόν δοτὶ τοιύαμαρτυνεῖν·
ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀνέρτη, καίνος οὐκέτ' ἔστ' ἀνήρ
ἔβουλος οὐδὲ ἀνολβός, δοτὶς ἐς κακὸν
πεσὼν ἀκεῖται μηδὲ ἀκίνητος πέλαι.
—*Sophocles.*

Τοῖς σίτου ἀποροῦσι σπουδάζονται οἱ
ἄρρενες.

Τοῖς τοι δικαίοις χάραξθεις νικᾷ μέγαν.
—*Sophocles.*

To revile the gods is a sorry kind of
cleverness.

Skill in naval affairs, as in other crafts,
is the result of scientific training. It
is impossible to acquire this skill
unless the matter be treated as of the
first importance, and all other pursuits
are considered to be secondary to it.

Prosperity is the best prize a man can
gain, and reputation is the next best
lot; but the man who wins and
enjoys both these boons, has received
the highest crown of all.

May the right prevail.

Success is counted a god by men, and
they honour it far more.

Natural ability is by far the best, but
many men have succeeded in winning
high renown by skill that is the fruit
of teaching.

(What is in the heart of the sober
man is on the lips of the drunkard.)
Drunkenness reveals what soberness
conceals. When the wine is in the
wit is out.

Life is like the dice that, falling, still
show a different face. So life, though
it remains the same, is always pre-
senting different aspects.

Fools, like children, want but small
excuse to make them weep.

A man should either not converse with
kings, or, if he does, say nothing
except what pleases them.

Gold is useless to the dead.

Fortune is ever the ally of the prudent.
To little men the gods send little things.

All men are liable to err; but prudent
and happy is that man who, when he
has erred, seeks a remedy for the evil
into which he has fallen, and does not
persist in his mistake.

(Chick-peas are welcomed by those who
lack corn.) To the hungry every
bitter thing is sweet.

(In a righteous cause the weak over-
comes the strong.) Thrice is he
armed who has his quarrel just.

—*Shakespeare.*

Τὸ κακόν.

Τὸ καλόν.

Τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν
ἀριστεῖν μακρῷ.—*Eschylus*.

Τολμήεις μοι θυμός, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ
πέπανθα.—*Homer*.

Τὸ μέγα βιβλίον ἵσου τῷ μεγάλῳ κακῷ.
—*Callimachus*.

Τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς πικρόν ἔστι καὶ ἀηδὲς τοῖς
ἀνοήτοις· τὸ δὲ ψεῦδος γλυκὺ καὶ
προστήνεται.—*Dion Chrysostom*.

Τὸ μὲν τελευτῆσαι, πάντων ἡ πεπρωμένη
κατέκρινε, τὸ δὲ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν θεούν
τοῖς σκουδαλοῖς.—*Socrates*.

Τὸ μὴ πιστεύειν τοῖς πονηροῖς σωφρονίσ-
τερον τοῦ προπιστεύσαντας κατηγορεῖν.
—*Dionysius of Halicarnassus*.

Τὸ μήτ' ἀλγεῖν κατὰ σῶμα μήτε τερδ-
τεσθαι κατὰ ψυχήν.—*Epicurus*.

Τὸν γὰρ κάκιστον πλοῦτος εἰς πρώτους
ἄγει.—*Euipides*.

Τὸν δὲ ἀποιχθένον μνήμη τιμᾶτε, μὴ
δάκρυσιν.—*Dion Chrysostom*.

Τὸν δῆμον αἱεὶ προσποιοῦ,
ὑπογλυκαίνων δηματοῖς μαγειρικοῖς·
τὰ δ' ἄλλα σοι πρόσεστι δημαγωγικά,
φωνὴ μιαρὰ, γέγονας κακὸς, ἀγοραῖς εἰ.
—*Aristophanes*.

Τὸ νικᾶν αὐτὸν αὐτὸν πασῶν νικῶν πρῶτη
τε καὶ δρίστη, τὸ δὲ ἡττᾶσθαι αὐτὸν
ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ πάντων αἰσχιστόν τε θάμα
καὶ κάκιστον.—*Plato*.

Τὸν Κολοφῶνα ἐπέθηκεν.

Τὸν ξύνοντα ἀντιξένειν.

Τὸν οἶκοι θησαυρὸν διαβάλλειν.

Evil ; baseness.

(The beautiful.) Ideal beauty, either
physical or moral.

To marry in one's own station is by far
the wisest way.

Stout of heart am I, since many are the
evils I have undergone.

A great book is like to a great mis-
fortune.

* Foolish men find the truth bitter and
unpleasant, while they think falsehood
is sweet and palatable.

To die is the destined lot of all, but to
die nobly is the peculiar privilege of
the good.

It is wiser not to trust knaves than,
having trusted them, to revile them.

(Neither to suffer in body nor to be
troubled in mind.) The ideal of
happiness.

(Riches raise the worst knave to the
highest rank.) Poverty is the only
crime.

Honour the dead by keeping their
memory green, and not by weeping
over their end.

Always curry favour with the people by
saying sweet, palatable things to
them; as to the other qualities neces-
sary for a demagogue, you possess
them; I mean you have a vilely rau-
cous voice, your character is bad, and
you are a lounger and a chatterbox.*

To conquer oneself is the best and
noblest victory; to be vanquished by
one's own nature is the worst and
most ignoble defeat.

(He has put the Colophon to it.) He
has settled the matter; it needs no
further argument.†

(Scratch him who scratches thee.) One
good turn deserves another.

(To speak ill of one's own home.)
That bird is not honest which defiles
its own nest.

* Advice to a would-be demagogue. Aristophanes never wearied of attacking the political
adventurers of his day.

† The origin of this proverbial expression is not certain. Colophon was one of the twelve
Ionian cities of Asia Minor which had formed a federation. It is supposed that Colophon had
a casting vote in the deliberations of this league. Another theory is that the famous cavalry
of Colophon were so invincible that their appearance in battle gave the victory to the side on
which they fought. Colophon was one of the cities that claimed to be the birthplace of Homer.

Τὸν τε γὰρ μέλλοντα καλῶς ἔρχειν,
ἀρχθῆναι φασὶ δεῖν πρῶτον.

—Aristotle.

Τὸν τελευτηκότα μὴ κακολόγει, ἀλλὰ
μακάριζε.

Τὸν φίλον κακῶς μὴ λέγε, μηδὲ εὖ τὸν
ἔχθρόν.—Pittacus.

Τὸν ξυγγενές τοι δεινὸν οὐδὲ διμίλια.
—Eschylus.

Τὸ δόλον.

Τὸ πρέπον.

Τὸ σπάνιον τίμιον.—Socrates.

Τότε γὰρ χρή, καὶν ἀδηλον ὃ τὸ μέλλον,
αἰρεῖσθαι κινδυνεύειν, δταν τὸ τὴν
ἥσυχιαν ἄγειν φανερῶς χειρον ἥ.

—Aristides the Rhetorician.

Τοῦ ἀριστεύειν ἔνεκα.

Τοῦ βίου καθάπερ ἀγάλματος πάντα τὰ
μέρη καλὰ εἶναι δεῖ.—Socrates.

Τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν.

Τοῦ ζῆν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὡς δὲ γηράσκων ἡρᾶ.
—Sophocles.

Τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων
ρέειν αὐδὴ.—Homer.

Τοῦς γὰρ θανόντας οὐχ ὅρῳ λυπουμένους.
—Sophocles.

Τοῦτ' ἔσθι, δ θνητῶν εὖ πόλεις οἰκουμένας
δόμους τ' ἀπόλλυσ', οἱ καλοὶ λίαν λύγοι,
οὐ γάρ τι τούσιν ὥστε τερπνὰ δεῖ λέγειν,
ἀλλ' ἐξ ὅτου τις εὐκλετὴς γενήσεται.

—Euripides.

Τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἵωα τοῦς ἀνθρώπ-
οις ίδιον τὸ μόνον ἀγαθοῦ καὶ κακοῦ
καὶ δικαίου καὶ ἀδίκου, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
αἰσθησιν ἔχειν.—Aristotle.

Τοῦτο κλὺν ταῖς γνοῖη.

Τοῦτό τοι τὰνδρεῖον, η προμηθία.
—Euripides

Τούτη τίκα.

Τρόπος δίκαιος κτῆμα τιμιώτατον.
—Antiphanes.

Τροφαὶ δὲ αἱ παιδευόμεναι
μέγα φίσσωσιν εἰς ἀρετάν.—Euripides.

* A saying attributed to Chilo, one of the Seven Sages of Greece.

† St. Paul quotes these words in his speech to the Athenians (Acts xvii.) as from "certain of your poets." The words are found in a poem of Aratus, who wrote at the beginning of the third century b.c. He lived at Soli, in Cilicia, so that it was specially appropriate for Paul of Tarsus to quote from his works.

‡ See note in Latin section on *In hoc signo*.

It is a common saying that he who would govern must learn to obey.

Do not revile the dead, but call them blessed.*

Do not revile a friend, nor eulogise an enemy.

The tie of kinship and of long acquaintance is wondrous strong.

The whole; the universe.

(The right.) Rectitude; honesty.

What is rare is always valued.

As soon as it is obvious that it is dishonourable for us to maintain peace, we ought to choose the risk of war, even if the result is doubtful.

(In order to excel.) The motto of Lord Henniker.

A man's life, like a statue, ought to be beautiful in all its parts.

For we are also his offspring.†

None are so much enamoured of life as those who are growing old.

And from his tongue flowed words sweeter than honey.

Methinks the dead know nought of sorrow.

Flattering speeches destroy the cities and families of mankind. We ought not to say such things as are merely pleasing to the ears, but what will make a man live more nobly.

This is the quality peculiar to man, wherein he differs from other animals, that he alone is endowed with perception to distinguish right from wrong, justice from injustice.

(Even a child would know this.) Every schoolboy knows this.

(The truest courage is discretion.) Discretion is the better part of valour.

In this sign conquer.‡

A righteous disposition is the most precious possession.

A careful education contributes much to the making of a virtuous life.

Τρόχος ἄρματος γάρ οἶτι
βίστος τρέχει κυλιπθεῖς.—*Anacreon.*
Τύραννος τυράννῳ συγκατερυδζεται.
—*Herodotus.*

Τῷ δ' ἀφανεὶ πᾶς ἔπειται δόλος.

Τῷ θεῷ δέκα.

Τῶν ἀλῶν συγκατεδηδοκέναι μέδιμνον.

Τῶν εὐτυχούντων πάντες εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς.
—*Menander.*

Τῶν ἡδίων τὰ σπανιώτατα γιγνόμενα
μάλιστα τέρπει.—*Euphettus.*

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν τὰγαθὰ οἱ θεοί.
—*Epicarmus.*

Τῷ μὲν μήποτε καὶ σὺ γυναικὶ περ ἥπιος
εἶναι·
μὴ οἱ μῆναι ἀπαντα πιφαυσκέμεν, δύ κ'
εὖ εἰδῆς,
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν φάσθαι, τὸ δὲ καὶ κεκρυ-
μένον εἶναι.—*Homer.*

Τῶν ὅτων ἔχω τὸν λύκον, οὐτ ἔχειν, οὐτ'
ἀφεῖναι δύναμαι.

Τγιαίνειν μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνατῷ·
δεύτερον δὲ, φύν καλὸν γενέσθαι·
τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως·
καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡθῶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.
—*Simonides of Ceos.*

Τγίεια.

Τγίεια, πρεσβίστα μακάρων.—*Ariphron.*

Τθραν τέμνεις.

Τπεροχῆς γάρ ἐπιθυμεῖ ἡ νεότης.
—*Aristotle.*

Τπέρ σεαυτοῦ μὴ φράσῃς ἐγκώμιον.
—*Menander.*

Τπνού ὅδυνας ἀδαίς, "Τπνε δ' ἀλγέων,
εὐαὲς ἡμῖν ἔλθοις,
εὐαίων εὐαίων, ὁναξ.—*Sophocles.*

Τπνος δὲ πάσης εστὶν ὑγεία νόσου.
—*Menander.*

Τπνος τὰ μικρὰ τοῦ θανάτου μυστήρια.
—*Mnesimachus.*

Life is like a chariot-wheel that ever
rolls along.

(One despot aids another.) A fellow
feeling makes us wondrous kind.

(A snare ever lurks in the dark.) To
be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Glory to God.

(To have eaten a bushel of salt together.)
To be old friends.

*All desire to be the relations of pros-
perous folk.

The pleasures that come most rarely
delight us most.

It is by our work that we purchase all
good things from the gods.

Never tell your wife all you know, how-
ever much you may love her; but
tell her a part, and a part conceal
from her.

(I have a wolf by the ears, I can neither
hold him nor let go.) I have caught
a Tartar.

The first of mortal joys is health;
Next beauty; and the third is wealth.
The fourth, all youth's delights to prove
With those we love.—*Merivale.*

(Hygeia.) The goddess of health.

Health, the greatest of all we count as
blessings.

(You are wounding a Hydra.) You are
making bad worse.*

Youth always longs for pre-eminence.

(Do not utter your own praises.) Self-
praise is no recommendation.

Sleep, stranger to anguish, painless
sleep, come, at our prayer, with
gentle breath, come with benison, O
King.—*Jebb.*

(Sleep is a healing balm for every ill.)
Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy
sleep!—*Young.*

Sleep the lesser mysteries of death.

* One of the labours of Hercules was to slay the Hydra, the many-headed water-snake. As fast as the hero cut off one of the heads of the monster, two heads grew in its place.

“Τὸν παντὶ λίθῳ σκόρπιος εῦδει.

(Beneath every stone a scorpion sleeps.)

A hidden danger threatens us.*

“Τπόπτερος δ' δ πλούτος.—*Sophocles.*

(A sow once strove to rival Athene.)

Τς ποτ' Ἀθηναῖαν κριν θήσει.

—*Theocritus.*

Wealth has wings.

(A sow once strove to rival Athene.)
Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

“Ψυτερον πρότερον.

(The last put first.) Putting the cart before the horse.

Φάγωμεν καὶ πίωμεν· αδρίον γὰρ ἀποθήσκομεν.

Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

Φαῖδρυνον πεαυτὸν ἀπλότητη καὶ αἰδοῖ καὶ τὴν πρὸς τὸ ἀνά· μέσον ἀρετῆς καὶ κακίας, ἀδιαφορίᾳ φίλησον τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος· ἀκολούθησον θεῷ.

Cultivate simple tastes, a modest demeanour, and contempt of any compromise between virtue and vice; love your fellow creatures, and obey the commands of God.

—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Φάρμακον νηπενθές.

(A drug that kills sorrow.) The nepenthe of the gods. The anodyne of the heart.

Φαῦλος γὰρ κριτής καλοῦ πράγματος δχλος.—*Demophilus.*

The mob is a bad judge of real merit.

Φαύλου ἀνδρὸς, καθάπερ κυνὸς κακοῦ, μᾶλλον δεῖ τὴν στήνη ή τὴν φωνὴν εὐλαβεῖσθαι —*Demophilus.*

The silence of a treacherous man, like that of a dog, is more to be feared than his words.

Φείδεο τῶν κτεάνων.—*Lucian.*

Be a thirsty steward of thy goods.

Φέρειν τε χρὴ τὰ τε δαιμόνια ἀναγκαῖς τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρεῖς.

The sufferings that fate inflicts on us should be borne with patience, what enemies inflict, with manly courage.

—*Thucydides.*

Φεῦ τοῦ θανόντος ὡς ταχεῖά τις Βροτοῖς χάρις διαρρεῖ.—*Sophocles.*

Alas! how quickly is reputation of the dead forgotten by mankind.

Φήμη γε μέντοι δημόθρους μέγα σθένει.

Strong is the power of the people's voice.

—*Eschylus.*

Φήμη δ' οὕτις πάμπαν ἀπόλλυται, ἥντινα πολλοὶ λαοὶ φημίζουσι, θεδις νῦ τις ἐστὶ καὶ αὐτῆς.

—*Hesiod.*

No rumour, which folk have once spread, ever dies; but it becomes, as it were, one of the immortal gods.

Φήμι πολυχρονίην μελέτην ἔμμεναι, φιλεῖ καὶ δῆ.

Long exercise, my friend, inures the mind;

ταῦτην ἀνθρώποισι τελευτῶσαν φύσιν είναι.—*Hesiod.*

And what we once disliked we pleasing find.

Φησὶ σιωπῶν.—*Euripides.*

His silence gives consent.

Φθείρουσιν θηη χρήσθ δικλίας κακαί.

—*Menander.*

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Φθονέσθαι κρέσσον ἐστὶν ή οἰκτείρεσθαι.

—*Herodotus.*

It is better to be envied than pitied.

Φθονεραὶ θυγατῶν φρένας ἀμφικρέμανται ἐλπίδες.—*Pindar.*

Envious hopes still hover round the minds of men.

* Aristophanes puts a humorous variation of this proverb in the mouth of the chorus of his play, the *Thesmophoriazusa*: “Beneath every stone we must look lest there be lurking there an orator.”

Φιλαργυρία μὲν υστημ. μικροποιὸν, φιληδονία δ' ἀγεννέστατον.—*Longinus.*

Φιλέει γὰρ δὲ θεός τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολουεῖν.—*Herodotus.*

Φιλεῖ δ' ἐαυτοῦ μᾶλλον οὐδεὶς οὐδένα.

Φιλεῖ δὲ τῷ κάρμνοντι συσπεύδειν θεός.
—*Aeschylus.*

Φίλον ὅπνου θέλγητρον.—*Euripides.*

Φιλοσοφία ὥρεις τῆς θείας σοφίας.
—*Plato.*

Φιλάδιφοιν δεῖ εἶναι τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα καὶ φιλόπατριν.—*Polybius.*

Φιλῶ τέκν', ἀλλὰ πατρίδ' ἔμήν μᾶλλον φιλῶ.—*Plutarch.*

Φρέατα ἀντλούμενα βελτίω γίνεται.

Φύεται μὲν ἐκ τῶν τυχόντων πολλάκις τὰ μέγιστα τῶν πραγμάτων.—*Polybius.*

Φύεται σοφίας μὲν οὐδεὶς.—*Aristotle.*

Χαῖρε.

Χαίρων πορεύου.

Χαίρετα τὰ καλά ἔστιν ὅπη ἔχει μαθεῖν.

Χαλεπὸν μεν ἔστιν πρὸς γαστέρα λέγειν
ὅτα νίκη ἔχουσαν.—*Plutarch.*

Χαλεπὸν τὸ μὴ φιλῆσαι:
χαλεπὸν δὲ καὶ φιλῆσαι:
χαλεπάτερον δὲ πάντων
ἀποτυγχάνειν φιλοῦντα.—*Anacreon.*

Χάος.

Χάρις ἀμεταμέλητος.—*Theophrastus.*

Χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ τίκτουσ' ἀεί.
—*Sophocles.*

Χαρίτων μία.

Χάρων.

The love of money is a disease that makes us petty in all our actions, and the love of pleasure utterly degrades us.

(God is wont to humble overweening pride.) “He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and meek.”

(No one loves another more than himself.) Charity begins at home. God loves to aid a man in sore distress.

The blessed, healing spell of sleep. Philosophy is a striving after heavenly wisdom.

The good man should love his friends and love his country.

I love my children, but I love my country more.

Drawn wells have sweetest water. The most important events are often the results of accidents.

None are wise by natural instinct.

Happiness to you! Welcome! Farewell!

Go in peace; may luck attend you. Whatever is good to know is difficult to learn.*

(It is difficult to argue with the belly, as it has no ears.) Hunger listens to no reason.

Grievous is it not to love, and grievous, too, to love; but far more grievous is it to love and love in vain.

(Chaos.) The first state of the universe; void; infinite space.

(Kindness knows no repentance.) No one repents of a good action.

(Kindness is ever the mother of kindness.) One good turn deserves another.

(One of the Graces.) A pretty, charming she.

(Charon.) The ferryman who conducted the dead in his boat across the Styx.

* An old proverb quoted by Socrates in Plato's dialogue “Cratylus” to show that there is no smooth and easy road to knowledge, as the Athenian sophists declared.

Χειρ χείρα νίπτει, δάκτυλός τε δάκτυλον.

(Hand washes hand, and finger finger.)
All men live by another's aid.

Χειρῶν νόμος.

The law of might.

Χειλίδων ἔσπ οὐ ποῖει —Aristotle

One swallow does not make a spring."

Χρεία διδάσκει, καν βραδύ τις γέ, σοφοί.

—Euripides.

(Necessity teaches wisdom even to the stupid man.) Necessity is the mother of invention.

Χρειώ πάντ' ἐδίδαξε, τι δ' οὐ χρειώ κεν
ἀνεύροι;

Need all things taught; what cannot
need invent?

Χρεών τελος δρᾶν.—Solon

(We must look to the end) The end
approves the work, *respicere finem*

Χρὴ γάρ οὐ μόνον ἑαυτὸν εἰδεναι θυητὸν
δοῦτα τὴν φύσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι θυητῷ
σύγκληρῷ ἔστι βη —Plutarch

A man ought to think not only that his
own nature is mortal, but also that
he shares the common lot of the
human race

Χρή καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἡθεσιν ὕσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ
τῶν πραγμάτων συστάσει ἀεὶ ζῆτεν η
τὸ ἀναγκαῖον, η τὸ εἰκός.—Aristotle.

(Both in the treatment of character and
in the composition of the narrative
we must always observe what the
necessity of the case requires, or what
probability demands) A writer should
not put too much strain on the credulity
of the reader

Money is life to wretched mortals.

Χρήματα γάρ ψυχὴ πέλεται δειλοῦσι
βροτοῖσι.—Hesiod

Money, money makes a man, no poor
man is ever reckoned noble.

Χρήματα, χρήματ' ἀνὴρ, πενιχρὸς δ'
οὐδεὶς πέλετ' ἐσλός.—Aiasius

No man can take his wealth with him
to the grave, nor can he escape death
by pawning a ransom, nor does his
hoard of money ward off disease and
the approach of age.

Χρήματα, χρήματα,
οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς σώσεται
τοῦτον τὸν θάνατον.

I needs must yield to your goddess' commands,

—Theocritus.

Indignant though I be—for so 'tis best,
Who hears the gods, of them his prayers
are heard.—Lord Derby.

Χρή μὲν σφωτέρον γε θεὰ ἔπος εἰρύσ-
σσαθαι,

Either be silent, or speak words that
are better than silence

καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· ὡς γὰρ
ἄμεινον.

The exercise of virtue in a complete and
perfect life *

δος κε θεοῖς ἐπιτείθηται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον
αὐτοῦ.—Homeric.

Advancing time sifts and cleanses all
alike.

Χρήσις η κρείσσονα σιγῆς λέγειν
—Pythagoras

The gnawing teeth of time soon devour
all things, even the strongest.

Χρῆσις ἀρετῆς ἐν βίῳ τελείῳ.
—Diogenes Laertius.

Time judges everything.

Χρόνος καθαιρεῖ πάντα γηρασκῶν δυοῦ.
—Eschylus

(Fetters of gold) Chains of love.

Χρόνος δὲ καταφήχει καὶ βιαιότατα.
—Simonides of Ceos.

A golden key will open any gate, even
those of hell.

Χρόνος τὰ πάντα κρίνεται.

* A definition of happiness.

Χρυσαὶ πέδαι.

Χρυσὸς δὲ κλονγεῖ πάντα καίδου πύλας.
—Menander.

Χρυσὸς μὲν οἶδεν ἔξελέγχεσθαι πυρί,
ἡ δὲ ἐν φίλοις εὐνοίᾳ καιρῷ κρίνεται.
—*Menander.*

Χωρὶς ὑγείας ἀβίος βίος, βίος ἀβίωτος.

Gold is tested by fire, and the reality
of a friend's professions is proved in
a critical time.

Without health life is not life at all, but
a lifeless life.

Ψεκάδες θυμόντων γεννῶνται.

Ψευδηγορεῖν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπίσταται στόμα
τὸ Δίου· ἀλλὰ πᾶν ἔπος τελεῖ.

—*Eschylus.*

Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολὺν χρόνον.
—*Menander.*

Ψυχὴ μιᾷ ζῆν, οὐ δυοῖν, ὑφείλομεν.
—*Eschylides.*

Ψυχῆς πόνος γὰρ ὑπὸ λόγου κουφίζεται.
—*Philemon.*

(Many drops make the rain.) Many
littles make a mickle.

*God's lips know not how to lie, but he
will accomplish all his promises.

(No liar can long escape detection.) A
liar should have a good memory.

One life, not two, is our apportioned
span.

Telling our sorrows lightens the burden
of our heart.

*Ω γῆρας, ὁς ἐπαχθὲς ἀνθρώποισιν εἰ
καὶ πανταχῇ λυπήρον, οὐ καθ' ἓν μόνον,
ἐν φῷ γὰρ οὐδὲν δυνάμεθ' οὐδὲ ἰσχύομεν,
σὺ τηνικαῦθ' ἡμᾶς προδιδάσκεις εὖ φρονεῖν.

—*Pherecrites.*

*Ποινεν δρός, Ζεὺς δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο τὸ δέ
ἔτεκεν μῦν.—*Athenaeus.*

*Ω θάνατε, θάνατε, νῦν μ' ἐπισκέψα
μολάν.—*Sophocles.*

*Ω θάνατε Παιάν, μόνος ἱατρὸς τῶν
ἀνηκέσσων κακῶν.—*Eschylus.*

*Πικέαι χάριτες γλυκερώτεραι.

*Ω Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπίῳ ὀφείλομεν
ἀλεκτρύνα· ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μή
ἀμελήσητε.—*Socrates.*

*Ω ξεῖν, ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίους, δῆται
τῷδε
κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων βήμασι πειθό-
μενοι.—*Simonides of Ceos.*

*Ω δλίγονον οὐχ ἴκανόν, ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε
οὐδὲν ἴκανόν.—*Epicurus*

Old age, what a grievous burden thou
art to mankind, yea, a plague in every-
thing and not in one alone, for when
we have no power or vigour left, then
thou teachest us to be wise.

(The mountain was in labour. Jove was
frightened, and then a little mouse
was born.) *Parturient montes, nas-
cetur ridiculus mus.**

O Death, Death, come now and cast
thy eyes on me.†

Death, the Great Healer, thou alone
art the physician of unendurable sor-
rows.

(Benefits given quickly are most wel-
come.) He gives twice who gives in
a trice. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

Crito, we owe a cock to *Asclepius*;
by no means forget to give it.‡

Stranger! to Sparta say, her faithful
band

Here lie in death, remembering her
command.—*Hodgson.§*

He who doesn't find a little enough,
will find nothing enough.

* Said of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, whose stature was not equal to his great courage.

† These words form part of the last speech of Ajax in Sophocles' tragedy of that name.

‡ The last words of Socrates as he was dying from the effects of the hemlock that he had been condemned to drink. Cocks were sacrificed as a thank-offering to the patron god of the healing art.

§ This was the famous epitaph on the gallant Spartans who were slain at the battle of Thermopylae.

* Ω παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,
τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος· καὶ γένοι¹ ἀν οὐ κακός.
—Sophocles.

* Ω πατρὶς, εἴθε πάντες οἱ ναοῦσι σε
οιδῶ φιλοιεν ὡς ἔγώ· καὶ γε ῥᾳδίος
οἰκοῖμεν ἐν σε, κούδεν ἀν πᾶσχοις κακόν.
—Euripides.

* Ω πόποι οἱ ἥρα τις ἔστι καὶ εἰν 'Αΐδην
δόμοισιν
ψυχὴ καὶ εἰδωλον, ἕταρ φρένες οὐκ ἔνι
πάμπαν.—Homer.

* Ωι ἀπόλοιτο καὶ κλλος δτις τοιαῦτα γε
βέζοι.—Homer.

* Ωι ἀρχὴ ἄνδρα δείκνυσιν.

* Ωι γάρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βρο-
τοῖσι,
ζώειν ἀχνυμένοις· αὐτοὶ δέ τ' ἀκηδέες
εἰσιν.—Homer.

* Ωι δὲ κινηθὲν αὐτὸν καὶ ζῶν ἐνόησε
ἀιδίων θεῶν γεγονός ἄγαλμα δι γεννη-
σας πατήρ, ἡγάσθη τε καὶ εὐφρανθεῖς
ἔτι δὴ μᾶλλον ὅμοιον, πρὸς τὸ παρ-
δεγμα ἐπενθησεν ἀπεργάσασθαι.

—Plato.

* Ωι ἡδὺν κάλλος ζταν ἔχη νοῦν σώφρανα.

* Ωι ἡδὺν τὴν θάλατταν ἀπὸ γῆς δρᾶν.
—Archippus.

* Ωι ἡδὺν τὴν σωθέντα μεμνῆσθαι πόνου.
—Euripides.

* Ωτα γὰρ τυγχάνει ἀνθρώποισι εἴντα
ἀπιστότερα ὄφθαλμῶν.—Herodotus.

* Ω τρισκακοδαίμων, δστις ἀν πένης γαμῆ.
—Menander.

* Ω τόχη μικρὸν τι μοι κακὸν ἀντὶ τοσού-
των ἀγαθῶν ποίσον.
—Philip, King of Macedon.

* Ω φίλον ὑπονού θέληητρον, ἐπίκουρον
νόσου
ἐν ἡδὲ μοι προσῆλθες τι δέοντι γε.
Ἐπότνια λῃθῇ τῶν κακῶν, ὡς εἰ σοφῆ,
καὶ τοῖσι δυστυχοῦσιν εὔκταία θέος.
—Euripides.

My son, mayst thou be more fortunate than thy father; in all else be like him; then wilt thou be no base man.*

Dear land of my fathers, would that all thy citizens loved thee as I do; then should we possess thee more worthily, nor would any evil thing come nigh to hurt thee.

O Heaven, there are then, in the realms below,
Spirits and spectres, unsubstantial all.†
—Lord Derby.

So let others perish whoever make a similar attempt.‡

(How office proves the man.) Offices are given, but not discretion.

Such lot have the gods given to wretched mortals—to live in wretchedness, while they themselves are free from sorrows.

And when he saw that what was created after the image of the eternal gods had motion and life, God said that it was good, and, pleased with his handiwork, bethought him how he might make it still more like the gods, after whose image it had been made.

Beauty is truly beauty, when its comrade is a modest mind.

'Tis sweet to view the sea when we stand upon the shore.

How sweet it is to remember dangers when they are past and gone.

(Men's ears are less reliable than their eyes.) Believe what you see and not what you hear; seeing is believing.

Thrice wretched he who, being a poor man, takes a wife.

O Fortune, do me one small ill turn to make up for so much success.

O Sleep, thou sweet solace, and bulwark against disease; how welcome comest thou in this time of trouble. O blessed oblivion, how kind thou art, a heaven-sent messenger ever welcome to those who mourn.

* The parting words of the hero Ajax to his son before committing suicide.

† The exclamation of Achilles when he sees the ghost of Patroclus appear before him.

‡ This line was quoted by Scipio Aemilianus as his comment on the fate of his kinsman, Tiberius Gracchus, whose attempts to introduce reforms were rewarded by assassination.

⁷Ω φιλτάτη γῆ μῆτερ, ὃς σεμνὸν σφόδρ' εἶ
τοῖς νοῦν ἔχουσι κτῆμα.—*Menander.*

⁷Ω φύσις, ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὡς μέγ' εἴ
κακὸν,
σωτήριόν τε τοῖς καλῶς κεκτημένοις.
—*Euripides.*

Dear native land, how do the good and
wise
Thy happy clime and countless bless-
ings prize.

(O Nature, how powerful thou art in
mortals when bad, yet how bene-
ficial to those who possess thee when
good) Our nature is very bad in
itself; but very good to them that use
it well.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

French.

A barbe de fou on apprend à raser.	Men learn to shave on a fool's chin.
A bas le traître.	Down with the traitor.
A bâtons rompus.	By fits and starts; in a desultory manner.
Abbé.	An abbot; a priest.
A beau demandeur, beau refuseur.	A polite request must be politely refused.
A beau jeu beau retour.	One good turn deserves another.
A beau mentir qui vient de loin.	Travellers from afar can lie with impunity
Abîmé dans des réflexions.	Lost, wrapped up in thoughts.
A bis et à blanc.	By fits and starts.
A bon appétit il ne faut point de sauce.	(A good appetite needs no sauce.) Hunger is the best sauce.
A bon chat, bon rat.	(To a good cat, a good rat.) Well matched; set a thief to catch a thief.
A bon cheval point d'éperon.	Do not spur the willing horse.
*A bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os.	(A good bone does not always come to a good dog.) Merit seldom meets with its reward.
A bon commencement bonne fin.	A good beginning makes a good end.
Abondance de biens ne nuit pas.	Store is no soré.
A bon' entendeur il ne faut que demi-mot.	(To one of good intelligence half a word is enough.) A word is sufficient to the wise.
A bon vin point d'enseigne.	(No sign-post is needed where good wine is sold.) Good wine needs no bush.
A brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent.	God tempers the wind for the shorn lamb.
Abrégé.	An abridgment.
Absent le chat, les souris dansent.	When the cat's away the mice play.
A Carême-prenant chacun a besoin de sa poêle.	On Shrove Tuesday everyone wants his own frying-pan.
Acaïatre.	Peevish; churlish.
A chacun son fardeau pèse.	We all our burdens bear.
A chacun son goût.	Everyone to his liking.
A chaque fou plaît sa marotte.	Every fool rides his own hobby.

A chaque jour suffit sa peine.	Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.
A chaque oiseau Son nid est beau.	(Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful.) Home is home, be it ever so homely.
A chaque saint son cierge.	(To each saint his candle.) Honour to whom honour is due.
A charge de revanche.	On condition of repayment.
A chemin battu ne croît point d'herbe.	No grass grows on the highway.
Acheter des objets d'occasion.	To buy second-hand things.
A cheval.	On horseback.
A cheval donné il ne faut jamais regarder la bride.	Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
A chien endormi rien ne tombe en la gueule.	A closed mouth catcheth no flies.
A chose faite conseil pris.	Too late is advice when the mischief is done.
A cœur ouvert.	With open heart; candidly; unrereservedly.
A cœur vaillant rien d'impossible.	To a valiant heart nothing is impossible.*
A confesseurs, médecins, avocats, la vérité ne cèle de ton cas.	To confessors, doctors, and lawyers, tell the truth about yourself.
A contre cœur.	Unwillingly; with one's face against.
A corps perdu.	Neck or nothing; post haste; without ballast.
A coup sûr.	With a dead certainty; sure as fate; clear as noon-day.
Acquérir méchamment et dépenser sottement.	(To acquire wickedly and spend foolishly.) Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper.
Adieu.	(I commit you to God.) Good-bye.
Adieu, France, adieu, je ne te reverrai plus.	Farewell, France, farewell, I shall never see thee more!†
Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique.	(Good-bye to the carriage, good-bye to the shop.) The affair is over; it is finished and done with.
Adieu, plaisir pays de France ! O ma patrie La plus chérie, Qui as nourri ma jeune enfance !	Farewell, thou pleasant land of France, my beloved country, the nurse of my infant days. Farewell to France; farewell to happiness! The ship that sundered me from thee carries away but half of my being. With thee I leave half of my soul, for it is thine; I entrust it to thy love that there it may be a constant reminder of me to thee when I am far away.‡
Adieu, France ! adieu mes beaux jours. La nef qui disjoint nos amours, N'a eu de moi que la moitié, Une part te reste, elle est tienne ; Je la fie à ton amitié, Pour que de l'autre il te souvienne.	
A discréction.	At discretion; without stint.

* The motto of Henri IV.

† The farewell of Mary Queen of Scots to France, when she left it on August 15th, 1561, to return to her kingdom of Scotland.

‡ These verses are popularly attributed, on very slight evidence, to Mary Queen of Scots.

A dix-huit ans, on adore tout de suite ;
 à vingt ans, on aime ; à trente, on
 désire ; à quarante, on réfléchit.
 —*Paul de Kock.*

A dur âne dur aiguillon.
 Affaire d'amour.
 Affaire de cœur.
 Affaire d'honneur.
 Affiche.
 A fond ; de fond en comble.
 A force de parler d'amour, on devient
 amoureux.—*Pascal.*
 A fripon fripon et demi.
 Agacerie.
 Agent de change.
 Agiotage.
 A grands frais
 Agrément.
 A haute voix.
 Ah ! doit-on hériter de ceux qu'on
 assassine ?

—*Crébillon.*

A homme hardi fortune tend la main.
 A huis clos.
 Aide-de-camp.
 Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera.
 —*La Fontaine.*
 Aidons-nous l'un et l'autre à porter nos
 fardeaux.—*Voltaire.*
 Aidons-nous mutuellement,
 La charge des malheurs en sera plus
 légère ;
 Le bien que l'on fait à son frère,
 Pour le mal que l'on souffre est un
 soulagement.—*Florian.*

Aimable.
 Aime-moi un peu, mais continue.
 Aimer à lire, c'est faire un échange des
 heures d'ennui que l'on doit avoir en
 sa vie contre des heures délicieuses.
 —*Montesquieu.*

At eighteen we learn to adore a woman
 in a moment ; at twenty we love her ;
 we yearn for her at thirty ; but at
 forty we consider whether she is worth
 the trouble.

For a stubborn ass a sharp goad.
 A love affair.
 An affair of the heart.
 An affair of honour.
 A placard.
 Thoroughly ; from top to bottom.
 By dint of talking about love we are apt
 to fall in love.
 (Against a rogue set a rogue and a
 half.) Set a thief to catch a thief.
 Allurement.
 A stockbroker.
 Stock-Exchange gambling.
 At great expense.
 Consent.
 Loudly ; openly.
 Ought one to inherit the goods of those
 whose murderers we are ? *

Fortune has a helping hand for the
 daring.
 (With closed doors.) Secretly ; *in
 camerâ.*
 Assistant to a General.
 Help yourself, and Heaven will help
 you.
 Let us help one another to bear the
 burdens of life.
 Yes, let each man help a brother,
 And try to make his burden light ;
 Kind acts done to help another
 Will make our own dark hours seem
 bright.

Amicable ; courteous.
 Love me little, love me long.
 A fondness for reading changes the in-
 evitable dull hours of our life into
 hours of exquisite delight.

* A line from the tragedy *Rhadamiste et Zénobie*. In the original the words are full of tragic irony, but they are now generally quoted in a playful sense. Crébillon himself was the first to use them in this manner. When he was seriously ill, the physician who attended him asked the dramatist to make him a present of the unfinished tragedy *Catilina*. "Ah ! *dust-on hériter de ceux qu'on assassine ?*" replied Crébillon.

Aimer, c'est être deux et n'être qu'un :
un homme et une femme qui se fondent en un ange, c'est le ciel.

—V. Hugo.

Aimer éperdument.

Aimer et savoir ne sont pas la même chose.

Aimer ses aises.

Aimez, mais d'un amour couvert
Qui ne soit jamais sans mystère.
Ce n'est pas l'amour qui vous perd,
C'est la manière de le faire.

—Bussy-Rabutin.

Ainsi que la vertu, le crime a ses degrés.
—Racine.

Air distingué.

Air distract.

Air noble.

Aisé à dire est difficile à faire.

Ajustez vos flûtes.

A l'abandon.

A la belle étoile.

A la bonne heure.

A l'abri.

A la chandelle la chèvre semble demoiselle.

A la cour du roi chacun pour soi.

A la dérobée.

A la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain

A la fin ils en vinrent aux coups.

A la française.

A la guerre comme à la guerre.

A la lettre.

A l'amiable.

A l'amitié, Monsieur, il n'est rien d'impossible.—Colin d'Harleville.

A la mode.

A l'amour et au feu on s'habitue.

A l'anglaise.

A la portée de tout le monde.

A la presse vont les fous.

A la queue git le venin.

To love is to be two and yet one ; a man and a woman blended as an angel —Heaven itself.

To love to distraction ; to hold dear.

To love and to be wise are two different things.

To love one's comforts.

Let love be clothed in mystery,

There's no true love without it ;

It is not love that ruins, but

The way we go about it.

As in virtue, so in crime there are degrees.

A distinguished appearance.

An absent, abstracted look.

A distinguished, patrician air, manner, or presence.

What is easy to say is hard to do.

Settle your differences yourselves.

At random.

In the open air ; *al fresco* ; out of doors.

(At the lucky moment.) Good ; well timed.

In shelter ; under cover.

All cats are gray alike in the dark.

At the king's court every man for himself.

Stealthily.

(With hunger no bread is nasty.) Hungry dogs eat dirty puddings.

At last they came to blows.

After the French mode.

(At the wars as they do at the wars.) Suit yourself to the company you are in.

Word for word ; literally.

In a friendly way ; amicably.

To friendship, sir, nothing is impossible.

According to the fashion.

One grows hardened to love and to fire.

After the English fashion.

Within everyone's reach.

(Fools herd together.) Birds of a feather.

In the tail lies the sting.

A la sourdine.

A la tête de l'échelle de notre globe est placé l'homme, chef-d'œuvre de la création terrestre.

A laver la tête d'un âne on ne perd que le temps et la lessive.

A l'envi.

A l'extrême.

A l'impossible nul n'est tenu.

A l'improvisiste.

Allant à tort et à travers.

Allégresse.

Aller à tâtons.

Aller en enfans perdus.

Aller en vendanges sans panier.

Aller planter ses choux.

Aller sur les brisées de quelqu'un.

Allez dire à votre maître que nous sommes ici par la volonté du peuple, et que nous n'en sortirons que par la force des baïonnettes.

**Allez, vous êtes une ingrate,
Ne tombez jamais sous ma patte.**

—*La Fontaine*

Allons donc !

Allons, enfants de la patrie.

**Allons, je puis mourir, tu m'as pleuré,
tu m'aimes.—*C. Delavigne*.**

A l'œil malade la lumière nuit.

A l'œuvre on connaît l'ouvrier.

A loisir.

A l'ongle on connaît le lion.

A longue corde tire qui d'autrui mort désire.

A l'origine de tous les pouvoirs, je dis de tous indistinctement, on rencontre la force.—*Guizot*.

A main armée.

A mal ensourner on fait les pains cornus.

Amant de cœur.

A ma puissance.

Silently ; with bated breath.

Man is placed at the top of the ladder in this world of ours ; he is the masterpiece of creation.

(To wash an ass's head is but loss of time and soap.) All your pains will not give an ass brains.

In a spirit of rivalry.

At the point of death ; without resource.

The best can do no more.

Unawares.

Going at random ; wide of the mark.

Cheerfulness ; mirth ; hilarity ; vivacity.

To walk irresolutely.

To go with the forlorn hope.

To go to the vintage without a basket.

(To go and plant cabbages.) Rustication ; estrangement from the world.

To be on the track of someone.

Go and tell your master that we are here by the will of the people, and we will not depart unless driven out at the point of the bayonet.*

Get you gone, you are an ungrateful wretch. Mind you never let me get hold of you.

Nonsense !

Come, children of our country.†

I can die happy now, since you wept for me, and you love me.

Light hurts sore eyes.

A workman is known by his work ; a carpenter is known by his chips.

At leisure.

The lion is known by his paw.

He pulls at a long rope who desires another's death.

At the base of all authority and power, I say all, without distinction, we find that force exists.

By force of arms.

Lay your loaves straight in the oven or they will come out crooked.

(The heart's lover.) He whom one truly loves.

(According to my power.) Motto of the Earl of Stamford.

* The traditional reply of Mirabeau to a messenger sent by Louis XVI. to the Assembly. Journaux, however, gives a different and milder version of Mirabeau's message.

† The opening words of the Marseillaise, the words of which were written by Rouget de Lisle in 1792.

A marmite qui bout mouche ne s'attaque.

Amateur,

A mauvais chien l'on ne peut montrer le loup.

A méchant chien court lien.

Ame damnée.

Ame de boue.

Amende honorable

A merle soûl cerises sont amères.

A merveille.

A mesure que l'homme s'approche des éléments de la nature, les principes de sa science s'évanouissent.

—*Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*

Ami de table est variable

Amitié.

Amitié, doux repos de l'âme,
Crépuscule charmant des coeurs,
Pourquoi, dans les yeux d'une femme
As-tu plus tendres langueurs?

—*Lamartine.*

Amour, amour, quand tu nous tiens,
On peut bien dire Adieu prudence!

—*La Fontaine.*

Amour et seigneurie ne se trouvent jamais compagnie.

Amour fait moult, argent fait tout.

Amour-propre.

Amour, tous les autres plaisirs
Ne valent pas tes peines. —*Charleville.*

Amour, toux, et fumée, en secret ne font demeurée.

Ancienne noblesse.

Ancien régime.

Asne chargé de reliques

Asne piqué convient qu'il trotte.

A nouveaux seigneurs nouvelles lois.

Flies will not light on a boiling pot.

(A lover.) One that devotes his time to some employment for other than pecuniary reasons.

There's no setting a cur on a wolf.

To a vicious dog a short chain.

A miserable drudge

(A soul of mud.) A contemptible person.

A sufficient and courteous apology

Cherries are sour to the glutted blackbird.

In a wonderful way, remarkably done.

The nearer man approaches the elements of nature, the more the principles of his science fade away.

A boon companion is changeable.

Friendship.

Friendship, sweet resting-place of the soul, the gloaming wherein our hearts find peace. Why is it that thy most tender calm is found in a woman's eyes?

When love casts over us his spell,
To prudence we may say farewell!

Love and lordship like no fellowship.

Love is powerful, money omnipotent.
Self-esteem.

All other pleasures are not worth love's pains

Love, a cough, and smoke cannot be hid.

(The old nobility) French families ennobled before the Revolution of 1792.

(The former government or administration.) The rulers of the ante-Revolution period.

An ass laden with sacred relics.*

Spur an ass and he'll consent to go.

(New lords, new laws.) New brooms sweep clean.

* The title of one of La Fontaine's fables, where the ass thinks that the homage paid to his load is paid to himself. Hence the words are generally applied to a person who gives himself airs when dressed in a little brief authority.

A nul ne peut être ami qui de soi-même est ennemi.

A outrance.

A paroles lourdes oreilles sourdes.

A pas de géant.

A peindrie.

Aperçu.

A père avare enfant prodigue.

A porte de vue.

A petite fontaine boit-on à son aise.

A petit mercier, petit panier.

Appartement.

Apprenons à subordonner les petits intérêts aux grands, et faisons généreusement tout le bien qui tente nos coeurs : on ne peut être dupe d'aucune vertu.—*Vauvenargues*.

Approuvez qu'il n'est rien qui blesse un noble cœur

Comme quand il peut voir qu'on le touche en l'honneur.—*Molière*.

Après dommage chacun est sage.

Après la fête on gratte la tête.

Après l'Agésilas,
Hélas !

Après l'Attila,
Holà !—*Boileau*.

Après la mort le médecin.

Après la pluie le beau temps.

Après le fait ne vaut souhait.

Après le plaisir vient la peine ;
Après la peine, la vertu.

Après lui, il faut tirer l'échelle.

Après nous le déluge.

He cannot be another's friend who is his own enemy.

To the uttermost.

To hard words turn deaf ears.

With great strides.

Fit for a model.

Glimpse ; epitome ; digest.

A miser has a spendthrift son.

As far as the eye can reach.

At a little spring one drinks at ease.

A little pack suffices for a petty pedlar.

A suite of two or more rooms.

Learn to overrule minor interests in favour of great ones, and generously do all the good the heart prompts ; a man is never injured by acting virtuously.

Rest assured that there is nothing which wounds the heart of a noble man more deeply, than the thought that his honour is assailed.

Every one is wise when the mischief is done.

After a feast a man thinks of the bill.

After Agesila, Alas ! After Attila,
Great Heavens !*

(After death the doctor.) Shutting the stable when the horse has gone.

Sunshine follows after rain.

It's no use wishing when the thing is done.

After pleasure comes repentance ; after repentance, virtue.

(After him we must take away the ladder.) He is the worst knave of the lot.†

After us the deluge.‡

* This was Boileau's epigram on the production of *Agésilas* and *Attila*, the two tragedies written by Corneille in his declining years, in which the tragedian showed a marked failing off in dramatic power. It is said that Corneille naively supposed Boileau wished to praise and not to condemn these plays. The lines are often applied to a condition of affairs where the last state proves to be worse than the first.

† This saying is based on the old custom of hanging the worst criminal last, when a number were executed. When the last victim was dead, the gallows might be removed as no longer required. The proverbialism is nowadays often used in an opposite sense, i.e., to say that a person or thing is "the best of the bunch."

‡ A saying attributed to Madame de Pompadour, the favourite of Louis XV., who saw that there were signs of the approach of the Revolution in the general discontent of the French people. The sentiment was not new, for it appears in a line of a Greek comic poet, Εἴη δακρύον γαῖα μεχθέντω τρυπή. "When I am dead, may the earth be consumed by fire." See also note on these words in Greek section.

Après perdre, perd on bien.

A prix d'or.

A propos.

A propos de bottes.

A propos de rien.

A quelque chose malheur est bon.

A qui chapon mange chapon lui vient.

A quinze ans, la danse est un plaisir ;
à vingt-cinq, un prétexte ; à quarante,
une fatigue. — *A. Ricard.*

A qui veut rien n'est impossible.

A quoi bon faire cela ?

A quoi sert l'examen avant le mariage ?
A rien. Ce n'est qu'après qu'on se connaît à fond.

Las de se composer avec un soin extrême.

Le naturel caché prend alors le dessus ;
Le masque tombe de lui-même,
Et, malheureusement, on ne le reprend plus.— *La Chaussée.*

A raconter ses maux souvent on les soulage.— *Corneille.*

Araignée au matin, chagrin ; araignée au midi, espoir.

A reculons, à rebours.

A rez-de-chaussée.

Argent comptant.

Argent comptant porte médecine.

Argent emprunté porte tristesse.

Argent est rond, il faut qu'il roule.

Argot.

Armes blanches.

A Rome comme à Rome.

Arrière-garde.

Arrière-pensée.

Arts d'agrément.

A rude ane rude ânier.

A ses moments perdus.

Assez à qui se contente.

Assez consent, qui ne mot dit

After losing at first, one becomes a good loser.

(At price of gold.) Very costly ; fetching a fancy price.

To the point ; seasonably.

By the way ; by the by.

Talking of nothing ; by the way.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

• (Capon comes to him who eats capon.) Spend and God will send.

At fifteen, dancing is a pleasure ; at twenty-five, an excuse for courting ; at forty, a weariness.

Nothing is impossible to a determined will.

What's the good of doing that ?

What use is study of a partner's character before marriage ? None at all. It is only after the wedding that knowledge comes. Weary of making strenuous pretensions, the natural character then shows itself as it is ; the mask falls off, and, unhappily, it is never again put on.

A man often softens his sorrows by telling them to another.

A spider seen in the morning foretells grief ; but seen at midday brings a message of hope.

To the right about.

On the ground floor.

Ready money.

Money down works wonderful cures.

Who goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing.

Money is round, so it must circulate.

The jargon of the streets ; the slang talk of hucksters, &c.

Side arms ; cold steel.

At Rome do as Rome does.

The rear-guard.

An after thought ; a mental reservation.

Accomplishments ; the "extras" of the academies for young ladies.

(For a stubborn ass a stubborn driver.)

Like cures like.

In one's spare hours.

Enough is as good as a feast.

Silence gives consent.

Assez demande qui bien sert.
 Assez d'histoires inventées à plaisir.
 Assez dort qui rien ne fait.
 Assez gagne qui malheur perd.
 Assez parents, assez tourments.
 Assez sait qui sait vivre et se taire.
 Assez tôt, si bien.
 Assez y a, si trop n'y a.

Assignat.

Assistance obligée.
 A tard crie l'oiseau quand il est pris.

A tâtons.

Atelier.

A tort et à travers.

A tort ou à raison.

A tous les coeurs bien nés que la patrie
 est chère! — *Voltaire*.

A tous oiseaux leurs nids sont beaux.

A toute outrance.

A toutes jambes.

A tout propos.

A tout seigneur tout honneur.

A trop acheter n'y a que revendre.

Attaché.

Attelez les chevaux.

Attroupelement

Au battre faut l'amour.

Auberge.

Au besoin l'on connaît l'ami.

Au bon droit.

Au bout de son Latin.

Au bout du compte.

Au contraire.

Au courant.

**Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à
 la gloire.** — *La Fontaine*.

Who serves well may charge enough.
 That's enough of your tales.
 The idler gets enough sleep.
 He gains enough who loses sorrow.
 Many relations are tribulations.
 He is wise enough who can live and
 keep his own counsel.
 Soon enough, if well enough.
 (There is enough, if there be not too
 much.) Enough is as good as a
 feast.

French paper money issued after the
 Revolution at the end of last century.
 Compulsory help; poor relief.
 The bird cries out too late when in the
 trap.

Experimentally; irresolutely; at a
 venture.

A work-shop; studio.

Anyhow; confusedly.

Reason or none.

To all true hearts how dear i, their
 native land!

All birds fancy their own nests.

Desperately; tremendously; with a
 vengeance.

As fast as one's legs can carry one.

At every turn, evei and anon.

(To every lord give all due honour.)
 Render to Cæsar the things that
 are Cæsar's.

For overbuying there's no remedy but
 selling again.

An official belonging to an embassy.

Put the horses to.

A mob; a muster; a congregation.

Love is not made more tender by blows.

An inn.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

With just right.

(At the end of his Latin.) At the end
 of his mental resources.

On the whole; in conclusion; in short;
 taking one thing with another.

On the contrary.

Fully acquainted with matters.

It is no primrose-path that leads to
 glory.

Aucun n'est prophète, chez soi.— <i>La Fontaine.</i>	No one is a prophet in his own house.
Au dedans ce n'est qu'artifice, Et ce n'est que fard au dehors : Oter le fard et le vice, Vous leur ôtez l'âme et le corps. — <i>Charleval.</i>	Deceit within, powder without, Describes coquettes inside and out ; For if they are of both bereft, There's naught whatever of them left.
Au demeurant, le meilleur fils du monde, — <i>Clément Marot.</i>	As for the rest, he was the best fellow in the world.*
Au dernier les os.	The last-comer gets the bones.
Au désespoir.	In utter despair.
Au diable tant de maître, dit le crapaud à la herse.	" You are too many for me ! " as the toad said to the harrow.
Au fait.	Well informed ; master of.
Au fond.	To the bottom ; thoroughly.
Au grand sérieux.	With great seriousness ; entirely in earnest.
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien.	(To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.) To-day a man, to-morrow a mouse.
Au jour le jour.	From hand to mouth.
Au lieu de me plaindre, de ce que la rose a des épines, je me félicite de ce que l'épine est surmontée de roses et de ce que le buisson porte des fleurs. — <i>Joubert.</i>	Instead of deplored that roses have thorns, I am glad the thorny stem is capped with roses and that the tree bears bloom.
Au long aller petit fardeau pèse.	Even a light burden becomes heavy if you have to carry it far.
Au naturel.	In the natural state.
A un boiteux femme qui cloche.	(Let the cripple wed a limping wife.) Marry among your own class.
Au nouveau tout est beau.	Novelty is always lovely.
Au pays des aveugles les borgnes sont rois.	In the land of the blind, the one-eyed are kings.
Au pied de la lettre.	Literally.
Au pis-aller.	At the worst ; if the worst comes to the worst.
Au plaisir fort de Dieu.	(At the all-powerful disposal of God.) Motto of the Earl of Mount Edge- cumbe.
Au premier abord la chose n'est pas claire.	At first sight the matter is not clear.
Au premier coup ne tombe pas l'arbre. Au renard endormi rien ne tombe en la gueule.	The first blow does not fell the tree. When the fox is asleep, nothing fall into his mouth.
Au reste.	In addition to this ; besides.
Au revoir.	Adieu, until we meet again.

* These words occur in some verses addressed by Marot to Francis I., in which he asks the King for money. In this missive he describes the qualities of his valet. After attributing all the possible vices to his servant, he terminates the catalogue of his sins with the above quotation. This is now commonly applied to any good-natured man, whose other virtues are somewhat conspicuous by their absence.

Au secours!

Help! To the rescue.

Au sérieux.

Seriously; in a serious mood.

Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait.

No sooner said than done.

Aussi tôt meurt veau que vache.

A calf may die as soon as the cow.

Autant de têtes autant d'opinions.

So many heads, so many wits.

Autant de trous, autant de chevilles.

There is a peg for every hole.

Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis.

So many men, so many opinions.

Autant en emporte le vent.

(So much the wind carries away.) It is all idle talk.

Autant vaut bien battu que mal battu.

(One may as well be well beaten as badly beaten.) One may as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

Autant vaut être mordu d'un chien que d'une chienne.

It is all the same whether it is the dog or the bitch that bites you.

Autant vaut l'homme comme il s'estime.

A man is valued by his own estimate.
You might as well carry coals to Newcastle.

Autre droit.

Another's right.

Autres temps, autres moeurs.

Other times, other customs.

Aux abois.

At death's door; *in extremis*; having one foot in the grave.

Aux aguets.

Watchful; vigilant.

Aux grands maux les grands remèdes.

Desperate diseases need desperate remedies.

Aux petits des oiseaux il donne leur pâture.—Racine.

God feeds the young birds. *

Aux regards de Celui qui fit l'immensité L'insecte vaut un monde, ils ont autant coûté.—Lamartine.

In the eyes of Him who made the universe the insect is worth a world; for it needed the same skill to create it.

A vaillant homme courte épée.

A brave arm makes a short sword long enough.

A vaincre sans péril, on triomphe sans gloire.—Corneille.

Conquest without danger is a barren triumph.

Avaler des couleuvres.

(To swallow snakes.) To endure many crosses; to pocket the affront.

Avant.

Forward; advance.

Avant-coureur.

A forerunner.

Avant-propos

Prelude; preface; prologue.

Avec de bon sens, le reste vient.

(With good sense all other things come.) Good sense will conduct a man to success.

Avec le temps et la paille l'on mûrit les mûles.

Time and straw make medlars ripe.

Avec nantissement.

(With security.) A law term.

Avec votre permission.

With permission.

A vieux comptes nouvelles disputes.

(Old reckonings cause new disputes.) Short reckonings make long friends.

Avis au lecteur.

(Notice to the reader.) A word to the wise is sufficient.

Avisé la fin.

(Consider the end.) *Respic finem.*

Avocat, il s'agit d'un chapon	The question before the court is the fate of a fowl, and not Aristotle and his politics.*
Et non point d'Aristote et de sa politique.— <i>Racine.</i>	
Avoir de l'entregent.	To possess tact ; to have an aptitude for business.
Avoir du cachet.	To have a distinctive character ; to possess qualities that raise one above the common run of men or things.
Avoir du fil à retordre.	(To have some thread to unwind.) To be in a quandary ; to be placed in an embarrassing position.
Avoir du front ; avoir du toupet.	To have effrontery ; to have plenty of cheek.
Avoir du guignon.	(To be the victim of an evil eye.) To be down on one's luck.
Avoir la frousse.	To be in a state of alarm.
Avoir l'air emprunté.	To look awkward.
Avoir la langue bien pendue.	To have the gift of gab.
Avoir l'aller pour le venir.	To have nothing but one's labour for one's pains.
Avoir le cœur haut et la fortune basse.	To have high spirit and low fortune.
Avoir le cœur sur la main ; avoir le cœur sur les lèvres.	(To have one's heart on one's hand ; to have the heart on the lips.) To be of a frank, ingenuous disposition.
Avoir le diable au corps	(Out of one's mind.) To have a bee in one's bonnet.
Avoir les coudées franches.	To have elbow-room ; to be able to act according to one's inclination.
Avoir un caprice pour une femme.	To have a passing fancy for a woman ; to be inspired with a transient passion.
Avoir une idée fixe.	(To have a fixed idea.) To be possessed of a prejudice that nothing can remove.
Avoir une mémoire de lièvre.	To have a treacherous memory.
Avoir une peur bleue.	(To be blue with fear.) To be frightened out of one's wits.
A volonté.	At will ; at pleasure.
A votre santé.	Here's to your health.
A vous le dé, Monsieur.	(It is your turn to play, sir.) It's your turn now.
A vue d'œil.	Forthwith ; speedily ; at short notice.
Ayez toujours plusieurs cordes à votre arc.	Always have more than one string to your bow.
Aymez loyauté.	(Love loyalty.) Motto of the Marquis of Winchester.†

* The words of Dandin in the *Plaideurs* have become proverbial as an illustration of people who will not stick to the point under discussion. See also note on *Parsons au déjeuner*.

† John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, during the Civil War in the reign of Charles I., withstood the attacks of the Parliamentary soldiers upon his house for nearly two years. To commemorate his loyalty to the King, he ordered these words to be written on every window of the house. His descendants have adopted them as their motto.

Badaud.	(A lounger.) A regular Parisian.
Badauderie.	Silliness; foolery.
Badinage.	Playful discourse.
Bagatelle.	A trifle.
Baisser le pavillon.	To strike the colours.
Baissez les stores.	Draw the blinds down.
Bal champêtre.	A country ball.
Baliverne.	Humbug; nonsense.
Ballon d'essai	(A trial balloon.) A device to see which way the wind blows; a ruse to discover the bent of popular feeling.
Balourdise.	Stupidity; want of skill.
Bal par souscriptions.	A subscription ball.
Bande noire.	The black gang; a bad lot.
Barbouillage.	Scrawl; rigmarole.
Bas bleu.	A blue stocking; a learned woman.
Baste pour cela.	Well, so be it; mum for that.
Bastille.	A castle or stronghold in Paris, where state prisoners were confined until the end of last century.
Bâti des châteaux en Espagne.	To build castles in the air.*
Bâton.	A stick; a staff.
Bâton porte paix.	(A stick is a good peacemaker.) If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Battre en brèche.	To destroy the arguments or character of another.
Battre la campagne.	(To scout the country.) To go on a fool's errand; to reckon without one's host.
Battre la générale.	(To beat to arms.) A warning voice; to give the signal of danger, or distress.
Battre le chien devant le lion.	(To beat the dog before the lion.) A plan not likely to make the dog courageous.
Battue.	A massacre of game.
Bavarde.	A foolish gossiping woman.
Beaucoup de mémoire et peu de jugement.	(A good memory, but little sense.) A good memory is no proof of cleverness.
Beau idéal.	A perfect model.
Beau monde.	The world of fashion; the upper ten.
Beauté du diable.	(Beauty of the devil.) The transient beauty that depends on youth and health alone.

* The origin of this expression is doubtful. It may have arisen from the fact that in early times French Knights were wont to serve under the banner of the Spanish Kings, and were rewarded with grants of land for their services. *Bâti des châteaux en Albanie*, "To build castles in England," is another phrase that bears the same meaning.

Beauté et folie sont souvent en compagnie.	Beauty and folly go often together.
Beauté sans bonté ne vaut rien.	Beauty without goodness is nothing worth.
Beaux esprits.	Men of wit and humour.
Beaux yeux de sa cassette.	(The pretty eyes of her cash-box.) Her money is her chief attraction.
Bel esprit.	(A pretty wit.) A brilliant mind.
Belle, bonne, riche, et sage, Est une femme en quatre étages.	Pretty, good, rich, sensible—that's a woman four storeys high.
Belle chose est tôt ravis.	Beauty is fleeting.
Belle fille et méchante robe trouvent toujours qui les accroche.	A pretty girl and a tattered gown always meet something to catch them.
Belle hôtesse un mal pour la bourse.	A pretty hostess makes the hotel bill heavy.
Belles-lettres.	Refined literature.
Belle tournure.	Symmetry; shapeliness.
Bénéficiaire.	A person obtaining a benefit; beneficiary.
Besoin fait vieille trotter.	(Need makes the old woman trot.) Needs must when the devil drives.
Bête.	A beast; a stupid person.
Bête noire.	(Wild boar.) One especially disliked; a pet abomination.
Bêtise.	Gross folly; nonsense.
Bésme.	A blunder; a false step.
Bien-aimé.	Well-loved.
Bien attaqué, bien défendu.	(Well matched.) Set a thief to catch a thief.
Bien conduire sa barque.	(To steer one's boat well.) To manage one's affairs well.
Bien dite fait rire; bien faire fait taire.	They will be hushed! by a good deed who laugh at a wise speech.
Bien écrire, c'est tout à la fois bien penser, bien sentir et bien tendre; c'est avoir en même temps de l'esprit, de l'âme et du goût.— <i>Buffon</i> .	To write well is to think well, feel and express well, and to have at the same time wit, soul, and taste.
Bien entendu.	(Well understood.) To be sure; of course.
Bien est larron qui larron dérobe.	He is a thorough thief who robs a thief.
Bien nourri et mal appris.	(Well fed but ill taught.) Strong in the arm and weak in the head.
Bien perdu, bien connu.	(Once lost, then prized.) We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.
Bienséance.	Good manners; decorum.
Bijou.	A jewel; a treasure.
Bijouterie.	Jewellery.

Billet à la Châtre.	The letter to la Châtre.*
Billet doux.	A love-letter.
Billets d'état.	Government paper ; bank notes.
Bise.	A north-east wind ; a fresh breeze.
Bizarre.	Odd ; quaint.
Blague.	A boastful tale ; an incredible story.
Blâmer un jeune homme d'être amoureux, c'est reprocher à quelqu'un d'être malade.— <i>Duclos.</i>	To blame a youth for being love-sick is like reproaching a man because he has bad health.
Blasé.	Surfeited ; cloyed.
Bois ont oreilles et champs ont yeux.	(Woods have ears and fields have eyes.) The very walls have ears.
Bon avocat, mauvais voisin.	A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.
Bon bourgeois.	A substantial citizen ; a comfortable tradesman.
Bon chien chasse de race.	(A good dog hunts from natural instinct.) Good natures instinctively choose the right course.
Bon compagnon, mauvais mari.	A merry comrade makes a bad husband.
Bon diable.	A jolly good fellow.
Bon droit a besoin d'aide.	Even a good cause needs help.
Bon gré, mal gré.	Whether you like it or not ; willy-nilly.
Bon guet chasse malaventure.	Good watching drives away mischance.
Bonheur.	Good luck.
Bouhomie.	Good nature ; easy temper ; credulity.
Bon jour, bonne œuvre.	The better the day, the better the deed.
Bonjour lunettes, adieu fillettes.	Good morrow spectacles, farewell lasses.
Bon marché tire l'argent hors de la bourse.	A bargain draws the money out of the purse.
Bon mot.	A pun, a witty expression.
Bonne.	A nurse-maid.
Bonne bête.	A good-natured stupid creature.
Bonne-bouche.	A luscious morsel ; a toothsome tit-bit.
Bonne épée, point querelleur.	A good sword never picks a quarrel.
Bonne et belle assez.	Good and handsome enough.
Bonne foi.	Good faith ; plain dealing.
Bonne journée fait qui de fol se délivre.	It is a good day's work to get rid of a fool.
Bonne la maille qui sauve le denier.	(It is a good halfpenny that saves a penny.) A penny saved is a penny gained.
Bonne ou mauvaise santé Fait notre philosophie. — <i>Chaulieu.</i>	Our philosophy depends on our state of health.

* This expression has become proverbial, to illustrate the fickleness of women. The Marquis de la Châtre, being compelled to go away from his mistress Nixon, caused her to write a letter to him in which she promised fidelity. But when another suitor appeared on the scene, she exclaimed, "That fine billet à la Châtre!" and promptly forgot her former lover.

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.	A good name is better than riches.
Bonnet de nuit.	A nightcap.
Bonnet rouge.	(The red cap.) The cap of liberty.
Bonne vie, bonne fin.	A good life makes a good end.
Bon pays, mauvais chemin.	(A good country, a bad road.) The worse for the rider, the better for the bider.
Bon poète, mauvais homme.	(A good poet, a bad man.) The better workman, the worse husband.
Bons mots n'épargnent nuls.	(Jesters spare no one.) Better lose your friend than waste your jest.
Bons nageurs sont à la fin noyés.	(Even good swimmers are drowned at last.) A pitcher goes once too often to the well.
Bon ton.	The height of fashion.
Bon vivant.	A good liver ; a jolly companion.
Bon voyage.	A pleasant journey.
Bordereau.	A note ; memorandum.
Borné dans sa nature, infini dans ses vœux	Limited in his nature, unbounded in his aspirations. Man is a fallen God who is ever mindful of his divine origin.
L'homme est un dieu tombé qui se souvient des dieux.— <i>Lamartine</i> .	
Bouche à feu.	A field piece.
Bouche serrée, mouche n'y entre.	Keep your mouth shut and you will swallow no flies.
Bouillabaisse.	Fish soup.
Boule-Miche.	The familiar name used for the Boulevard St. Michel, an important thoroughfare running throughout the old Latin Quarter of Paris.
Bourgeois.	A citizen.
Bourgeoisie.	The body of citizens ; burgesses ; the shop-keeping class.
Bourse.	The Stock Exchange.
Boutade.	(A whim ; a freak.) A cock-and-bull story ; a wild goose-chase.
Boute-en-train.	The leader of the fun ; the life and soul of the company.
Boutez en avant.	Push forward.
Branler dans la manche.	(To be loose in the handle.) To be threatened in one's fortune or reputation ; to be in a parlous case.
Brebis comptées, le loup les mange.	Worry about your sheep and the wolf will worry them.
Brebis qui bêle perd sa goulée.	While the sheep is bleating it is losing a mouthful.
Brebis rogneuse Fait l'autre tigneuse.	One rotten sheep will mar a whole flock.
Bref.	In short.

Brevet.	Patent; license.
Breveté.	Patented.
Brigue.	Indirect means; intrigue; cabal.
Briller par son absence.	To be conspicuous by his absence.
Brimade.	The tricks that students play upon newcomers; horse-play.
Brisons là!	That's enough of it!
Brochure.	A pamphlet.
Brouhaha.	An uproar.
Brouillerie.	(Falling out.) State of variance; enmity.
Bruit; rumeur.	Rumour.
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts.	To burn the candle at both ends.
Brûler le pavé.	To rush along.
Brûler n'est pas répondre.	Burning is no answer.*
	— <i>Camille Desmoulins.</i>
Brûler ses vaisseaux.	(To burn one's boats.) To risk all on the attempt; neck or nothing.
Brusque.	Abrupt; blunt.
Brusquerie.	Rudeness.
Bureau (<i>pl. bureaux</i>).	A (public) office.
Bureaucratie.	(Bureaucracy.) The undue influence of the permanent officials in the administration.
Bureau de conciliation.	(The conciliation committee.) A committee for settling disputes.
Bureau de la guerre.	The War Office.
Cadastre.	A register of the survey of lands.
Cahotage.	Jolting; chaos.
Ça ira.	That will go on all right.†
Calomniez, calomniez; il en restera toujours quelque chose.	Slander and keep on slandering; some of the mud will stick.
	— <i>Beaumarchais.</i>
Camaraderie.	Good fellowship.
Camisade.	A night attack.
Canaille.	The rabble.
Canard.	A false story.
Cap-à-pie.	From head to foot.‡
Car c'est double plaisir de tromper le trompeur.— <i>La Fontaine.</i>	To trick the trickster is doubly a pleasure.
Caresser sa marotte.	To ride one's hobby-horse.

* The reply to Robespierre, who threatened to destroy the newspaper in which Desmoulins deprecated the policy of the indiscriminate butchery of those who were opposed to the "sea-green incorruptible."

† A phrase used by Benjamin Franklin, which became popular by its constant use in songs written during the Revolution.

‡ This expression is consecrated by ancient usage, but it is now French as she is spoken out of France. The correct French phrase is *de pied en cap*.

Car je connais votre cœur équivoque :
Respect le cabre, amour ne l'adoucit ;
Et ressemblez à l'œuf cuit dans sa coque :
Plus on l'échausse, et plus il se dure.

—J. B. Rousseau.

Carte.

Carte blanche.

Carte de visite.

Carte du pays.

Cartel.

Cel tel est notre plaisir

Casser une croûte.

Catalogue raisonné.

Cause célèbre.

Causées

Ce garçon ne vaut pas le pain qu'il mange

Cela arrive comme un poisson en Carême

Cela fait dresser les cheveux.

Cela fera du bruit dans Landerneau.

Cela heurte le sens commun

Cela me donne la chair de poule.

Cela n'est pas de mon baïl.

Cela saute aux yeux.

Cela sert à faire bouillir la marmite.

Cela tombe bien

Cela va sans dire

Cela viendra.

Celui a bon gage du chat qui en tient la peau.

Celui est homme de bien qui est homme de biens.

Celui-là cherche toujours midi à quatorze heures.

* As to the origin of this proverbialism, it was a custom in Landerneau, a small town in Brittany, for the townfolk to make matters a little unpleasant for widows who were about to marry again. It was Alexandre Duval, however, who made the fortune of the phrase in his comedy, *Les Heritiers*. The scene of this play, produced in 1790, is laid in Landerneau, and the above saying is constantly introduced. The humour of the situation consists in the exaggerated opinion that those dwelling in a small town have of the importance of their little scandals.

Your tickle heart love cannot quell,
And c'en respect 'gainst it is foiled ;
'Tis like the egg cooked in its shell,
Which hardens all the more it's boiled.

A card, a bill of fare.

A blank sheet of paper; full powers.

A small photographic portrait.

A rough sketch; a bird's-eye view.

(A challenge.) An agreement between belligerent states for an exchange of prisoners, &c

(For such is our pleasure.) The justification of despotic acts.

(To break a crust.) To partake of a light, hasty meal.

A catalogue with illustrations or notices.

(A celebrated case.) A trial which has become the talk of the town.

Familiar talk; chat

That boy is not worth his salt.

(That comes like fish in Lent.) In the nick of time.

That makes one's hair stand on end.

(That will make an uproar in Landerneau.) There will be a row about that.*

That is opposed to common sense.

That makes my flesh creep.

(That is no affair of mine.) I am not responsible for that.

That tells its own tale.

That helps to make the pot boil.

That is lucky.

That goes without saying; it is obvious.

(That will come one day.) All in good time.

He holds a good pledge of the cat who has her skin.

(A good man is a man of goods.) Money makes the man

That fellow is always too late.

Celui-là gouverne bien mal le miel, qui n'en goûte, et ses doigts n'en lèche.

(He is a bad manager who tastes not the honey nor licks his fingers.) It is a poor cook that cannot lick his own fingers.

Celui-là peut prendre, qui goûte un plaisir aussi délicat à recevoir que son ami en sent à lui donner.

He is a fortunate man who feels as much pleasure in receiving a boon as his friend feels in granting it.

—*La Bruyère.*

Celui peut hardiment nager à qui l'on soutient le mentoh.

A man may swim boldly who is held up by the chin.

Celui qui à tâché de vivre de manière à n'avoir pas besoin de songer à la mort, la voit venir sans effroi.

He who has tried to live in such a way that he does not think it necessary to think of death, sees it approach without alarm.

—*Montesquieu.*

Celui qui a trouvé un bon gendre a gagné un fils; mais celui qui en a rencontré un mauvais, a perdu une fille.

He who has got a good son-in-law, has found a son, but he who has got a bad one, has lost a daughter.

Celui qui est sur les épaules d'un géant voit plus loin que celui qui le porte.

He who rides on the giant's shoulders sees further than the giant himself.

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots

He who can still the raging sea
Can also check knaves' villainy.

Sait aussi des méchants arrêter les complots.—*Racine.*

Celui qui ne dit rien consent.

Silence gives consent.

Celui qui reçoit ses amis et ne donne aucun soin personnel au repas qui leur est destiné n'est pas digne d'avoir des amis.—*Brillat-Savarin.*

The host who gives no personal heed to the dinner to which he invites his friends, is not worthy of having friends.

Celui qui veut, celui-là peut.

(He who has the will, has the power.) Where there's a will, there's a way.

That wedding is talked of.

Ce mariage est sur le tapis.

Ce monde-ci n'est qu'une œuvre comique

Où chacun fait ses rôles différents.

Là, sur la scène, en habit dramatique, Brillant prélates, ministres, conquérants. Pour nous, vil peuple, assis aux derniers rangs,

Troupe futile et des grands rebutée, Par nous d'en bas la pièce est écoutée. Mais nous payons, utiles spectateurs; Et, quand la farce est mal représentée, Pour notre argent nous sifflons les acteurs.—*J. B. Rousseau.*

This world is merely a comedy, where each man plays a different part. There, on the stage, in theatrical garb, shine prelates, ministers, conquerors. As for us, base groundlings seated in back seats, scorned by the great ones of the earth, we listen to the play from a humble place. But we are useful to the spectacle, for we pay for it, and, when the farce is acted ill, we get a return for our money by hissing the players.

Ce monde est plein de fous.

The world is full of fools.

Ce ne sont pas les plus belles qui font les grandes passions.

The greatest beauties do not inspire the deepest love.

Ce n'est jamais l'opinion des autres qui nous déplaît, mais la volonté qu'ils ont quelquefois de nous y soumettre lorsque nous ne le voulons pas.

It is never the opinion of others which displeases us, but their desire at times to force their opinions on us, when we do not wish to accept them.

—*Joubert.*

Ce n'est ni la Providence ni la vie qui nous trompent ; c'est nous qui nous trompons sur les desseins de l'une et sur le but de l'autre.—*Jouffroy.*

Ce n'est pas assez de faire entendre ce qu'on dit, il faut encore le faire voir ; il faut que la mémoire, l'intelligence et l'imagination s'en accommodent également.—*Joubert.*

Ce n'est pas aux regards, ni aux façons ; mais c'est au changement de la voix en s'adressant à un homme, que nous avons toujours deviné le plus sûrement, l'apparition de l'amour chez une femme.—*L. Dépret.*

Ce n'est pas dans des cages, fussent-elles dorées, qu'il faut élever les aigles.—*Victor Hugo.*

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire.
—*St. Evremond.*

Ce n'est pas être sage
D'être plus sage qu'il ne faut.
—*Quinault.*

Ce n'est pas la mer à boire.

Ce n'est pas le souverain, c'est la loi, Sire, qui doit régner sur les peuples. Vous n'en êtes que le ministre et le premier dépositaire. —*Massillon.*

Ce n'est pas pour vous que le four chauffe.

Ce n'est pas tout que des choux, il faut encore de la graisse.

Ce n'est point assez d'avoir un front qui pense, un œil qui voit : il faut encore avoir une main qui parle.

—*A. Houssaye.*

Ce n'est point en courant et la brune et la blonde,

Qu'on peut rencontrer le bonheur ; Il faut, pour être heureux, avoir en ce bas monde,

Bon estomac et mauvais cœur.
—*Deville.*

Ce n'est qu'un centon.

Ce n'est tout l'avantage de courir bien fast, mais bien de courir de bonne heure.—*Rabelais.*

Cent ans de chagrin ne payent pas un sou de dettes.

Neither Providence nor life deceives us, but we deceive ourselves as to the designs of the one, and as to the goal of the other.

It is not enough to make people hear what you say—you must make them understand it; memory, intelligence, and imagination must be equally called into play.

It is not by the way she looks or acts, but by a change in her voice when she speaks to a man, that one can most surely divine when love has sprung up in a woman's heart.

It is not in cages, gild them as ye may, that eagles should be reared.

A laugh is not always a proof that the mind is at ease.

To be wiser than is necessary is not wisdom at all.

(It is not the sea to be drunk.) It is not a mountain to remove ; it is not an impossibility.

It is not the king, Sire, but the law which ought to rule nations. You are only the administrator and chief depositary of the law.

(The oven is not warmed for you.) There is nothing for you.

Cabbage will not make soup without fat.

It is not enough for an artist to have a mind that thinks, and an eye that sees, but he must also have an eloquent hand.

Upon the choice of dark or fair,
Of happiness rests not the question ;
You'll find it come if you've the pair :
A heart that's bad and good digestion.

(That is a mere cento.) It is only patchwork ; a medley of other people's work.

The race is not to him who runs the fastest, but to him who starts soonest.

A hundred years' fit will not pay a penny of debt.

Cent ans n'est guère, mais jamais c'est
beaucoup.

Ce que fait la louve plait au loup.

Ce que femme veut Dieu le veut.

Ce que le poulain prend en jeunesse
Il le continue en vieillesse.

Ce que le sobre tient au cœur est sur la
langue du buveur.

Ce que plaît,
Est à demi fait.

Ce qui allége le labeur, ce qui sanctifie
le travail, ce qui rend l'homme fort,
bon, sage, patient, bienveillant, juste,
à la fois humble et grand, digne de
l'intelligence, digne de la liberté,
c'est d'avoir devant soi la perpétuelle
vision d'un monde meilleur rayonnant
à travers les ténèbres de cette vie.

—*Victor Hugo.*

Ce qui caractérise les vrais penseurs,
c'est un mélange de mystère et de
clarté.—*Victor Hugo.*

Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu.

Ce qui fait que la plupart des femmes
sont peu sensibles à l'amitié, c'est
qu'elle est fade quand on a senti
l'amour.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Ce qui fait que les amants et les maî-
tresses ne s'ennuient point d'être
ensemble, c'est qu'ils parlent toujours
d'eux-mêmes.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Ce qui fait que peu de personnes sont
agréables dans la conversation, c'est
que chacun songe plus à ce qu'il a
dessein de dire qu'à ce que les autres
disent, et que l'on n'écoute guère
quand on a bien envie de parler.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Ce qui flatte le plus une femme, c'est
de voir amoureux d'elle seule, un
homme dont beaucoup d'autres
femmes sont amoureuses.

—*Rochebrune.*

Ce qu'il y a de plus grand, ce qu'il y a
de divin dans l'homme, c'est la pitié
et le pardon.—*A. Dumas, fils.*

Ce qui manque aux orateurs en profon-
deur ils vous la donnent en longueur.

—*Montesquieu.*

A hundred years is not much, but
Never is a long day.

The wolf is proud of his litter.

(What a woman wishes God wishes.)

A wilful woman must have her way.

(The habits that the colt learns are seen
in the old horse.) What is bred in
the bone comes out in the flesh.

(What the sober man hides in his heart
is on the tongue of the drunkard.) When the wine is in, the wit is out.

(A thing that pleases is half done.) Well-made goods will sell them-
selves.

What lightens labour, sanctifies toil and
makes a man good and strong, wise
and patient, just and benevolent, both
lowly and great, as well as worthy of
intelligence and freedom, is the
perpetual vision before him of a
better world beaming through life's
shadows.

True thinkers are characterised by a
blending of clearness and mystery.

That which is merely deferred is not lost.
Most women are indifferent to friend-
ship, as friendship is tame to those
who have experienced love.

Lovers and their mistresses never be-
come bored in one another's society,
because they are always talking about
themselves.

Few are agreeable in conversation, be-
cause each thinks more of what he
intends to say than of what others
are saying, and listens no more when
he himself has a chance to speak.

A woman is most flattered when her
lover is a man many other women
dote on.

The divine and grandest sentiments in
man are pity and forgiveness.

What orators lack in depth, they make
up in length.

Ce qui m'a toujours beaucoup nui, c'est que j'ai toujours méprisé ceux que je n'estimais pas.—*Montesquieu.*

Ce qui nuit à l'un duit à l'autre.

Ce qui rend la jeunesse si belle et qui fait qu'on la regrette quand elle est passée, c'est cette double illusion qui recule l'horizon de la vie et qui la dore.—*Touffroy.*

Ce qui vient par la flûte, s'en va par le tambour.

Ce qu'œil ne voit, au cœur ne deult.

Ce qu'on a bien aimé l'on ne pent le hau.—*Cornelie.*

Ce qu'on apprend au berceau dure jusqu'au tombeau.

Ce qu'on fait maintenant, on le dit ; et la cause en est bien excusable : on fait si peu de chose.—*Alfred de Musset.*

Certaines gens trouvent à redire à tout propos.

Certaines personnes sont nées coiffées.

Certes, ce sentiment

Qui m'envahit, terrible et jaloux, c'est vraiment

De l'amour, il en a toute la fureur triste ! De l'amour et pourtant il n'est pas égoïste !

Ah, que pour ton bonheur je donnerais le mien,

Quand même tu devrais n'en savoir jamais rien,

S'il se pouvait parfois, que de loin, j'entendisse

Rire un peu le bonheur né de mon sacrifice. *Edm. Rostand.*

Ces deux tableaux font pendant.

Ces fabricants sont hors de pair.

Ces gens-là font leurs orges en pillant les autres.

Ce sont là jeux de prince : On respecte un moulin, on vole une province.—*Andrinex.*

Ce sont les Cadets de Gascogne

De Carbon de Castel-Jaloux,

Bretteurs et menteurs sans vergogne

Ce sont les Cadets.—*Edm. Rostand.*

I have always done myself much harm by despising those people for whom I have no respect.

One man's meat is another's poison.

What makes youth so fair, and so dearly regretted when past, is its double illusion which makes the horizon of life seem far away, and at the same time gilds it.

• (What comes by the flute, goes with the drum). Soon earned, soon spent ; lightly come, lightly go.

What the eye sees not, the heart grieves not for.

We cannot learn to hate that which we have once deeply loved.

What is learned in the cradle remains with us to the grave.

Whatever we do nowadays we talk about ; but there is much excuse : for we do so very little.

Some people find fault on every occasion.

Some are born with silver spoons in their mouths.

Yes, this feeling that possesses me, terrible and jealous as it is, is truly love ; it has all love's passion, all its sadness. Still, it is not selfish, for to give thee happiness, I would gladly renounce my own, though thou mightst never know what I had sacrificed ; yes, I would renounce it, if only I might sometimes hear the distant sound of thy exulting in the bliss my loss had gained for thee *

Those two pictures match.

Those manufacturers are unrivalled.

(They reap themselves by pillaging others.) They feather their own nest at the expense of other people.

Such are the playful ways of princes ; they leave a mill alone, while they steal a whole province.

These are the Cadets of Gascony, of Carbon of Castel-Jaloux, braggarts and shameless brawlers all, these are the Cadets of Gascony.

* See note on passage *Je vous aime ; j'étouffe, etc.,* in this section.

Ce sont les pires bourdes que les vraies.
Cessez de vous en prendre aux autres
de vos propres fautes.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

C'est à dire.

C'est ainsi qu'en partant je vous fais
mes adieux.—*Quinault.*

C'est à peu près le même.

C'est autant de gagné.

C'est bien le cas de le dire.

C'est bonnet blanc et blanc bonnet.

C'est clair comme deux et deux font
quatre.

C'est dans les grands dangers qu'on
voit les grands courages.—*Regnard.*

C'est décoiffer St. Pierre pour coiffer
St. Paul.

C'est de l'argent en barre.

C'est de l'eau bénite de cour.

C'est de l'hébreu pour lui.

C'est de l'homme que la femme apprend
ce qu'il faut voir, et de la femme que
l'homme apprend ce qu'il faut faire.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

C'est donc une révolte?—*Louis XV.*

C'est du blé en grenier.

C'est du Nord aujourd'hui que nous
vient la lumière.—*Voltaire.*

C'est égal.

C'est en amour surtout que les absents
ont tort.—*Fournier.*

C'est en fait de lui.

C'est être médiocrement habile que de
faire des dupes.

C'est Foi dans la langue du ciel,
Amour dans la langue des hommes.

—*Victor Hugo.*

Truths are the hardest jests.

Cease to blame others for your own
faults.

That is to say; namely.

In this way I bid you a last farewell.*

It's about the same thing.

That is so much to the good.

You may indeed say so.

(It is white cap and cap white.) There
are six of the one and half a dozen of
the other.

(It is as clear as that two and two make
four.) It is as plain as a pike-staff.

It is in great dangers that great courage
is seen.

(Stripping St. Peter's shrine to adorn
St. Paul's.) Robbing Peter to pay
Paul.

It is as good as ready money.

Those are empty promises.

That's Greek to him.

Man teaches woman what she ought to
see, and woman teaches man what
he ought to do.

Is it a revolt then?†

(Wheat in one's granary.) It brings
grist to the mill.

To-day it is from the North that the
light of culture comes to us.‡

No matter; it is all one.

In love especially the absent are in the
wrong.

All is over with him.

It takes only average cunning to make
dupes.

“Faith,” in the language of heaven, is
“Love,” in the language of men.

* In Quinault's *Thétée* the enchantress Medea, having failed to win the love of Theseus, the son of the King of Athens, uses her magical arts to take vengeance upon those who have scorned her. Failing in these attempts, she is about to depart, but, before making her exit, she calls down avenging spirits upon the palace and city of the Athenians, and, with the words *c'est ainsi que*, etc., vanishes. The line is often quoted as a proverbial illustration of revengeful fury. It was quoted with grim humour on the occasion of the death of Louis XV. On the day that the King died an announcement of a fresh addition to the already heavy taxes was posted outside the palace of Versailles. During the night someone wrote this line of Quinault beneath the official notice of the new tax.

† The exclamation of the king when he heard of the attack on the Bastille. *Non, sire, c'est une révolution.* “No, Your Majesty, it is a revolution,” replied the Duc de Luincourt.

‡ These words occur in a letter written to Catherine II.

C'est folie de bayer contre un four.

C'est folie de faire son médecin son héritier.

C'est folie de faire un maillet de son poing.

C'est la cour du roi Pétaud.

C'est la mouche du coche.

C'est la pelle qui se moque du fourgon.

C'est là que le bât le blesse.

C'est la raison
Et non pas l'habit, qui fait l'homme.

—Lebrun.

C'est la tête de Méduse.

C'est le bonheur de vivre
Qui fait la gloire de mourir.

—Victor Hugo.

C'est le commencement de la fin.

C'est le fils de la poule blanche.

C'est le jouir et non le posséder qui rend heureux.—Montaigne.

C'est le mot de l'éénigme.

C'est le refrain de la ballade.

C'est le secret de Polichinelle.

C'est le ton qui fait la musique.

C'est l'imagination qui gouverne le genre humain.—Napoleon I.

C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.

C'est ma plaisanterie qui m'a tué.
Camille Desmoulins.

C'est notre bonheur apparent qui nous fait le plus d'ennemis.

—Alex. Dumas, fils.

C'est par le caractère, et non par l'esprit, que l'on fait fortune.—Voltaire.

Only a fool would face an oven in a grinning match.

He is a fool who makes his doctor his heir.

A man makes a mallet of his fist only once.

(It is the court of King Pétaud.) A house wherein all wish to rule: a meeting where all present wish to speak at once.

He's like the fly on the coach wheel.
It's the pot calling the kettle black.
That's the spot where the shoe pinches.
It is the mind and not the garb that makes the man.

(It is the head of Medusa.) It is paralysing in its effect; it is an astounding event.

The happiness of life makes the glory of death.

It is the beginning of the end.*
He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

Happiness is in the enjoyment, not in the possession.

It is the (key-)word of the riddle.

The old story over again.

(That is a secret of Punchinello.) A secret that everyone knows.

It is the tone that makes the music.

Mankind is governed by its imagination.

It is magnificent, but it is not war.†

My joke has killed me.‡

It is our apparent happiness which gains for us most enemies.

Men make fortune by their mettle, not their wits.

* Talleyrand is said to have made this remark during the Hundred Days, but he was probably not the author of it. It was, however, his habit never to deny that he was the originator of any good mot that others attributed to him.

† The comment made by one of the French Generals on the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

‡ So Desmoulins, who had been one of the authors of the Revolution, exclaimed when he was sent to the guillotine with Danton, 1794. He had once laughed at the solemn demeanour of St. Just, and regarded his condemnation as the work of the man whom the jest had turned into an enemy.

C'est peu que de courir, il faut partir à point.

C'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une bêtise.
C'est posséder les biens que savoir s'en passer. — *Regnard.*

C'est pour l'achever de peindre.

C'est quand l'enfant est baptisé qu'il arrive des parrains.

C'est se mépriser soi-même, que de n'oser paroître ce qu'on est. L'art de se contrefaire et de se cacher, n'est souvent que l'aveu tacite de nos vices.
— *Massillon.*

C'est son affaire.

C'est son cheval de bataille.

C'est sur le tapis.

C'est toujours la plus mauvaise roue qui crie.

C'est toujours une femme de quarante ans qui trouvera vieille une femme de trente. — *Gerfaut.*

C'est trop aimer quand on en meurt.

C'est un avare, il tondrait sur un œuf.

C'est un balai neuf, il fait balai neuf.

C'est un barbare aimable. — *Thiers.*

C'est un bon enfant, mais il n'a pas inventé la poudre.

C'est un bon parti.

C'est un chevalier d'industrie.

C'est une autre paire de manches

C'est une bonne fourchette.

C'est une bonne lieue au bas mot.

C'est une chose admirable, que tous les grands hommes ont toujours du caprice, quelque petit grain de folie mêlé à leur science. — *Molière.*

C'est une fort mauvaise tête.

C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout seul. — *La Rochefoucauld.*

C'est une grande habileté que de savoir cacher son habileté.

— *La Rochefoucauld.*

It is not enough to run; one must start in time.

It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.*
To know how to do without a thing is to possess it.

(This is to finish his picture.) This is to complete his character.

(When the child is christened the godfathers arrive.) When the need is greatest the help comes.

Not to dare to appear as one really is, is to despise one-self. The art of concealing and counterfeiting is often only a tacit acknowledgment of our vices.

(It is his business.) Leave that to him.
(That is his war-horse.) That is his strong point.

It is talked of.

The worst wheel always creaks the loudest.

It is always the woman of forty who calls a woman of thirty old.

It is overdoing the thing to die of love.
(He is a miser, he would shave an egg if he could.) He is a skin-flint.

New brooms sweep clean.

He is a barbarian, but an amiable one.†

He is a good fellow, but he won't set the Thames on fire.

She is a good match.

He is an adventurer.

(That is a very different pair of sleeves.) Quite another pair of shoes. That's quite another thing.

He is a good trencher-man.

It's at the very least three miles off.

It is pleasant to see the greatest men have always had some whim—some little chaff of folly amongst their golden grain of knowledge.

He is a sad dog.

(It is very foolish to try to be wise alone.) Two heads are better than one.

It is the greatest cleverness to know how to conceal one's cleverness.

* This is said to have been Talleyrand's comment on the execution of the Duc d'Enghien. It is also quoted in the form, *C'est pire qu'un crime, c'est une faute.*

† This was the French statesman's mistaken estimate of the character of Bismarck.

C'est une grande misère que de n'avoir pas assez d'esprit pour bien parler, ni assez de jugement pour se taire.

—*La Bruyère.*

C'est une plaisante chose que la pensée dépende absolument de l'estomac, et que, malgré cela, les meilleurs estomacs ne soient pas les meilleurs penseurs.—*Voltaire.*

C'est une tempête dans un verre d'eau.

C'est une terrible affaire que de s'obliger d'aimer par contrat.

—*Bussy-Rabutin.*

C'est une vraie aubaine.

C'est un faible roseau que la prospérité.

—*D'Anchéres.*

C'est un fin matois.

C'est un grand signe de médiocrité, de louer toujours modérément.

—*Vauvenargues.*

C'est un heureux dégagement
Que de quitter les sots qu'on trouve
dans les villes,

Pour aller jouir doucement
De l'aimable entretien des campagnes
fertiles;

On y trouve, il est vrai, des sots, petits
et grands;

Mais le monde est plus rare aux champs.

—*De Cailly.*

C'est un homme qui ne sait pas vivre.

C'est un métier que de faire un livre
comme de faire une pendule. Il faut
plus que de l'esprit pour être auteur.

—*La Bruyère.*

C'est un opéra très couru.

C'est un pauvre vaisseau.

C'est un pesant fardeau d'avoir un
grand mérite. —*Regnard.*

C'est un poème plein de verve.

C'est un prêté pour un tendu.

C'est un sot à vingt-quatre carats.

C'est un sot en trois lettres.

C'est un sot personnage que celui d'un
roi exilé et vagabond.—*Napoleon I.*

C'est un vieux routier—défiez-vous-en!

It is wretched not to have enough wit
to speak well, nor enough sense to
keep silent.

It is amusing to reflect that the mind
utterly depends on the stomach, and
that, nevertheless, the best digestion
does not belong to the greatest
thinkers.

(It is a tempest in a drinking-glass.) A
storm in a tea-cup.*

It is a dangerous business to bind a man
down to love a woman by a marriage
contract.

It is quite a god-send.

Prosperity is a weak reed.

He's a knowing card.

To be niggard in one's praise of others
is a sure proof of mediocrity in one-
self.

What bliss it is to leave behind
The crop of fools the city yields,
And far from these town-bores to find
Sweet pleasures in the peaceful fields;
For though one finds fools great and
small

Dwelling near a village steeple,
'Tis better there, for, after all,
You do not find so many people.

He is an ill-mannered man.

The writing of books is as much a trade
as the making of watches. Something
more than mere ability is neces-
sary in order to be an author.

This opera is very popular.

(He is a poor ship.) A feeble fellow
who cannot manage his own affairs.

A great reputation is a heavy burden
to carry.

It is a spirited poem.

(That is something lent for something
given back.) That's a Roland for
his Oliver.

(He is a fool of twenty-four carats.)
An unalloyed, absolute fool.

He is an absolute fool.

An exiled and vagabond king is a con-
temptible person.

He is an old bud—beware of him!

* The Grand Duke Paul of Russia thus described a popular rising in Geneva.

C'est un vrai homme de bien.

C'est un zéro en chiffres.

C'est votre affaire.

Cet âge est sans pitié.—*La Fontaine*.

Cet animal est très méchant :

Quand on l'attaque, il se défend.

Cet enfant tient de son père.

Cet habit a bonne façon.

Cet oracle est plus sûr que celui de Calchas.—*Racine*.

Cette demoiselle a la vue basse.

Cette histoire est vieille comme les rues.

Cette propriété sera mise aux enchères.

Cette vie est le berceau de l'autre.

—*Joubert*.

Ceux qui parlent beaucoup, ne disent jamais rien.

Ceux qui se moquent des penchans sérieux aiment sérieusement les bagatelles.—*Vauvenargues*.

Ceux qui s'indigèrent ou qui s'enivrent ne savent ni boire ni manger.

—*Brillat-Savarin*.

Ceux qui sont à vendre ne valent pas la peine d'être achetés.—*L. Andrieux*.

Ceux qui sont incapables de commettre de grands crimes n'en soupçonnent pas facilement les autres.

—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Ceux qui veulent qu'on ne parle pas mal d'eux n'ont qu'une seule ressource, qui est de bien faire.—*Fénelon*.

Chacun a sa manie (*or* sa marotte).

Chacun à son goût.

Chacun à son métier ;

Les vaches seront bien gardées.

—*Florian*.

Chacun a un fou dans sa manche.

Chacun avec son pareil.

Chacun cherche son semblable.

He is a very honest man.

(He is nought in the accounts.) He is a mere nobody.

That's your business.

This age (childhood) is pitiless.

This animal is very wicked : when it is attacked it defends itself.*

That child takes after his father.

This coat is well made.

This prophecy is surer than that of Calchas.†

That young lady is short-sighted.

That tale is as old as Adam.

That estate will be sold by auction.

This life is the cradle in which we are prepared for the life to come.

(People that talk much never say anything.) Great talkers seldom say anything worth hearing.

People who sneer at those who give importance to their hobbies are wont themselves to give importance to trifles.

Those who get indigestion or become intoxicated do not understand the art of eating and drinking.

Men who are eager to sell themselves are not worth buying.

Those who are incapable of committing great crimes themselves do not readily suspect others of them.

Those who do not want to be spoken ill of have only to be righteous in their actions.

Everyone has his hobby.

Every man to his taste.

If every man will attend to his own business, the cows will be well looked after.

Every one has a fool under his cap.

Like will to like.

Each one seeks his like ; like draws to like.

* Words from a comic song which have become proverbial. They are a skit on the account of a traveller, who naively remarked that certain wild animals were so savage that they attacked the person who attempted to kill them.

† The confident boast of Achilles in the tragedy *Iphigénie*. Achilles promises Clytemnestra to rescue her daughter from the death to which her father, Agamemnon, obedient to the commands of the seer Calchas, has condemned her. The words are often quoted to indicate a sense of absolute conviction that some event will take place.

Chacun chez soi et tous chez Victor Hugo.

Chacun dit du bien de son cœur, et personne n'en ose dire de son esprit.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Chacun doit balayer devant sa porte.

Chacun ira au moulin avec son propre sac.

Chacun joue au roi dépoillé.

Chacun n'est pas aise qui danse.

Chacun paie son écot.

Chacun porte sa croix.

Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous.

Chacun se fait fouetter à sa guise.

Chacun sent le mieux où le soulier le blesse.

Chacun tire l'eau à son moulin.

Chacun vaut son prix.

Chamade.

Champ clos.

Champs-Elysées.

Changer de note.

Changer son cheval borgne pour un aveugle.

Chansons à boire.

Chapeau bas !

Chapelle ardente.

Chaque âge a ses défauts, les jeunes gens sont sougueux et insatiables dans leurs plaisirs ; les vieux sont incorrigibles dans leur avarice. — *Fénelon.*

Chaque chose a son temps.

Chaque demain apporte son pain.

Chaque instant de la vie est un pas vers la mort. — *Cornelie.*

Every man in his own house and all with Victor Hugo.*

Everybody praises his heart, but none ventures to boast of his mental gifts.

Each man should sweep before his own door.

(Everyone must go to the mill with his own sack.) Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

All men jeer at a fallen king.

A man may dance and not for joy.

Each one pays his own score.

Everyone bears his cross ; none knows the weight of another's burden.

Every man for himself and God for us all.

Every one takes a whipping in his own way.

Every one knows best where the shoe pinches him.

Every man wishes to bring grist to his own mill.

Every man has his value.

A parley.

(Closed field.) The lists
(Elysian fields.) A well-known district in Paris.

To turn over a new leaf.

(To exchange a one-eyed horse for a blind one.) To change for the worse.

Drinking-songs.

Hats off!

(A burning chapel ; so-called from the great number of wax lights.) The place where a dead body lies in state.

Each period of life has its failings.
Youth is fiery and insatiable in its pleasures ; age is incorrigible in its avarice.

To everything there is a season.

(The morrow brings its own bread.
Sufficient unto the day.

Each moment of life is a step towards death.

* Towards the end of his days Victor Hugo proposed to build a large mansion into which he intended to receive all his relatives ; but he insisted on the above principle that all the inmates should be able to withdraw to their own apartments when they, as he often did, felt the need of solitude.

Chaque médaille a son revers.	There are two sides to every medal.
Chaque oiseau trouve son nid beau.	(Every bird thinks its own nest handsome.) No place like home.
Chaque pays chaque mode; (<i>or, à sa guise</i>).	So many countries so many customs.
Chaque potier vante son pot.	Every workman praises his own work.
Charbonnier est maître chez soi.	(A charcoal-burner is master in his own house.) Every man's house is his castle.*
Chargé d'affaires.	One entrusted with state affairs at a foreign court.
Charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même.	Charity begins at home.
Charlatan.	A quack; mountebank; humbug.
Chasse-cousin.	(Chase away cousin.) Anything fitted to drive away poor relations and other importunate persons; bad wine.
Chasser le bouc émissaire.	To drive out the scapegoat.
Chassez le naturel, il revient au galop. — <i>Destouches</i> .	Though you drive away natural impulses, back they will come at full speed.
Château qui parle, femme qui écoute, sont prêts à se rendre.	(A castle which parleys and a woman who listens are both ready to surrender.) He who hesitates is lost.
Châteaux en Espagne.	Castles in the air; fanciful plans.
Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.	A scalded cat dreads cold water. A burnt child dreads the fire.
Chat en poche.	(To buy a pig in a poke.) To make a blind bargain.
Chef de cuisine.	The head or the chief cook.
Chef de police.	The chief of the police.
Chef-d'œuvre.	A master-piece.
Chemin faisant.	By the way; in passing.
Chercher à connaître N'est souvent qu'apprendre à douter. — <i>Mme. Deshoulières</i> .	Seeking to learn is often only learning to doubt.
Chercher midi à quatorze heures.	(To look for mid-day at fourteen o'clock.) To go on a wild goose chase; to create needless troubles.†
Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin.	To look for a needle in a haystack.
Cherchez la femme.	(Look for the woman.) A woman is generally at the bottom of every scandal.‡

* The well-known story of Francis I. and the charcoal-burner is the origin of this saying. The king took shelter in the hut of a charcoal-burner, who, with the words quoted above, took the head of the table, and set before the king the head of a boar, which had been poached from the royal preserves. At last the king's retinues arrived, and the owner of the hut discovered to his terror the identity of his guest.

† In the 15th century watches in France used to have twenty-four hours marked on their dials, the time being reckoned as in Italy at the present time.

‡ The phrase is generally attributed to Fouqué, but its origin is uncertain.

Chère amie.	A dear friend ; a mistress.
Cherté foisonne.	Dearness causes a glut.
Cheval de bataille.	(A war-horse.) The main argument.
Chevalier d'industrie.	(A knight of industry.) One who lives by fraud ; a swindler ; a sharper.
Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.	A knight without fear and without reproach.*
Cheval rogneux n'a cure qu'on l'étrille.	A galled horse shrinks from the curry-comb.
Chez elle un beau dé-order est un effet de l'art.— <i>Boileau</i> .	There a charming disorder is the effect of art.†
Chez soi comme en prison, Vieillir, de jour en jour plus triste ; C'est l'histoire de l'égoïste Et celle du colimaçon — <i>Arnault</i> .	To grow sadder from day to day, while enclosed in a prison of one's own—that is the life history of a selfish man and of a snail.
Chic.	Stylish : smart.
Chien hargneux a toujours l'oreille déchirée.	Snarling curs have always torn ears.
Chien qui aboie ne mord pas.	A snarling cur does not bite.
Chien sur son fumier est hardi.	Every cock crows on his own dunghill.
Chose perdue, chose connue.	When you lose anything, everybody knows you had it.
Chose qui plaît est à denier vendue.	Pleasing ware is half sold.
Choses promises sont choses dues.	What you promise you should perform.
Chose trop vue n'est chère tenue.	Familiarity breeds contempt.
Ci-devant.	Formerly.
Ci-gît Cléon, ce président avare, Qui vendit la justice à chaque citoyen, Croyant qu'une chose si rare Ne doit pas se donner pour rien.	Cleon, the greedy magistrate, Sold justice at a heavy rate, Holding a thing so rare to see Should never be imparted free.
— <i>François (de Neufchâteau)</i> .	
Ci-gît ma femme : oh ! qu'elle est bien Pour son repos et pour le mien. — <i>J. du Lorens</i> .	Beneath this stone my wife doth lie, She now has rest,—and so have I.
Ci-gît Piron, qui ne fut rien, Pas même académicien.— <i>Alexis Piron</i> .	Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even a member of the Academy.‡
Clair-semé.	Thinly sown, scattered here and there.
Claqueur.	One paid to applaud a performance.
Clientèle religieuse.	The religious clique ; the clerical party.
Clique.	A set, or party.
Couffeur.	A hairdresser.
Coiffure.	An ornamental head-dress.

* The description of the heroic Bayard.

† So Boileau describes the rules for the composition of an ode, in which style of poetic composition, though sometimes apparently free from the bonds of laws of metre, as Horace said of Pindar, the disorder is the result of the art that conceals art. This phrase is commonly applied to affected simplicity, either in literary composition, speech, or dress, etc.

‡ With this epitaph on himself, Piron, the playwright, sneered at the French Academy. The sneer is in rather dubious taste, as he had endeavoured to become an Academician, but was refused admission by Louis XV., whose mistress, Madame de Pompadour, the poet had offended.

Combien celui qui doute est malheureux ! C'est comme un roulis et comme un tangage auquel son esprit ballotté se trouve en proie. Le bateau s'élève, puis il retombe, et, de droite à gauche, de bas en haut, le passager malade est balancé, toute son énergie vaincue, et, à chaque fois, il croit qu'il va mourir. Il n'y a qu'un remède, aux envahissements de l'imagination il faut opposer le réel.—*Paul Bourget*.

Combien tout ce qu'on dit est loin de ce qu'on pense.—*Racine*.

Comédiens, c'est un mauvais temps,
La Tragédie est par les champs.

Comité de Salut Public.

Comme c'est le caractère des grands esprits de faire entendre en peu de paroles beaucoup de choses, les petits esprits, au contraire, ont le don de beaucoup parler et de ne rien dire.

—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Comme deux gouttes d'eau.

Comme il faut.

Comme je trouve.

Comme on fait son lit on se couche.

Commis.

Commissaire, commissaire,
Colin bat sa ménagère;
C'est un beau jour pour l'amour.

—*Béranger*.

Commissaire de police.

Commissionnaire.

Commis voyageur.

Compagnon de voyage.

Comparaisons sont odieuses.

Compte rendu.

Comptoir.

Concierge.

What an unhappy wretch is the man who doubts ! His troubled mind is, so to speak, tossed about on a ship, rolling and pitching in the sea. The ship rises, then falls, and the sick voyager is buffeted from side to side, now up, now down ; all his strength is gone, and every moment he expects to die. There is only one remedy for this condition of doubt : we must defeat these insidious attacks that proceed from the imagination by turning our thoughts to the realities of life.

What a difference there is between what we say and what we think.

Actors, it is a bad time for us, now that tragedy is being acted outside.*

The Committee of Public Safety.†

As it is the stamp of great wits to put much in few words, so it is that of petty minds to speak much and say nothing worth listening to.

As like as two peas.

In good taste.

(As I find.) Motto of the Marquis of Ormonde.

As a man makes his bed so he must lie on it.

A clerk (in business).

Commissioner, commissioner, Colin is thrashing his wife ; O 'tis a glorious day for love.‡

A commissioner of police.

(A person commissioned.) A messenger; hotel employé.

A commercial traveller.

A fellow traveller.

Comparisons are odious.

(Account rendered.) An account ; a report.

A counting-house.

A door-keeper.

* Words from a popular song composed during the Reign of Terror.

† The governing body that was responsible for so much of the bloodshed during the Revolution.

‡ A parody of the idea that *Amantium ira amoris integratio est*, "The quarrel of lovers are love's renewal."

Conciergerie

A door-keeper's lodge; a noted prison in Paris.

Concours universel.

Open competitive examination.

Condition de l'homme: inconstance, ennui, inquiétude.—*Pascal.**

Changeableness, weariness, restlessness, are the conditions of human life

Confrère.

A colleague.

Congé.

Discharge; leave.

Congé d'élier.

Leave to elect.*

Connaisseur.

A critical judge.

Connaissez-vous ces têtes d'épis qui sont vides et qui ne se dressent que plus superbes sur le sillon? Le jour de la moisson venu, elles retombent et ne sont plus qu'une paille légère et stérile. C'est l'image de beaucoup de livres.—*Ch. de Marade.*

Mark the heads of corn which are empty, yet stand up only the more proudly in the field! On harvest day, they fall and are but light and valueless straw. This is the simile that describes many of our books.

Connaissez-vous un feu qui prend toutes les formes que le souffle lui donne, qui s'irrite, qui s'affaiblit, selon que l'impression de l'air est plus vive ou plus modérée? il se sépare, il se réunit, il s'abaisse, il s'élève; mais le souffle puissant qui le conduit ne l'agit pas pour l'animer, et jamais pour l'éteindre. L'amour est ce souffle; nos âmes sont ce feu.

—*Bernis.*

Connais-toi toi-même.

Know thyself. *Γνῶθι σαυτόν.*

Conseil de famille.

A family council.

Conseil de prud'hommes.

(A council of wise men; men with special knowledge.) A mixed council of master tradesmen and workmen, for the consideration of disputes between masters and men.

Conseiller d'état.

Privy councillor.

Conseil tenu par les rats.

(The council held by the rats.) An assembly of people where there is much talking but no practical result.†

Contentement passe richesse.

Contentment is better than riches.

Contre fleurettes.

To say pretty things; to pay compliments.

Contour.

The outline of a figure.

Contre coignée serrure ne peut.

A hatchet is a key for any lock.

Contre fortune bon cœur.

(A good heart against fortune.) Set a stout heart to a stey brae. *Nil desperandum.*

* Theoretically, the Dean and the Chapter have *congé d'élier* a new bishop when a bishopric becomes vacant. This privilege is, however, nugatory, as the appointment is always made by the Crown.

† In the fable of La Fontaine, which bears this name, the rats are unanimous that it would be an excellent thing for them if the cat had a bell round his neck, but no one will undertake to bell the cat.

Contretemps.

Convier quelqu'un, c'est se charger de son bonheur pendant tout le temps qu'il est sous notre toit.

—*Brillat Savarin.*

Coras lui dit : "La pièce est de mon cru" ;

Le Clerc répond : "Elle est mienne et non vôtre."

Mais, aussitôt que l'ouvrage eut paru, Plus n'ont voulu l'avoir fait l'un ni l'autre.—*Jean Racine.*

Cordon.

Cordon bleu.

Cordon militaire.

Cordon sanitaire.

Corps d'armée.

Corps diplomatique.

Corps dramatique.

Cortège.

Corvée.

Coterie.

Coucher à la belle étoile.

Couci-couci.

Coudre la peau du renard à celle du lion.

Couleur de rose.

Coup.

Coup de boutoir.

Coup de grâce.

Coup de main

Coup de maître.

Coup de pied.

Coup de plume.

Coup de soleil.

Coup d'essai.

Coup d'état.

Coup de théâtre.

A mischance.

When you invite a man to partake of your hospitality, you make yourself responsible for his happiness all the time that he is under your roof.

Two authors claimed the play
Before the stage had shown it ;
But when the play came out,
Neither was found to own it.

A surrounding girdle of troops, &c.

(A blue ribbon.) A good cook; an eminent person in any walk of life.*

A military line. A guard drawn up round a place to prevent approach to it.

A sanitary line; a boundary drawn around an infected spot.

An army corps.

The diplomatic body.

A dramatic body; a company of players.

A procession.

Forced labour.

A set of acquaintances, a society.

Sleep in the open air.

No great catch; so-so.

(To sew the fox's skin to the lion's.) To supplement strength and boldness with cunning.

Rose colour; of flattering, or pleasing appearance.

A stroke; a trick.

(A blow from the wild-boar's snout.) A brusque attack in an argument which silences all dispute.

A finishing stroke.

An armed surprise.

A master-stroke; with consummate skill.

A kick.

A literary attack; a satire.

A sunstroke.

A first essay; attempt.

A stroke of policy or of violence in state affairs.

An unexpected event; a surprise.

Strictly, this expression signifies a female cook, as a medal suspended by a blue ribbon used to be given to those French women who passed a certain examination in the culinary art.

Coup d'œil.

Coupé.

Courage sans peur.

Courbe ton front, fier Sicambre.

—*St. Remi.*

Cour des miracles.

Court plaisir, long repentir.

Coûte que coûte.

Coûte que coûte je ferai mon devoir.

Craignez la honte.

Craignez tout d'un auteur en courroux.

Crédit Foncier.

Crême de la crême. L' crême ; le dessus du panier.

Crever de rire.

Crier famine sur un tas de blé.

Crier haro sur le baudet.

Critique.

Croire tout découvert est une erreur profonde,

C'est prendre l'horizon pour les bornes du monde. — *Lamerey.*

Croquer le marmot.

Cruauté, envie, mensonge sont des rétrécissements de l'âme ; amour, charité, vérité, sont des élargissements de l'âme. Les premières nous diminuent ; les secondes nous augmentent.

—*Ph. Chastel*

Cuisine.

Cul-de-sac.

Curé.

D'accord.

Dame de comptoir.

Dame d'honneur.

Dames de la halle.

A quick glance of the eye ; a twinkling. The front covered outside part of the "diligence," or stage coach.

Courage without fear.

Bow thy head, proud Sicambrian.*

(A court of miracles.) Courts, alleys, etc., in old Paris, where mountebanks and beggars dwelt.

(Short pleasures, long repentance.) The evening's amusement should bear the morning's reflection.

Let it cost what it may.

At any cost I will do my duty.

I fear shame.

Fear everything from a writer in a rage.

(Agricultural Bank.) An institution that advances money to farmers, &c.

Pink of perfection ; "The glass of fashion and the mould of form."

To split one's sides with laughing.

To moan : "I am starving!" on a heap of corn.

(To cry shame on the ass.) To voice a feeling of popular indignation.†

Criticism ; a piece of criticism.

It is a profound error to believe everything has been discovered ; it is mistaking the horizon for the boundary of the world.

To dance attendance on another.

Envy, falsehood and cruelty are outcomes of the soul's ebb ; love, truth, and charity, those of its flood. The former dwarf us, the latter add to our moral stature.

The kitchen ; method of cooking.

The bottom of the bag ; a blind alley.

The incumbent of a church living.

In harmony ; agreed.

A counter-woman ; bar-woman.

A lady of honour.

Market women.

* The words he addressed to Clovis when the latter presented himself for baptism, having abjured paganism. The actual form of these words is much disputed.

† Haro was an old Norman expression, which signified an appeal for an immediate judicial trial without further dispute. *Crier haro sur le baudet* is one of the many phrases from the fables of La Fontaine which have become proverbial in the French language.

Dames quêteuses.

Ladies who collect for charitable purposes.*

Dans cette affaire je vous donne carte blanche.

You can act as you please in that affair.

Danser sur un volcan.

(To dance on a volcano.) To be in a dangerous position without being conscious of the fact.

Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis nous trouvons quelque chose que ne nous déplaît pas.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

In the misfortunes of our best friends we find a certain gratification.

Dans la jeunesse, c'est par les sens que l'on arrive au cœur ; dans l'âge mûr, c'est par le cœur que l'on arrive au sens.—*R. de la Bretonne*.

In youth, the road to the heart is through the senses ; in manhood, the road to the senses is through the heart.

Dans la jeunesse, nous vivons pour aimer ; dans un âge plus avancé, nous aimons pour vivre.—*St.-Evermond*.

In youth we only live for loving ; later, we have to love or it would not be life.

Dans l'amour, si l'inconstance donne des plaisirs, la constance seule donne le bonheur.—*L'Abbé Trublet*.

In love, inconstancy may give pleasure, but constancy alone gives happiness.

Dans la nuit tous chats sont gris.

(All cats are alike grey at night.) Joan's as fair as my lady in the dark.

Dans la postérité, perspective inconnue, Le poète grandit et le roi diminue.
—*Théophile Gautier*.

In time to come, at near or distant date, The king grows less, the poet still more great.

Dans l'art d'intéresser consiste l'art d'écrire.—*Detille*.

The art of writing is the art of interesting.

Dans la vie, comme à la promenade, une femme doit s'appuyer sur un homme un peu plus grand qu'elle.

Through life, as when taking a walk, a woman should be supported by a man greater than herself.

—*Alphonse Karr*.
Dans le monde vous avez trois sortes d'amis : vos amis qui vous aiment, vos amis qui ne se souviennent pas de vous, et vos amis qui vous haïssent.—*Chamfort*.

In society there are three kinds of friends : those who love you, those who hate you, and those who do not think of you at all.

Dans les grandes choses, les hommes se montrent comme il leur convient de se montrer ; dans les petites, ils se montrent comme ils sont.
—*Chamfort*.

In great emergencies men show themselves as they should be ; in minor matters, as they are.

Dans un bal les hommes sont le sexe timide, le sexe décent, comme ils y sont le sexe faible, car ils sont toujours les premiers fatigués.
—*Alphonse Karr*.

In the ballroom men are the bashful and quiet sex, and the weaker, too, for they are always the first to be wearied.

De bon augure.

Propitiations.

De bon commencement bonne fin.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

Débonnaire.

(Debonair ; gracious.) Motto of Earl Lindsay.

* It is not an uncommon practice for ladies in France to collect the offertory in church on special occasions, when a sermon on behalf of some charity has been preached,

De bonne grâce.	With a good grace.
De bon vouloir servir le royst.	(To serve the King with right good will.) Motto of the Earl Grey.
Débris.	Fragments remaining; ruins.
Début.	The first appearance.
Débutant.	One who makes a début.
Décoiffer St. Pierre pour coiffer St. Paul.	Rob Peter to pay Paul.
De court plaisir, long repentir.	Short pleasure, long lament.
De deux maux il faut choisir le moindre.	Of two evils one should choose the least.
De deux regardeurs il y en a toujouirs un qui devient joueur.	Of two lookers-on one is sure to take a hand in the game.
De femme folle ne fit Jamais homme son profit.	(From a silly wife no man ever gained anything.) A man must ask a wife's leave to thrive.
Défiez-vous des belles paroles des gens qui se vantent d'être vertueux. Jugez-en par leurs actions, et non pas par leurs discours.— <i>Fénelon</i> .	Beware the fair speech of those who boast of being virtuous. Judge them by their actions, not their words.
De fol juge brève sentence.	(A foolish judge passes a hasty sentence.) A fool's bolt is soon shot.
De forte couture forte déchirure.	The stronger the seam the worse the tear.
Dégagé.	Free; untrammeled.
De gaieté de cœur.	From lightness of heart.
De grande montée, grande chute.	The higher the climb the farther it is to fall.
De haute lutte.	By a violent struggle.
De haut en bas.	(From top to bottom.) In a haughty, supercilious manner.
Dehors.	Outside.
De la Fortune on vante les appas; Méhisons-nous de la traîtresse;	Some say that Fortune's ways are kind;
Non-seulement la dame n'y voit pas, Mais elle aveugle encor tous ceux qu'elle caresse.— <i>Alberic Derville</i> .	Still she's a traitress; shun her wiles! Not only is the goddess blind, But blinds th' men on whom she smiles.
De la main à la bouche se perd souvent la soupe.	There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace.— <i>Danton</i> .	Boldness, and again boldness, and always boldness.*
De l'eau bénite de cour.	Shallow promises.
De loin, c'est quelque chose, et de près, ce n'est rien.— <i>La Fontaine</i> .	(From afar it is something, but nothing when close at hand.) Distance lends enchantment to the view.
De mal en pis.	From bad to worse.
Demander de la laine à un âne.	To look for wool on an ass.

* This saying, which has become proverbial, was the keynote of the success that attended the French armies in their conflicts with the many external foes of the young Republic.

Demi-monde.	(The half-world.) People of easy virtue.
Demi-solde.	Half-pay.
Demodé.	Out of fashion; behind the times.
Dénouément.	*The end of a plot.
De oui et non vient toute question.	All disputes arise out of Yes and No.
De par le roi.	By authority.
De par le roi défense à Dieu De faire des miracles en ce lieu.	'Tis forbidden to God, by Royal command,
Dépends le pendard et il te pendra.	To perform any miracles on this land.* Save a rogue from the rope, and he will hang you with it.
De petit vient-on au grand.	(From little we come to great.) Many littles make a mickle. We must creep before we walk.
De peu de drap courte cape.	Of little cloth you can only make a short cloak.
De pied en cap.	From head to foot.
Dernier cri.	(The latest cry.) The latest fashionable fad.
Dernier ressort.	A last resource.
Dés du juge de Rabelais.	The dice of Rabelais' judge †
Déshabillé.	Undressed.
Désir de Dieu et désir de l'homme sont deux.	God's will and man's will are two different things.
Des preuves à l'appui.	Proofs in corroboration.
Dès que les femmes sont à nous, nous ne sommes plus à elles.— <i>Montaigne</i> .	As soon as women yield to our domination, we are no longer their slaves.
Des taupes dans chez nous, et des lynx chez autrui.— <i>Esternod</i> .	We are moles at home and lynxes abroad.
Détour.	A circuitous march.
De tout ce que nous possérons les femmes sont seules qui prennent plaisir d'être possédées.— <i>Malherbe</i> .	Of all our possessions, our wives are the only ones that are glad to own us as their masters.
De toutes les démoralisations la plus grande est celle qui est renfermée dans le respect accordé aux richesses.	The greatest demoralisation lies in the respect shown for mere riches.
— <i>S. Guinand d'Epery</i> .	
De toutes les ruines du monde, la ruine de l'homme est assurément la plus triste à contempler.— <i>Th. Gautier</i> .	Of all the ruins the world can show, that of a man is surely the saddest to contemplate.
De toute taille bon chien.	There are good dogs of all sizes.

* When Louis XV. ordered the cemetery of St Médard to be closed, because the Jansenists were gaining power on the strength of the miracles reported to be performed there, an unknown person wrote this couplet on the gates.

† This familiar phrase refers to the anecdote in which Rabelais satirises the way that justice was administered in his time. Bridoie is a worthy judge, who, fearing to trust his own decisions, settles all cases brought before him by the aid of a dice-box. This plan works admirably, although the litigants are ignorant of the secret. But there comes a day when one of Bridoie's sentences is disputed. He is horrified, but at last finds that it is he, not the dice, that is to blame. According to the importance of the case, he was wont to use big or little dice, and on this occasion he had used the wrong set.

De tout s'avise à qui pain faut.	A man who wants bread is willing to do anything.
De tout temps les petits ont pâti des sottises des grands.— <i>La Fontaine.</i>	In every age the petty have paid for the follies of the great.
De trop.	(Too much.) In the way; one too many; something too much.
Deux chiens ne s'accordent point a un os.	(Two dogs never agree about one bone.) Two of a trade seldom agree.
Deux hommes se rencontrent bien, mais jamais deux montagnes	Two men may meet, but two mountains never greet.
Deux têtes sous le même bonnet.	(Two heads under the same cap.) Two of the same opinion, "Two souls with but a single thought."
Deux yeux voient plus clair qu'un.	(Two eyes see more clearly than one.) Two heads are better than one.
Devant si je puis.	(Foremost if I can.) Motto of the Mainwaring family and others.*
Devenir amoureux n'est pas le difficile, c'est de savoir dire qu'on l'est — <i>Ally d' de Musset</i>	It is not hard to catch the infection of love, but it is hard to diagnose the complaint.
Devenir évêque incumier.	(To become a miller after being a bishop.) To come down in the world.
De vive voix.	Orally, by word of mouth; <i>à la voie.</i>
Devoir	Duty
Dieu aide a trois sortes de personnes aux fous, aux enfants, et aux ivrognes.	There is a special providence for the mad, the young, and drunkards.
Dieu avec nous	(God with us) Motto of Earl Berkeley.
Dieu defend le droit.	God defends the right.
Dieu donne le froid selon le drap.	(God sends the cold according to the cloth.) He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb
Dieu est le poète, les hommes ne sont que les acteurs. Ces grandes pieces qui se jouent sur la terre ont été composées dans le ciel <i>Jean Louis Balsac</i>	God is the playwright and men His actors. The great dramas played upon earth were composed in Heaven.
Dieu et mon droit.	God and my right †
Dieu le veuille	God grant it.
Dieu n'a créé les femmes que pour apprivoiser les hommes <i>Voltaire</i>	God created women to mollify men.
Dieu n'a pas donné aux grands hommes le génie comme un parfum léger qui s'évapore dès qu'on secoue le flacon qui le contient, mais comme un viatique généreux qui soutient l'homme pendant un long voyage — <i>Saint Marc Girardin.</i>	Heaven does not give great men genius as a volatile perfume which flies when the vase is shaken, but as a bountiful viaticum which sustains man on a long journey.

* Ranulph de Mertonwaren, who accompanied William the Conqueror, was one of the first of the Normans to leap upon the English shore. These words were uttered by him as he did so, and they have been adopted as the motto of his descendants.

† The motto of the English sovereigns. The words were the countersign chosen by Richard I., before the battle of Gisors, 1198, where he defeated the French.

Dieu pour la Tranchée, qui contre ?

(If God be for the Trenches, who shall be against them?) Motto of Earl Clancarty.

Dieu sait qui est bon pèlerin.

God knows who is the true worshipper.
God keep you.

Dieu vous garde.

(Diligence is better than knowledge.)
Diligence is the mother of good fortune.

Diligence passe science.

Dinners according to the bill of fare.

Dîners à la carte.

A joker.

Diseur de bons mots.

The sayer of "good things" has a bad disposition.

Diseur de bons mots, mauvais caractère.—*Fuscal*.

Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what manner of man you are.

Dis-moi ce que tu manges, je te dirai ce que tu es. —*Brillat Savarin*.

Tell me with whom you consort, and I will tell you who you are.

Dis-moi qui tu hantes, et je te dirai qui tu es.

Of aristocratic appearance.

Distingué.

Absent-minded.

Distrait.

Speak well of the good—there will always be enough to praise things evil.

Dites du bien des bonnes choses : on trouve toujours assez de gens pour louer les mauvaises.

—*Charles Narrey*.

Tell me, if you please.

Dites-moi, s'il vous plaît.

Do you say that in earnest or in jest?

Dites-vous cela pour rire ou pour le bon ?
Dit qu'il a pour les vers le secret de Racine :

He boasts that he possesses the secret of Racine's poetic skill; if so, no secret has been better kept.

Jamais secret ne fut, à coup sûr, mieux gardé ! —*L'Abbé Arnaud*.

Entertainment.

Divertissement.

Ten lines of a really philosophic writer or orator will uphold him on the stream of time; they will raise their author among the great souls representing not an age, not a people, but humanity itself. He will be the equal of those who have so few equals.

Dix lignes d'un orateur ou d'un écrivain vraiment philosophe le soutiendront sur le courant des âges; elles placeront leur auteur au nombre de ces grands esprits qui représentent non un temps, non un peuple, mais l'humanité même. Il sera l'égal de ceux qui ont si peu d'égaux

—*S. de Sacy*.

—*S. de Sacy*.

Doctrinaire.

A theorist.

Donner dans le piège.

To fall into the trap.

Donner prise sur soi.

To lay one's self open.

Donner tête baissée.

Headstrong; to go farther and fare worse.

Donner un œuf pour avoir un bœuf.

(To give an egg to have an ox.) A sprat to catch a herring.

Donnez-moi l'enseignement pendant un siècle, et je serai maître de l'État.

Let me teach for a generation, and I will become ruler of the state.

—*Napoleon I.*

Dorer la pilule.

(To gild the pill.) To refuse a request in so polite a manner as to spare the feelings of the asker.

Dos à dos.

Back to back.

Dossier.	(A packet of papers.) The official record of a person's behaviour.*
Double entente.	(A double meaning.) Words used to convey an obvious and a second meaning at the same time.
Douce parole n'écorche pas langue.	Soft words don't scotch the tongue.
Douceur.	Sweetness; a gift.
Doux yeux.	Soft glances; ogling.
Dragonnades.	(Dragoonings.) Persuasion by force.
Droit d'aubaine.	• The right of confiscation.†
Droit des gens.	The law of nations; international law.
Droit et avant.	(Just and forward.) Motto of Viscount Sydney.
Droit et loyal.	(Just and loyal.) Motto of Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
Drôle.	Droll; funny.
Drôle de corps.	A droll fellow; a punster.
Du choc des esprits jahissent les étincelles.	When great wits meet, then sparks do fly.
Du côté de la barbe est la toute-puissance. - <i>Molière</i> .	All the power is with the sex that wears the beard.
Du cuir d'un vieux mari on en achète un jeune.	With an old husband's goods one buys a young one.
Du dire au fait il y a grand trait.	Between the word and the deed is a long way to go.
Du fort au faible.	(From the strong to the weak.) One with another.
D'un dévot souvent au chrétien véritable La distance est deux fois plus longue, à mon avis,	From the truly devout to the devotee I rate the distance greater than from the Antarctic Pole to Davis Straits.
Que du pôle antarctique au détroit de Davis. - <i>Boileau</i> .	
D'une mouche il fait un éléphant.	(He makes an elephant out of a mouse.) He makes mountains of mole-hills.
D'une pierre faire deux coups.	To kill two birds with one stone.
D'une vache perdue c'est quelque chose de recouvrir la queue.	When a cow is lost it is something to recover its tail.
D'un sac à charbon ne saurait sortir de blanche farine.	Fair words cannot come out of a foul mouth.
Du poisson le chat très bien mangerait, Mais des pattes ne baignerait.	(The cat would fain eat fish, but will not wet his feet to catch them.) Nothing venture, nothing have.
Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas. - <i>Napoleon I.</i>	From the sublime to the ridiculous is only a step.‡

* This term has become familiar owing to the frequent use of it in the Affaire Dreyfus. It signifies all the documents that have a bearing on the case. Generally speaking, a *dossier* means the record of anybody to whom an official license has been given, as, for example, to the *femmes inscrites*.

† An old law that endured until the last century, whereby the personal property of a foreigner, dying in France, fell into the hands of the king.

‡ These familiar words were often used by Napoleon in reference to the utter failure of his invasion of Russia in 1812. The same sentiment is expressed by Longinus in *On the Sublime*. See 'Ἐκ τοῦ φοβερού, εἰ σέγ.'

Echappé belle.	A narrow escape.
Echelon.	(An army in form like the steps of a staircase.) Marching in detached groups.
Eclaircissement.	A clear explanation.
Eclat.	Splendour; brilliancy.
Eclat de rire.	A burst of laughter; a guffaw.
Ecole militaire.	A military school.
Ecorcher l'anguille par la queue.	(To begin to skin the eel at the tail.) To begin at the wrong end.
Ecorcher les oreilles.	To jar upon the nerves.
Ecrasez l'infâme!	(Crush the infamous!) Down with the discredited system.*
Egalité.	Equality.
Elan.	Vigour; impetuosity.
Elève.	A pupil.
Elève le corbeau, il te crèvera les yeux.	Warm a viper in your bosom and he will sting you.
Elite.	The best society.
Elle a fait des siennes.	That's an old trick of hers.
Elle a jeté son bonnet par-dessus les moulins.	(She has thrown her cap over the mill.) She has thrown propriety to the winds.
Elle a les yeux à fleur de tête.	She has staring eyes.
Elle a très bonne mine.	She looks very well.
Elle est continuellement dans le monde.	She goes out a great deal into society.
Elle est douée de beaucoup de sang-froid.	She is endowed with great self-possession.
Elle est en butte aux médisances des autres.	She is exposed to scandal.
Elle l'a achevé tant bien que mal.	She finished it as best she could.
Elle l'a fait par mégarde.	She did not do it on purpose.
Elle m'a compris à demi-mot.	A hint was sufficient for her.
Elle m'a pris à partie.	She took me to task.
Elle mène son mari à la lisière.	(She has her husband in leading-strings.) She leads him by the nose.
Elle ne laisse pas de le flatter.	She continually flatters him.
Elle n'est pas l'époque de la grande épée.— <i>Chateaubriand</i> .	(It is no longer the era of the powerful sword.) The days of chivalry are gone.
Elle ne veut pas coiffer Sainte Catherine.	She does not want to be an old maid †
Elle paie de mine.	She has a good appearance.
Elle prend tout pour argent comptant.	She believes anything.
Elles se ressemblaient comme deux gouttes d'eau.	They were as like as two peas in a pod.

* The watchword of Voltaire, Diderot, and their companions, who prepared the way for the Great Revolution, 1792.

† St. Catherine, the virgin martyr, is the patroness of unmarried women. Hence those who have reached an age when it is improbable that they will marry, are said to have "put a head-dress on St. Catherine," i.e., to make an offering to her as their patron saint.

Elle trouvera à qui parler.

Elle voit tout en noir.

Elle voulait me tenir tête.

Elogé.

Eloignement.

Embarras de richesse.

Embonpoint.

Embouchure.

Emeute.

Eminemment.

Employé.

Empressement.

En ami.

En amour, aujourd'hui vaut mieux que demain ; le bonheur que l'on diffère est toujours du bonheur perdu.

—*A. Ricard.*

En amour, ceux qui feignent d'être amoureux réussissent beaucoup mieux que ceux qui le sont véritablement.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

En amour, comme en toutes choses, l'expérience est un médecin qui n'arrive qu'après la maladie.

—*Mme. de la Tour.*

En amour il est vrai que le *moi* domine. Mais aussi en amour le *moi* se dédouble ; par conséquent il se détruit.

—*Ph. Charles.*

En amour, les vieux fous sont plus fous que les jeunes. —*La Rochefoucauld.*

En amour, pour être téméraire avec succès, il faut l'être à propos.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

En amour, quand deux yeux se rencontrent ils se tutoient. —*Alphonse Karr.*

En amour querelle vaut mieux qu'éloge.

—*Marivaux.*

En attendant.

En avant !

En avez-vous à lui ?

En bloc.

En bon train.

En connaissance de cause.

En dernier ressort.

En Dieu est ma fiance.

En Dieu est mon espérance.

She will find her match.

She looks on the black side.

She wanted to oppose me.

Eulogium.

Estrangement.

(Embarrassment of riches.) Encumbrance of wealth.*

Stoutness of body.

The mouth of a river.

Insurrection ; riot.

Eminently ; so as to be the very ideal.

A person employed by another.

Eagerness ; earnestness.

As a friend.

In love, to-day is better than tomorrow ; happiness deferred is always lost.

In love-making, feigning lovers succeed much better than the really devoted.

In love, as in all other matters, experience is a doctor who comes too late.

The *Ego* indeed predominates in love-making, but as both sides use it, one annuls the other.

In love, old fools are worse fools than young fools.

In love, to be bold and successful, you must be bold at the right moment.

In love-making, no sooner do eyes meet than they are on intimate terms.

Lovers' quarrels help love on more than eulogy.

In the meantime.

Forward ! advance.

Are you angry with him ?

In the lump.

In a fair way ; on the road to success.

With full knowledge of the subject.

As a last expedient.

In God do I trust.

(In God is my hope.) Motto of the Gerard family.

* These words were used as the title of a play, written by the Abbé d'Allainval in 1753.

Endurer la soif auprès d'une fontaine.

(To put up with thirst near a fountain.)
Why starve in a cook-shop?

En effet.

In effect; just so.

En fait de prêt, le sort me traite

Whenever I lend, Fate treats me most unkindly; I lose either the friendship of the man to whom I have lent, or else the money that I have lent him.

Avec grande inhumanité:

Je perds l'affection de ceux à qui je prête,

Si je ne perds l'argent que je leur ai prêté.—*De Cailly.*

En famille.

(As among one's family.) Unceremoniously.

Enfant gâté

A spoiled child.

Enfants et fols sont devins.

Children and fools are true prophets.

Enfants perdus.

(Lost children.) A forlorn hope.

Enfant terrible.

(A terrible child.) One that is apt to do or say something exceedingly ill-timed and embarrassing.

Enfant trouvé.

A foundling.

Enfermer le loup dans la bergerie.

To shut up the wolf in the sheepfold.

Enfin.

At last; finally.

Enfin, je m'en lave les mains.

Well, I shall wash my hands of it.

Enfin les renards se trouvent chez le pelletier.

(At last the fox comes to the Skinner.) Thieves come to the gallows at last.

Enfin Malherbe vint.—*Boileau.*

And then Malherbe came.*

Enfin, vous n'êtes jamais de trop.

Anyhow, you are never in the way.

En flûte.

Armed with guns only on the upper deck.

En forgeant on devient forgeron.

Working in the smithy makes the smith.

En foule.

In a crowd.

En grande tenue.

In full dress.

En grande toilette.

Full-dressed; in full fig.

En grand fardeau n'est pas l'acquêt.

Large stocks are not the most profitable.

En habiles gens.

Like able men.

En la maison du ménétrier chacun est danseur.

In the fiddler's house all are dancers.

En la rose je fleurie.

(I flourish in the rose.) Motto of the Duke of Richmond.

En masse.

In a body.

En me voyant il m'a battu froid.

As soon as he saw me he gave me the cold shoulder.

Ennemi ne s'endort.

An enemy never sleeps.

Ennuie.

Weariness; spleen.

En pa-sant.

In passing.

En peinture, l'étude patiente et conscientieuse de la nature, il n'y a que cela!—*Bastien Lepage.*

The patient and conscientious study of Nature is, in painting, the all in all.

* These words occur in *L'Art Poétique*. Boileau describes the uncouth style of early French poetry, "and then Malherbe came," who put the art of writing poetry on a proper basis. Hence the words are commonly applied to any person who comes as a *deus ex machina* to bring order to what was before a chaos.

En petit champ croît bien bon blé.

Large ears of corn may grow in little fields.

En petites boîtes met-on les bons onguents.

Good things are done up in small parcels.

En plein jour.

In broad daylight.

En rapport.

In touch; well-versed in a subject.

En règle.

According to rule.

En revanche.

In return; in retaliation.

En route.

On the way.

Ensemble.

Together; the general effect.

En suivant la vérité.

In following the truth.

En sûreté doit qui n'a que perdre.

He sleeps sound who has nothing to lose.

Entente cordiale.

Friendly feeling; complete understanding.

En toutes compagnies il y a plus de fous que de sages, et la plus grande partie surmonte toujours la meilleure.

- *Rabelais.*

In all gatherings of men there are more dolts than wise-heads, and the majority always overrules the wise minority

Entr'acte.

Between the acts.

Entre bouche et cuillier

There is many a slip

Vient souvent grand encombrer.

'Twixt the cup and the lip.

Entre chien et loup.

(Between dog and wolf.) The time of day when it is impossible to distinguish a dog from a wolf; twilight.

Entre deux feux.

Between two fires.

Entre deux selles le cul à terre.

Between two stools one falls to the ground.

Entre deux vins.

Half drunk.

Entrée.

Freedom of access; a course of dishes.

Entre gens de même nature

Between folk of like nature friendships grow and will endure.

L'amitié se fait et dure.

(Between the pear and the cheese.) Over the walnuts and wine.

Entre la poire et le fromage.

Between hammer and anvil; between the devil and the deep sea.

Entre le ministre qui gouverne l'Etat et Partisan qui contribue à sa prospérité par le travail de ses mains, il n'y a qu'une différence, c'est que la fonction de l'un est plus importante que celle de l'autre; mais, à les bien remplir, le mérite moral est le même.

- *Touffroy.*

Between the Prime Minister and the workman who contributes to the prosperity of the state by his manual toil, there is but one difference: the former's function is more important than the other's, but the moral value of the right fulfilment of these functions is the same.

Entre les deux alternatives : On pas de maître ou un mauvais maître, le choix pour un homme sensé ne saurait être douteux : il répondra : "Pas de maître." - *Jules Simon.*

Between the alternatives of no teacher or a bad one, the sensible man does not hesitate; he replies at once "No teacher."

Entremets.

Dainty side dishes.

Entre nos ennemis les plus à craindre
sont souvent les plus petits.

—*La Fontaine.*

Entre nous.

Entrepôt.

Entrepreneur.

Entre promettre et donner doit-on
marier sa fille.

En un clin d'œil.

En vérité.

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et
plus sage.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Envie passe avarice.

Envoyez-le promener.

En y arrivant il a trouvé visage de bois.

Epergne.

Erreur n'est pas compte.

Espérance en Dieu.

Espionnage.

Esprit de corps.

Esquisse.

Est assez riche qui ne doit rien.

Estrade.

Etat d'âme.

Etat-major.

Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du
Louvre

N'en défend pas nos rois.—*Malherbe.*

Et l'avare Achéron ne lâche point sa
proie.—*Racine.*

Et le combat cessa faute de combattants.—*Corneille.*

Etouderie.

Etre au bout de son rôle (*or* rouleau).

Etre aux abois.

Etre bête est une qualité de plus en
plus rare. Autrefois on était bête,
aujourd'hui on n'est que sot.

—*A. Houssaye.*

Etre comme l'oiseau sur la branche.

Etre confit dans la dévotion.

Etre cousu d'or.

The enemies most to be dreaded are
often the paltriest.

Between ourselves; in confidence.

A warehouse.

A contractor; the chief director of an
undertaking.

Between promises and gifts a man
should get his daughter wed.

In the twinkling of an eye.

In truth.

(As we grow old we become more
foolish and more wise.) Our good
and bad qualities are intensified by
age.

Envy is stronger than avarice.

Pack him off.

When he got there he found the door
shut.

An ornamental stand for the centre of
a table.

A mistake is no reckoning.

(Hope in God.) Motto of the Duke of
Northumberland and others.

System of spies.

Corporate feeling.

A sketch.

Out of debt is riches enough.

A raised stand.

State of feeling.

A number of officers forming the
general's council.

The soldiers who stand on guard at the
gates of the Louvre cannot defend
our kings from death.

But greedy Acheron ne'er lets go his
prey.

And the combat ceased through lack of
combatants.

Giddiness; imprudence.

To be at one's wit's end.

To be in great distress; at the last gasp.

Stupidity is a quality that is becoming
more rare every day. Formerly we
called people stupid, to-day we call
them tools.

(To be like the bird on the bough.) A
rolling stone gathers no moss.

To be hypocritically devout; unco guid.

(To be embroidered with gold.) Rich
beyond the dreams of avarice.

Etre dans le mouvement.

(To be in the movement.) To be in the swim ; abreast with the times ; up-to-date.

Etre de trop.

To be one too many ; an unwelcome visitor.

Etre discrète et femme tout ensemble,
Ce sont deux points que jamais on n'assemblé ;
Et la moins femme, en ce sexe indiscret,
Garderait mieux son honneur qu'un secret.—*La Chaussee.*

Discretion and woman are two things which never go together ; so indiscreet is the sex, that the weakest woman can guard her honour better than a secret.

Etre en goguettes.

To be in one's cups ; to be slightly intoxicated.*

Etre gris.

To be slightly drunk ; half-seas over.

Etre pauvre sans être libre, c'est le pire état où l'homme puisse tomber.

To be poor without being free is the direst condition into which a man can fall.

—*J.-J. Rousseau.*

Etre sans gêne.

To be free and easy.

Etre sur des charbons ardents.

(To stand on hot coals.) To be in a great flutter of excitement.

Etre sur la sellette.

(To be on the judgment-stool.) To be on one's trial ; to be in a painful position.

Etre toujours par monts et par vaux.

To be always on the move.

Etre un sot fétidé.

To be a complete fool.

Et rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses.

A rose herself, she lived no longer than the roses—the space of a morning.†

L'espace d'un matin.—*Malherbe.*

A case for instruments.

Etui.

And that is the way that history is written.

Et voilà justement comme on écrit l'histoire. —*Voltaire.*

For a golden-hearted bishop, wooden crozier ; for a wooden-headed bishop, golden crozier.

Evêque d'or, crosse de bois ; crosse d'or, évêque de bois.

Troublesome.

Exigeant.

An exposition ; a concise statement ; a revelation.

Exposé.

Façade.

Front of a building.

Facilité de parler :

Readiness of speech is often inability to hold the tongue.

C'est impuissance de se taire.

—*J.-B. Rousseau.*

Façon de parler.

Manner of speaking.

Faire bonne mine.

To put a good face on a thing.

Faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu.

(When you are losing, wear a winning face.) To put a good face on a bad business.

* Goguette was the name given to those popular societies which assembled in taverns for the purpose of holding a free-and-easy singing entertainment. These singing clubs were very common in Paris in the middle of the present century.

† Lines written on the death of a young girl. It is said that Malherbe wrote *Et Rose, elle*, through an admirable blunder on the part of the printer.

Faire claquer son fouet.	(To crack his own whip.) To take merit to oneself.
Faire comme le singe, tirer les marrons du feu avec la patte du chat.	Like the monkey, to get the chestnuts out of the fire with the cat's paw.
Faire contre fortune bon cœur.	To put a good face on the matter.
Faire de la prose sans le savoir.	(To speak prose without knowing it.) To be clever unconsciously.*
—Molière.	
Faire de l'esprit.	To show off one's wit.
Faire des contes à dormir debout.	(To tell stories while asleep standing.) To tell old women's tales.
Faire des économies de bouts de chandelle.	To be penny wise and pound foolish.
Faire du cuir d'autrui large courroie.	A man cuts broad thongs from another man's leather.
Faire d'une mouche un éléphant.	(To make an elephant of a fly.) To make a mountain of a molehill.
Faire d'une pierre deux coups.	To kill two birds with one stone.
Faire jouer une mine.	To spring a mine.
Faire la culbute.	(To be overthrown.) To lose one's fortune or reputation.
Faire la mouche du coche.	(To play the part of the fly and the coach.) To take the credit for what someone else has done.†
Faire la noce.	To revel in luxury; to enjoy a merry time.
Faire la rodomont.	To act the braggart.‡
Faire la sourde oreille.	To turn a deaf ear.
Faire l'école buissonnière.	To play the truant.
Faire le diable à quatre.	To thunder at the top of one's voice; to fume and fret.
Faire le pied de grue.	(To stand on one leg like a crane.) To dance attendance on another.
Faire mon devoir.	(To do my duty.) Motto of Earl Roden.
Faire patte de velours.	(To show a velvet paw.) To sham Abraham; to caress treacherously.
Faire ripaille; faire bombance.	To fare sumptuously.
Faire sans dire.	To act unostentatiously.
Faire ses choux gras.	(To make one's cabbages fat.) To bask in the sunshine.
Faire triste figure.	To have a sad expression; to pull a long face.
Faire un coq-à-l'âne.	To tell a long, incoherent tale.§

* The remark of the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, who found, to his astonishment, that he had been talking in prose all his life.

† This expression is based on La Fontaine's fable of *Le Coche et la Mouche*, where the tale is narrated of the fly who buzzed around the horses' ears, and thought that made them go more quickly.

‡ See note in Italian section on *Rodomontata*.

§ The same phrase is applied to a person who changes the subject by asking some inane question such as *As-tu vu la lune?* "Have you seen the moon?"

Faire une trouée.

To convince others of the truth of a statement, concerning which they have been sceptical; to establish a theory.

Faire un impair.

To make a blunder in conversation; to say something which might have been expressed differently.

Faire un trou à la lune.

To be unable to meet one's pecuniary liabilities; to become bankrupt.

Faire un trou pour en boucher un autre.

To make one hole to stop another.

Faire venir l'eau à la bouche.

To make one's mouth water.

Faire venir l'eau au moulin.

To bring grist to the mill.

Faire voile à tout vent.

To set up his sail to every wind.

Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra.

Do your duty, come what may.

Fais-moi la barbe et je te ferai le toupet.

Scratch my back and I will scratch yours.

Faisons généreusement, et sans compter, tout le bien qui tente nos coeurs; on ne peut être dupe d'aucune vertu.

—*Vauvenargues.*

Do all the good your heart suggests generously and without calculation; no virtue ever deceives.

Fait accompli.

A thing accomplished; an accomplished fact.

Faites des perruques.

Stick to your wigs.*

Faites taire ces sans-culottes.

Silence these sans-culottes.†

—*Abbé Maury.*

Faites votre devoir et laissez faire aux dieux.—*Sudéri.*

Do your duty and leave the rest to God.

Fascine; tagot.

A fagot.

Faubourg.

An outskirt of a town; a suburb.

Faut d'la vertu, pas trop n'en faut,
L'excès en tout est un défaut.—*Monvel.*

Virtue is necessary, but not too much of it. Excess in everything is a defect.

Faute de mieux il se contente de pain.

For want of something better he put up with bread.

Fauteuil.

An arm-chair.

Faux pas.

A false step; a mistake.

Femme, argent, et vin, ont leur bien et leur venin.

In women, money, and wine, lurks both profit and poison.

Femme bonne est oiseau de cage.

A good wife is always a home-bird.

Femme (*solo*) célibataire; vieille fille.

A spinster; an unmarried woman.

Femme de chambre.

Chambermaid.

Femme et melon à peine les connaît-on.

A woman and a melon are hard to select.

Femme (*couverte*) mariée.

A married woman.

Femme qui beaucoup se mitte peu file.

The more women look in the mirror the less they look to their house.

* The reply of Voltaire to a hairdresser, who, having written a tragedy, dedicated it "to his dear confrère Voltaire."

† Maury took a prominent part as a supporter of the Royalist side during the early days of the Revolution. In one of his speeches in the Assembly he was interrupted by the shouts of the *sans-culottes* thronging in the gallery of the House, and uttered this exclamation. The *sans-culottes*, the rabble of the Revolution, were so-called because they had ceased to wear the tight breeches (*culottes*), but were garbed in loose trousers.

Femme qui va de place en place, parle de tous, et tous d'elle.

A woman who gads from place to place, gossips about all folk, and all folk about her.

Femme rit quand elle peut, et pleure quand elle veut.

Women laugh when they can and weep when they will.

Femme sotte se cognoit à la cotte.

You may know a foolish woman by her finery.

Ferme modèle (*ornée*).

A model farm.

Fête.

A festival.

Fête champêtre.

An open-air entertainment; a rural merry-making.

Feu de joie.

A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

Feuilleton.

(A small leaf or fly sheet.) The name given to the novels appearing in French newspapers.

Feu, toux, amour, et argent,
Ne se cachent longuement.

Fire, a cough, love, and gold, cannot long be hid.

Fidélité est de Dieu.

(Fidelity is of God.) Motto of Viscount Powerscourt.

Fi de manteau quand il fait beau.

A waterproof is a clog on a sunny day.

Fi du plaisir que la crainte peut corrompre —*La Fontaine*.

Out on the pleasure which fear can spoil!

Fier comme Artaban.

(Proud as Artabanes.) As proud as Lucifer.*

Fille de chambre.

A chambermaid; a lady's maid.

Fille de joie.

A wench of easy virtue.

Fille d'honneur.

A lady of honour.

Fille oisive, à mal pensive.

An idle girl is hatching mischief.

Fille trop vue, et robe trop vêtue, n'est chère tenue.

A maid often seen, and a dress often worn, are never valued.

Fils ainés de l'antiquité, les Français Romainz par le génie, sont Grecs par le caractère.—*Chateaubriand*.

The French are the eldest sons of antiquity; they have the intelligence of the Romans, and the disposition of the Greeks.

Fils de Saint Louis, montez au ciel.

Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven.†

Fin contre fin.

Set cunning against cunning; diamond cut diamond.

Fin contre fin n'est pas bon pour faire doublure.

Fine against fine makes but a thin coat.

Fin de siècle.

(End of century.) Extremely modern; up-to-date.

Flâneur.

A lounger.

Fleur de lis.

(Blossom of the lily.) The arms of the French monarchy.

* Artabanes was the name of many of the old Persian kings. The saying originated from the romance *Cleopâtre* of La Calprenède.

+ The Abbé Edgeworth is said to have spoken these words to Louis XVI., when the king was about to be guillotined. The Abbé, however, declared afterwards that he had no recollection of saying anything of the kind, and his emotion at the time was so great that the incident is very improbable.

Flux de bouche ; flux de paroles.	A flow of words ; garrulity.
Flux de mots.	To spin a long yarn.
Foi est tout.	(Faith is everything.) Faith works wonders.
Folle est la brebis qui au loup se confesse.	A silly sheep indeed is that which makes the wolf her confessor.
Folles amours font les gens bêtes.	Passionate love makes fools of men.
Fondre en larmes.	To cry one's eyes out.
Force majeure.	• (Superior force.) The might of the stronger.
Force n'a pas droit.	Might does not make right.
Fortune de la guerre.	The fortune of war.
Fortune du pot.	Pot-luck.
Fou qui se tait passe pour sage.	Silence makes the fool seem wise.
Foy pour devoir.	(Faith for duty.) Motto of the Duke of Somerset.
Fracas.	A disturbance ; a noisy quarrel.
Fraternité ou la mort.	Fraternity or death.*
Froides mains, chaud amour.	A cold hand and warm heart.
Frondeur.	A declaimer against the existing administration.
Fumée, pluie, et femme sans raison, chassent l'homme de sa maison.	Smoke, floods, and a senseless spouse, drive a man out of his house.
Gabelle.	The salt tax.
Gage d'amour.	A love pledge.
Gageneau est la preuve des sots.	A wager is a fool's argument.
Gaiete de cœur.	Flow of spirits ; liveliness.
Galoper ventre-à-terre.	To ride furiously.
Gamin.	A street arab.
Garçon.	A youth ; a waiter ; a bachelor.
Garde à vous !	(Attention !) Word of command.
Garde du corps.	Life-guardsman ; a body-guard.
Garde le royaume.	Defend the King.†
Garde mobile.	The French militia.
Garder une poire pour la soif.	(To keep a pear until one is thirsty.) To save up for a rainy day.
Garde ta foi.	Keep thy faith.
Gardez bien.	Take care.
Gardez la foi.	Keep faith.
Gardez-vous bien de confondre le nom sacré de l'honneur avec ce préjugé féroce qui met toutes les vertus à la pointe d'une épée, et n'est propre qu'à faire de braves scélérats.	Beware of confounding the sacred name of honour with that savage idea which sets all the virtues at the point of a duellist's sword. Such a notion is suitable to none but bold cut-throats.
— J.-J. Rousseau.	

* The declared policy of the instigators of the Great Revolution.

† Colonel John Lane, who, with his father, brother, and sister, concealed Charles II., when he was fleeing after the battle of Worcester, took these words as the motto of his family.

Gare !	Look out !
Gare à lui, c'est un mauvais plaisant.	Take care, he likes practical jokes.
Gasconnade.	Boasting, bragging.
Gâteau et mauvaise coutume se doivent rompre.	Piecrust and a bad custom are made to be broken.
Gâter une chandelle pour trouver une épingle.	(To burn out a candle in search of a pin.) To throw good money after bad.
Gâte-sauce.	(A spoil-sauce.) A bad cook.
Gauche.	Clumsy; awkward.
Gaucherie.	Clumsiness; awkwardness.
Gavroche.	A street-arab.*
Gendarmerie.	The armed police force.
Gendarmes.	Men-at-arms; police.
Genre d'écrire.	Style of writing.†
Gens de condition.	People of rank.
Gens d'église.	Churchmen.
Gens de guerre.	Military men.
Gens de lettres.	Literary men.
Gens de même famille.	Birds of a feather.
Gens de peu.	Men of a low order; unimportant men.
Gentilhomme.	A gentleman.
Gibier de potence.	A gaol bird.
Glacis.	A slope; earthwork.
Glissez, mortels, n'appuyez pas.— <i>Roy.</i>	Glide on, mortals, press not hard.‡
Glissez sur ce sujet.	Pass that matter over.
Gobemouches.	Bumpkins.
Gommeux.	A sot; man about town; dude.
Gosse.	A babe; child.§
Goût.	Taste.
Gourmand.	A glutton.
Goutte à goutte.	Drop by drop.
Goutte à goutte la mer s'égoutte.	Drop by drop the sea is drained.
Goutte à goutte la pierre se creuse.	Drop by drop wears away the stone.
Gracieux accueil vaut la chère la plus délicate.	Welcome is the best cheer.
Graisser le marteau.	To give the porter a tip.
Grand besoin a de fol qui de soi-même le fait.	He must have much need of a fool who makes one of himself.
Grand bien ne vient pas en peu d'heures.	A fortune is not made in a few hours.

* This name of one of the characters in Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* is commonly used to signify the poor loafers of the streets of Paris.

† In painting, the term *genre* is applied to pictures which have as their subject some incident of ordinary life; all pictures, therefore, which do not represent landscape, sacred, mythological, or historical subjects, may be roughly classed as *genre*.

‡ Part of an inscription written below a painting of a skating scene. It is often quoted in the sense of a warning against undue curiosity.

§ This word belongs to the argot of the streets. Yvette Guilbert's pathetic song *Ma Gosse*, and M. Decourcelle's *Les Deux Gosses*—the "Two Little Vagabonds" of Mr. G. R. Sims—has made it familiar to many English people.

Grand bien vous fasse !	Much good may it do you .
Grand diseur n'est pas grand faiseur.	Great talkers are no great doers.
Grande chère petit testament.	(A fat kitchen has little to leave.) A gourmand seldom amasses wealth.
Grande dispute vérité rebute.	Truth holds back from a quarrel.
Grande parure.	Full dress.
Grandes promesses et peu d'effets.	Great promises and little deeds ; great cry and little wool.
Grand et bon.	Great and good.
Grand parleur grand menteur.	A great talker, a great liar.
Grands oiseaux de coutume sont privés de leurs plumes.	It's the finest bird that is soonest plucked.
Grands vauteurs, petits faiseurs.	(Great boasters, little doers.) Great boast, little roast.
Grasse panse, maigre cervelle.	A fat belly, a lean brain.
Grippe.	Influenza.
Grisette.	(A gray-gown.) A young work-woman.
Grosse tête, peu de sens.	Great head and little sense.
Grossir un néant en montagne.	(To make mountains out of nothing.) Making mountains out of mole-hills.
Guerre à mort.	War till death.
Guerre à outrance.	War to the knife.
Guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chau-mières.	War to the mansions, peace to the cottages.*
Guêt-à-pens.	Ambush.
Guinguette.	A rustic hostelry ; tea-garden ; country villa.†
Habilé comme un moulin à vent.	Dressed like a windmill ; dressed in vulgar fashion.
Habitué.	An habitual frequenter of a place.
Hardi gagneur, hardi mangeur.	Quick at meat, quick at work.
Hardiment heurte à la porte qui bonne nouvelle y apporte.	He knocks loudly who brings good news.
Haricot.	The kidney bean ; a kind of ragout.
Hauteur.	Haughtiness ; pride.
Haut goût.	High flavour.
Haut ton.	High tone ; elegance.
Hectarac.	2½ English acres of land.
Heureux au jeu, malheureux en amour.	Lucky in gambling, unlucky in love.
Heureux commencement est la moitié de l'œuvre.	Well begun is half done.
Heureux les peuples qui n'ont pas d'histoire.	Happy are the nations who have no history.

* The watchword of the Revolution of 1793.

† Guinguette is the name given to the tea-gardens outside the walls of Paris, whither the Parisian goes to spend a happy day.

Heureux qui n'alla pas après les richesses ! Plus heureux qui les refusa, quand elles allèrent à lui.—*Félichier.*

Heureux qui peut vivre de ses rentes.

Homme chiche jamais riche.

Homme d'épée.

Homme de robe.

Homme d'esprit.

Homme d'état.

Homme matineux, sain, allègre, et soigneux.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Honnête pauvreté est clair semée.

Honnêtes gens.

Honneur fleurit sur la fosse

Hors de combat.

Hors de cour.

Hors de propos.

Hospice d'allaitement.

Hôtel des Invalides.

Hôtel de ville.

Hôtel Dieu.

Hurler à la lune.

Happy they who do not run after riches ! but happier they who reject them when they come to them !

Happy is he who has a competency.

A stingy man is never rich.

A military man.

A gownsman.

A man of talent, or of wit.

A statesman.

The early riser is healthy, cheerful, and industrious.

Evil to him who evil thinks.*

The honest poor are few and far between.

Honest people.

Honour blossoms on the grave.

Disabled ; out of condition to fight.

(Out of court.) Non-suited in a trial.

(Out of place.) Not to the purpose.

A Foundling Hospital.

Hospital for old and disabled soldiers.†

A town hall.

A house of God ; an hospital.

(To howl at the moon.) To utter vain threats against a powerful person.

Idée fixe.

Il a affaire à forte partie.

Il a battu les buissons et un autre a pris les oisillons.

Il a beau parler on ne l'écoute pas.

Il a beau se lever matin qui a le renom de dormir la grasse matinée.

Il a beau se taire de l'écot qui ne paie rien.

Il a des moyens.

Il a donné sa parole.

Il a épousé une bonne femme de ménage.

Il a éventé la mèche.

Il a fait main basse sur tout.

Il a fallu battre en retraite.

Il aime bien d'avoir les coudées franches.

Il a l'air de ne pas y toucher.

A fixed idea.

He has a rough customer to deal with.

One beat the bushes and another caught the birds.

He talks in vain, no one listens.

If you have the name of a sluggard, it is no use rising betimes.

He would do well to say nothing about the score who pays nothing.

He's a clever fellow.

He gave his word.

His wife is a good manager.

He got wind of it.

He pounced on everything.

They were obliged to retreat.

He likes to be perfectly free.

He looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth ; he shams innocence.

* The motto of the Order of the Garter. The story that Edward III. uttered the words when he picked up the garter of the Countess of Salisbury has very little evidence to support it.

† This famous institution was founded by Louis XIV. in 1660.

Il a la mer à boire.
 Il a le diable au corps.
 Il a les yeux cernés.
 Il a le vin mauvais.
 Il a l'œil au guêt.
 Il a mangé son blé en herbe.
 Il a mangé son pain blanc le premier.
 Il a mis son bonnet de travers aujourd'hui.
 Il a mis tous ses œufs dans un panier.
 Il a montré beaucoup d'humeur.
 Il a prêché d'abondance.
 Il a pris mes paroles à contre sens.
 Il a pris ses jambes à son cou.
 Il a pris son courage à deux mains.
 Il a recommencé de plus belle.
 Il a remué ciel et terre pour y parvenir.
 Il a semé des fleurs sur un terrain aride.
 Il avait son discours sur le bout du doigt.
 Il brode très-bien.
 Il broie du noir.
 Il chasse de race.
 Il conduit bien sa barque.

Il coûte peu à amasser beaucoup de richesse, et beaucoup à en amasser peu.

Il débite ses propos à tout bout de champ.
 Il dépense beaucoup en menus plaisirs.
 Il écorche le français.
 Il écrit à batons rompus.
 Il en a été quitte pour la peur.

Il en a fait une bonne affaire.
 Il en est de la neige comme du cœur de la femme ; à peine souillée, elle devient tout de suite de la fange.
 —*G. de Cherville.*
 Il en est d'un homme qui aime, comme d'un moineau pris à la glu ; plus il se débat, plus il s'embarrasse.

(He has the sea to drink.) He has an impossible task.
 The devil is in him.
 He looks dark round the eyes.
 He is quarrelsome in his cups.
 He is on the look out.
 He has eaten his corn in the ear.
 (He has eaten his white bread first.) His best days are passed.
 He got out of bed the wrong side this morning.
 He has put all his eggs into one basket.
 He showed a good deal of temper.
 He preached extempore.
 He took what I said in the wrong light.
 He made off.
 He screwed his courage to the sticking point.
 He began again worse than ever.
 He moved heaven and earth to succeed.
 (He has planted flowers on a barren soil.) He has written on a dry subject in an ornate style.
 He knew his speech by heart.
 He can tell a good tale.
 He is in a brown study.
 He's a chip of the old block.
 (He manages his boat well.) He can paddle his own canoe ; he understands the art of success.
 (It takes little trouble to amass great wealth, but much to amass a little.) The first hundred pounds is the hardest to save.
 He is always thrusting his remarks forward.
 He spends a great deal in trifles.
 He murders French.
 He writes by fits and starts.
 He escaped scot-free with nothing worse than a fright.
 That was good business for him.
 Woman's heart is like the snow : once sullied, it becomes mud.

A man in love is like a sparrow caught with bird-lime ; the more he strives, the more he is entangled.

Il en fait ses choux gras.

(He makes his cabbages fat by it.) He feathers his nest by it.

Il en fait toujours faire à sa guise.
Il en rabattra de sa première demande.

He always wants to go his own road.
He will take something less than he asked.

Il en sait long.

He's a knowing card.

Il est aisé d'être femme quand on est insensible.—*Madame de Staél.*

It is easy for a woman to be womanly when she has no feeling.

Il est au bout de son latin.

He is at his wits'-end.

Il est aussi absurde de prétendre qu'il est impossible de toujours aimer la même femme, qu'il peut l'être de dire qu'un artiste célèbre a besoin de plusieurs violons pour exécuter un morceau de musique.—*Balzac.*

To assert that it is impossible to love one woman for ever, is as absurd as to say that a virtuoso needs several violins to execute a piece of music.

Il est aussi facile de se tromper soi-même sans s'en apercevoir, qu'il est difficile de tromper les autres sans qu'ils s'en aperçoivent.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il est avec le ciel des accommodements.

It is as easy to deceive ourselves unconsciously, as it is difficult to deceive others successfully,

Il est bas percé.

It is possible to make compromises with Heaven.*

Il est beau de triompher de soi.

He is in low water; his funds are low.
'Tis a noble triumph to triumph over self.

—*T. Corneille.*

Il est beau qu'un mortel jusques aux cieux s'élève,

It is grand in a man to aspire to the highest, even though he falls.

Il est beau même d'en tomber.

—*Quinault.*

Il est bien aisé d'aller à pied quand on tient son cheval par la bride.

It is pleasant walking when you lead a horse by the bridle.

Il est bien fou qui s'oublie.

He is an arrant fool who forgets himself.

Il est bien plus aisé d'accuser un sexe que d'excuser l'autre.—*Montaigne.*

It is easier to accuse one sex than to excuse the other.

Il est bon d'avoir des amis partout.

It is a good thing to have friends everywhere.

Il est bon de faire de nécessité vertu.

It is wise to make a virtue of necessity.

Il est bon de frotter et limer notre cervelle contre celle d'autrui.

Contact with other wits brightens one's own.

—*Montaigne.*

Il est bon de parler, et meilleur de se taire.

(It is good to speak, but it is better to be silent.) Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

Il est bon d'être habile, mais non pas de le paraître.

'Tis a good thing to be clever, but it is well to disguise the fact.

Il est comme le chien du jardinier.

He is like the dog in the manger.

Il est comme un coq en pâte.

(He is living like a cock that is being fattened.) He is living in clover.

Il est comme une poule mouillée.

He is a perfect stupid.

Il est coutumier du fait.

He is an old hand at it.

Il est dangereux de trop faire voir à l'homme combien il est égal aux bêtes sans lui montrer sa grandeur. Il est encore dangereux de lui trop faire voir sa grandeur sans sa basseſſe. Il est encore plus dangereux de lui laisser ignorer l'un et l'autre, mais il est très avantageux de lui représenter l'un et l'autre. --*Pascal.*

Il est dit habile, qui fraude ami et pille.

Il est du naturel du chat, il retombe toujours sur ses pieds.

Il est du véritable amour comme de l'apparition des esprits; tout le monde en parle, mais peu de gens en ont vu.
--*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il est faux qu'on ait fait fortune lorsqu'on ne sait pas en jouir?

--*L'Avrénargues.*

Il est juste que le prêtre vive de l'autel.

Il est marqué à l'A.

Il est mort criblé de dettes.

Il est né coiffé.

Il est né dimanche, il aime besogne fâche.

Il est parti prenant la clef des champs.

Il est peu de distance de la roche Tarpeienne au Capitole.

Il est plus aisé de se tirer de la rive que du fond.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même.

--*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il est plus facile à une femme de défendre sa vertu contre les hommes que sa réputation contre les femmes.

--*Rochefoucauld.*

Il est plus honteux de se déshonorer de ses amis, que d'en être trompé.

--*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il est plus nécessaire d'étudier les hommes que les livres.

--*La Rochefoucauld.*

It is dangerous to make man see how like he is to animals without keeping his greatness in view. It is dangerous, also, to show him his greatness and not his baseness; and still more to leave him ignorant of both. But it is most profitable to picture to him one and the other.

He who cheats and robs a friend is called a clever fellow.

Like a cat, he always falls on his feet.

True love has something in common with apparitions of ghosts. Everybody discusses them, but few have seen them.

Men who are said to have made their fortune, have not done so if they do not know how to enjoy it.

(It is fair that the priest should live by the altar.) The labourer is worthy of his hire.

(He stands A.T.) He is a splendid fellow. He was over head and ears in debt when he died.

(He was born with a caul.) Born lucky. He was born on a Sunday, he likes a job where there is nothing to do.

He made off.

(It is not far from the Tarpeian rock to the Capitol.) It is a short step from the throne to the scaffold.*

(It is easier to get away from the bank than the bottom of the stream.) Leave the fire when it begins to scorch.

It is easier to be wise about other people's business than about our own.

A woman may more easily defend herself from men, than her reputation from women.

It is more shameful to distrust our friends than to be deceived by them.

Men, not books, are the proper subject for study.

* A line from Jouy's *La Vestale*. Mirabeau quoted the words in a speech delivered in 1790.

Il est rendu.

Il est revenu de ses erreurs.

Il est sain de se lever de bonne heure.

Il est si beau de mourir jeune.

—*André Chénier.*

Il est sujet à caution.

Il est toujours par monts et par vaux.

Il est tout prêché qui n'a cure de bien faire.

Il est très comme il faut.

Il est très maniére.

Il est trop tard de fermer l'écurie quand les chevaux sont pris.

Il est venu à point nommé.

Il était en train de sortir

Il était grippé.

Il fait beau temps.

Il fait bien mauvais au bois quand les loups se mangent l'un l'autre.

Il fait bon battre l'orgueilleux quand il est seul.

Il fait celui qui n'entend pas.

Il fait cher vivre dans la capitale.

Il fait déjà le barbon.

Il fait flèche de tout bois.

Il fait toujours bon tenir son cheval par la bride.

Il fallait me tenir à quatre pour ne pas rire

Il fallait un calculateur, ce fut un danseur qui l'obtint.—*Beaumarchais.*

Il faudra bien en passer par là.

Il faudra se soumettre ou se démettre.

—*Gambetta.*

Il faut amadouer la poule pour avoir les poussins.

Il faut attendre le boiteux.

Il faut, autant qu'on peut, obliger tout le monde :

On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi.—*La Fontaine.*

He is quite done up.

(He has given up his errors.) He has turned over a new leaf.

Early rising is healthy.

It is so beautiful to die young.

You must discount what he says.

(He is always going over mountains and valleys.) He is always on the move; he is ever on the wing.

It is useless to preach to a man who does not care to do well.

He is a perfect gentleman.

He is very stiff.

When the horses are stolen, it is useless to lock the stable-door.

He came in the nick of time.

He was just going out.

He had caught cold.

It is fine (weather).

'Tis very hard times in the wood when wolf eats wolf.

It is good to beat a proud man when he is alone.

He plays the deaf man.

Living is expensive in the metropolis.

(He already plays the gray-beard.) He has an old head on young shoulders.

(He makes an arrow of all wood.) He turns everything to account.

Don't leave hold of the bridle if you wish to be sure of the horse.

I did my best not to laugh.

A man "good at figures" was wanted, and a dancing-master obtained the post.

We must put up with it.

(He must needs submit or demit.) He must give way or resign.*

To get chicks, coax the hen.

(It is necessary to wait for the lame man.) Wait for the truth.

It is best to act kindly to everybody, for there's no hand so small that it may not help.

* This was Gambetta's declaration when the elections of 1877 went against Marshal Mac Mahon.

Il faut avoir pitié des morts.

—*Victor Hugo.*

Il faut battre le fer tandis qu'il est chaud.

Il faut bien laisser le jeu quand il est beau.

Il faut briguer la faveur de ceux à qui l'on veut du bien, plutôt que de ceux de qui l'on espère du bien.

—*La Bruyère.*

Il faut casser la noix pour manger le noyau.

Il faut croire au mariage comme à l'immortalité de l'âme.—*Balzac.*

Il faut découvrir l'amitié, mais il faut déchirer l'amour.

—*Richelieu (le Due, Mare, hal).*

Il faut de l'argent pour commencer le jeu.

Il faut des années de repentir pour effacer une faute aux yeux de l'homme; une seule larme suffit à Dieu.

Il faut être enclume ou marteau.

Il faut faire ce qu'on fait.

Il faut gratter les gens par où il leur démange.

Il faut hasarder un petit poisson pour prendre un grand.

Il faut hurler avec les loups.

Il faut laisser l'enfant morveaux plutôt que lui arracher le nez.

Il faut laver son linge sale en famille.

—*Napoleon L.*

Il faut le faire bon gré mal gré.

Il faut louer la mer et se tenir en terre.

Il faut passer par la porte ou par la fenêtre.

Il faut perdre un vêton pour pêcher un saumon.

Il faut prêcher d'exemple.

Il faut prendre la balle au bond.

Il faut prendre le bénéfice avec les charges.

We ought to have pity on the dead.

Strike while the iron is hot.

Leave off playing when the game is at its best.

Seek the favour of those to whom you wish happiness, rather than of those from whom you hope to gain an advantage.

To eat the kernel you must break the shell.

Marriage must be believed in, as you do in the soul's immortality.

You may unpick the seam of friendship, but you must tear love's bond asunder.

(You must have money to commence the game.) You must have money to make it.

Years of repentance are necessary in order to blot out a sin in the eyes of men, but one tear of repentance suffices with God.

(One must be either anvil or hammer.) You must endure if you can't hit back.

Whatever you do, do it with all your might.

Scratch people in the right place.

(Venture a small fish to catch a great one.) A sprat to catch a herring.

(One must howl with the wolves.) When you are at Rome, do as Rome does.

Better leave the child's nose dirty than wring it off.

Dirty linen ought to be washed in private.

You are bound to do it, willy-nilly.

Praise the sea, but keep on land.

One must leave a room by door or window.

(A minnow's well lost to catch a salmon.) Set a sprat to catch a herring.

Example is better than precept.

Take time by the forelock.

(The benefice must be taken with its liabilities.) You must take the rough with the smooth.

Il faut que la vérité soit charitable, c'est-à-dire qu'elle soit dite pour le bien de celui qui est repris. La vérité doit être douce. Elle est assez forte pour n'avoir pas besoin d'être dure. C'est l'huile du Samaritain sur les plaies du malade, et non pas le vinaigre, c'est le miel et non le fiel.

—*Saint François de Sales.*

Il faut que les actions de valeur reçoivent leur perfection des mains de la sagesse et de la justice : à moins de cela elles sont des diamants, si vous voulez, mais des diamants sans être taillés.—*Mascaron.*

Il faut que tout le monde vive.

Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.

Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter.

Il faut se dénier d'un ennemi réconcilié.

Il faut se dire beaucoup d'amis et s'en croire peu.

Il faut souvent plus de courage pour faire simplement son devoir, que pour affronter le feu de l'ennemi.

Il faut tendre voile selon le vent.

Il faut tondre les brebis et non les écorcher.

Il faut tourner la langue sept fois dans la bouche avant de parler.

Il faut vouloir ce qu'on ne peut empêcher.

Il fit un vent à écorner un bœuf.

Il gelait à pierre fendre.

Il jette feu et flamme.

Il l'a battu à bras raccourci.

Il l'a échappé belle.

Il lit au front de ceux qu'un vain luxe environne,

Que la fortune vend ce qu'on croit qu'elle donne.

Approche-t-il du but ? quitte-t-il ce séjour ?

Rien ne trouble sa fin : c'est le soir d'un beau jour —*La Fontaine.*

Il lui a mis martel en tête.

Il lui obéit au doigt et à l'œil.

Il m'a battu froid.

Il m'a coupé l'herbe sous le pied.

Truth must be charitable ; that is, it must be spoken for the good of him who is blamed. Truth must be gentle. It is strong enough not to require to be hard. It must be the Samaritan's oil on the wounds of the sick, and not vinegar. It is honey and not gall.

Valiant deeds must receive their perfection from the hands of wisdom and justice ; otherwise, they may be diamonds, but uncut ones.

Everybody must live somehow.

A door must be open or shut.

A step back makes the better leap.

Beware of a friend who has once been your enemy.

Assert that you have many friends, but believe you have few.

Frequently it requires more courage simply to do our duty, than to face the fire of an enemy.

Set your sail as the wind blows.

Shear the sheep, but don't flay them.

Turn your tongue seven times before speaking.

What can't be cured must be endured.

The wind was enough to shave your eyebrows.

It froze very hard.

He fiets and fumes.

He beat him with all his might and main.

He had a narrow escape.

The wise, on the brows 'neath the hollow gilt crown.

Reads that fortune sells what the rich man thinks given ;

Naught troubles his end, for the life he lays down

Was a beautiful day, and death is its even.

He tormented him to death.

He is at his beck and call.

He gave me the cold shoulder.

He cut the ground from under my feet.

Il m'a débité tout cela à brûle-pourpoint.	All that he told me point-blank.
Il m'a donné une poignée de main.	He shook hands with me.
Il m'a mis au pied du mur.	He got me into a corner.
Il m'a poussé à bout.	He exasperated me.
Il m'a pris au dépourvu.	He took me unawares.
Il m'a ri au nez	He laughed in my face.
Il me faut coucher sur la dure.	My lodging is on the cold, cold ground.
Il ment comme un arracheur de dents.	He lies like a quack dentist.
Il me traita de Ture à Maure.	He used me abominably.
Il met sa faufile dans la moisson d'autrui.	(He puts his sickle into another man's harvest.) He wishes to reap where he has not sown.
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre.	(He did not discover gunpowder.) He is not a genius, nor likely to do anything remarkable.
Il n'a pas soufflé mot de notre entrevue.	He did not say a single word about our interview.
Il n'appartient qu'à ceux qui n'espèrent jamais être cités, de ne citer personne. — Naudé.	Only those who never hope to be quoted themselves, abstain from quoting others.
Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts.	(Only great men have great defects.) Men have the defects of their qualities.
— La Rochefoucauld.	Poetry is not his forte.
Il n'a que faire de poésie.	He that does not ask will never get a bargain.
Il n'aura jamais bon marché qui ne le demande pas.	He who goes a-borrowing does not care who the lender is.
Il ne choisit pas qui emprunte.	It would not do to tell this news abruptly.
Il ne faudrait pas lui annoncer cette nouvelle de but en blanc.	Never bid defiance to a fool.
Il ne faut jamais défié un fou.	Never o'erstep the bounds.
Il ne faut jamais dépasser la mesure.	It won't do to play with fire.
Il ne faut pas badiner avec le feu.	(Do not keep your holidays before they arrive.) Count not your chickens before they are hatched.
Il ne faut pas chômer les fêtes avant qu'elles ne soient venues.	Do not limp before cripples.
Il ne faut pas clocher devant les boîteux.	(Don't teach fish to swim.) Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.
Il ne faut pas enseigner les poissons à nager.	(Do not make out the ghost was two.) Don't make a bad business worse.
Il ne faut pas faire d'un diable deux.	You must not throw stones into your neighbour's garden.
Il ne faut pas jeter des pierres dans le jardin de ton voisin.	Don't let pigeons frighten you from sowing.
Il ne faut pas laisser de semer pour crainte des pigeons.	Asses must not be harnessed with horses.
Il ne faut pas lier les ânes avec les chevaux.	

Il ne faut pas mettre le doigt entre l'arbre et l'écorce.

(One ought not to put a finger between the trunk and the bark.) Do not interfere between husband and wife.

Il ne faut pas nous fâcher des choses passées.—*Vapoleon I.*

It is no use troubling about past events.

Il ne faut pas parler de corde dans la maison d'un pendu.

(You should not talk of the halter in the house of a man that was hanged.) There is no limping before cripples.

Il ne faut pas parler latin devant les cordeliers.

Don't talk Latin before the learned.

Il ne faut pas regarder de si près dans ces affaires.

In such matters you must not be so particular.

Il ne faut pas remplir ses devoirs comme par manière d'acquit.

Duty must not be done as a mere matter of form.

Il ne faut pas se moquer des chiens qu'on ne soit hors du village.

Don't halloo till you are out of the wood.

Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre.

You should not sell the bear-skin till you have killed the bear.

Il ne faut qu'une brebis galeuse pour gâter tout le troupeau.

One tainted sheep will mar the flock.

Il ne faut qu'un faux pas pour casser la bouteille.

(One false step will break the bottle.) Virtue once lost can never be regained.

Il n'en peut mais.

He can't do anything in the matter.

Il n'en p'uvait plus de fatigue et de soif.

He was worn out with fatigue and thirst.

Il n'entend jamais taillerie.

He can never take a joke.

Il ne peut plus y tenir.

He can hold out no longer.

Il ne restait plus que le nid.

The bird had flown.

Il ne s'agit pas de tout cela.

That's not the question at all.

Il ne s'agit peut-être, pour s'emparer de ces êtres si subtils, si souples et si pénétrants, que de savoir manier la louange et chatouiller l'amour-propre. La flatterie est le joug qui courbe si bas ces têtes ardentes et légères. Malheur à l'homme qui veut porter la franchise dans l'amour !

To captivate beings so subtle, supple and penetrative as women, clever praise and artful pandering to conceit may suffice. Flattery is the yoke with which to make them light and ardent heads submissive. Woe to the man who tries to be frank in love-making.

—*G. Sand.*

Il ne sait sur quel pied danser.

(He knew not on which foot to dance.) He's at his wit's end.

Il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens.

There is no good hunting but with old hounds.

Il n'est cheval qui n'ait sa tare.

There is no horse without a fault.

Il n'est d'heureux que qui croit l'être.

The only happy man is he who thinks himself happy.

Il n'est pas aussi diable qu'il est noir.

He is not so black as he is painted.

Il n'est pas bon d'avoir tout le nécessaire.—*Pascal.*

It is not a good thing to have all that we require.

Il n'est pas bon d'être trop libre.

It is not a good thing to possess too much freedom.

—*Pascal.*

Il n'est pas de pire sourd que celui qui ne veut écouter.

Il n'est pas échappé qui traîne son licou.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de tenir les choses pour en raisonner.

— *Beaumarchais.*

Il n'est pire eau que l'eau qui dort.

Il n'est point de belles prisons ni de laides amours.

Il n'est rien d'inutile aux personnes de sens.—*La Fontaine.*

Il n'est rien moins qu'un avare.

Il n'est rien si bien fait où l'on ne trouve à redire.

Il n'est rien tel que d'avoir la clef des champs.

Il n'est secret que de rien dire.

Il n'est si bon charretier qui ne verse.

Il n'est si grand dépit que de pauvre orgueilleux.

Il n'est si homme de bien qu'il mette à l'examen des loix toutes ses actions et pensées, qui ne soit pendable dix fois en sa vie.—*Montaigne.*

Il n'est si petite chapelle qui n'aït son saint.

Il n'est si poltron sur la terre, qui ne puisse trouver un plus poltron que soi.
— *La Fontaine.*

Il n'est si riche festin, où il n'y ait quelqu'un qui mal dîne.

Il nous a donné le change.

Il nous a fausse compagnie.

Il n'y a au monde que deux manières de s'élever, ou par sa propre industrie, ou par l'imbecillité des autres.

— *La Bruyère.*

Il n'y a cheval si bien ferré qui ne glisse.

Il n'y a cheval si bon qui ne bronche.

Il n'y a de nouveau que ce qui est oublié.
— *Mme. Bertin.*

Il n'y a pas à s'y tromper, cela saute aux yeux.

Who so deaf as he that will not hear?

The horse that draws his halter is not quite escaped.

It is not necessary to have a thorough grasp of a subject in order to discourse upon it.

Still waters run deep.

Never was a prison fair, nor a lady-love foul.

(There is nothing useless to people of sense.) A clever man finds some use for everything.

He is anything but a miser.

There is nothing so well done but may be carped at.

There's nothing like living at Liberty Hall.

The only way to keep a secret is to say nothing.

Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families.

There is no spite like that of a poor man proud.

There is no man so good who, if all his actions and thoughts were put to the test of the laws, would not deserve hanging ten times in his life.

There is no chapel so small but has its saint.

No man is so great a coward that he may not find another even more cowardly than himself.

There never was so rich a banquet but some one dined ill at it.

(He has put us on the wrong scent.) He has deceived us.

He has given us the slip.

A man rises in the social scale in two ways; either by his own works, or by the stupidity of others.

(There is no horse so well shod but he may slip.) Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families.

However good a horse may be, it sometimes stumbles.

There is nothing new but what has been forgotten.

There is positively no mistaking that.

Il n'y a pas de gens plus affairés que ceux qui ne font rien.

Il n'y a pas de grand homme pour son valet-de-chambre.

—*Madame de Cornuel.*

Il n'y a pas de miroir au monde qui ait jamais dit à une femme qu'elle était laide.

Il n'y a pas de petit chez soi.

Il n'y a pas de plus forte chaîne pour lier une femme que celle de se savoir aimée.

—*Mme. de Motteville.*

Il n'y a pas de quoi rire.

Il n'y a pas de sots métiers, il n'y a que de sottes gens.

Il n'y a pas de vie heureuse, il y a seulement des jours heureux.

—*André Theuriet.*

Il n'y a pas là de quoi fouetter un chat.

Il n'y a pas moins d'invention à bien appliquer une pensée que l'on trouve dans un livre qu'à être le premier auteur de cette pensée. On a osé dire au Cardinal du Perron que l'application heureuse d'un vers de Virgile était digne d'un talent.—*Stendhal.*

Il n'y a personne qui ne soit dangereux pour quelqu'un.—*Madame de Sévigné.*

Il n'y a pire eau que l'eau qui dort.

Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées.—*Louis XIV.*

Il n'y a point au monde un si pénible métier que celui de se faire un grand nom : la vie s'achève que l'on a à peine ébauché son ouvrage.

—*La Bruyère.*

Il n'y a point d'amour sans jalouse.

Il n'y a point de petit ennemi.

Il n'y a point d'esclaves plus tourmentés que ceux de l'amour.

—*Mlle. de Lespinasse.*

Il n'y a point de terroir si ingrat qui n'ait quelque propriété.—*La Bruyère.*

Il n'y a pour l'homme que trois événements, naître, vivre et mourir : il ne se sent pas naître, il souffre à mourir, et il oublie de vivre.—*La Bruyère.*

* This saying in some form is of great antiquity. Plutarch attributes a similar expression to Antigonus I., King of Macedonia in the third century, B.C.

† Voltaire attributes this mot to Louis XIV., saying that the King made the remark when the Duke of Anjou set out to occupy the Spanish throne. It has, however, been also attributed to the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of Versailles.

Idlers are always busy.

No man is a hero to his valet.*

There never was a looking-glass that reflected an ugly woman.

There's no place like home.

There is no stronger tie upon a woman than the knowledge she is beloved.

That's no laughing matter.

There are no stupid trades, but there are stupids in them.

There is no such thing as a happy life—there are only happy days.

(That is not enough to whip a cat for.)
That offence is not worth talking about.

To make good use of a thought found in a book requires almost as much cleverness as to originate it. Cardinal du Perron said that the apt quotation of a line of Virgil was worthy of the highest capacity.

There is no man who may not be a danger to somebody.

Still waters run deep.

There are no longer any Pyrenees.†

The most arduous task in the world is to make a great name ; life ends ere the whole is spelt out.

Without jealousy there is no love.

There is no such thing as a petty enemy. No slaves so tortured as the slaves of love.

There is no ground so ungrateful as not to yield something.

There are three events in man's life : birth, life, and death ; he is not aware of his birth, he suffers in dying, and he forgets to live.

Il n'y a que la religion qui rende les hommes braves, patients, intrépides par conscience; et si l'on était fidèle à la religion, l'on serait invincible.

--*Duguet.*

Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte.

Il n'y a que les bons marchés qui ruinent.

Il n'y a que les honteux qui perdent.

Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas. --*Bertrand Barère.*

Il n'y a qu'heur et malheur en ce monde.

Il n'y a qu'une chose qui revienne chaque jour dans le ménage, c'est le dîner.

--*Mme. de Flahaut.*

Il n'y a rien de changé en France; il n'y a qu'un François de plus.

--*Charles X.*

Il n'y a si bel acquet que le don.

Il n'y a si grand jour qui ne vienne pas à vêpres.

Il n'y a si méchant pot qui ne trouve son couvercle.

Il n'y a si petit buisson qui n'aït son ombre.

Il n'y eut jamais bon marché de peaux de lions.

Il n'y va pas par quatre chemins.

Il parla bien à propos.

Il parle en connaissance de cause.

Il pêche en vain

Qui n'amorce son hame.

Il pleut à verse.

Il porte lanterne à midi.

Il prend cela pour argent comptant.

Il regarde l'affaire à un tout autre point de vue.

Il retourna trempé comme une soupe.

Il s'acharne à dire.

Il savait son discours sur le bout du doigt.

Religion alone makes a man brave, patient, and intrepid through conscience; and if a man would remain faithful to religion, he would be invincible.

It is only the first step that costs.*

It is only the cheap bargains that bring us to ruin.

The battle is to the bold.

It is only the dead that never return.†

There is only luck or ill luck in this world.

There is only one thing that comes round every day in married life: it is the dinner-hour.

Nothing is changed in France; there is only one Frenchman more.‡

No purchase is as good as a gift.

No day so long but has its evening.

There is no pot so mis-shapen but finds its cover.

The smallest bush casts a shadow.

Lion-skins were never to be got cheaply.

(He goes straight to the point.) He does not beat about the bush.

He spoke most opportunely

He knows what he is talking about

He fishes in vain who does not bait the hook.

It is pouring with rain.

He carries a lantern in broad day.

He takes that for sterling truth.

He considers the matter from quite a different point of view.

He came back wet through.

He will keep saying.

He knew his speech by heart.

* This saying is attributed to Madame du Deffand. Cardinal Polignac was enlarging on the long distance that the martyred St. Denis had walked with his head in his hands. "The distance is nothing," said Madame, "il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte."

† Barère, whose savage speeches earned for him an unenviable notoriety during the Revolution, commented thus on the folly of allowing certain English prisoners to be exchanged, as thereby they might return to take part again in active hostilities against France.

‡ Words used by the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., at the Restoration, when Louis XVIII. was proclaimed King of France, 1814.

Ils chantent, ils payeront.—*Mazarin.*
 Ils courent sur ses brisées.
 Ils disputent à tout propos.
 Il se mettrait en quatre pour vous.

Il se noyerait dans une goutte d'eau.

Il s'en prend toujours à moi.
 Ils en riaient sous cape.
 Ils en sont venus aux mains.
 Il se recule pour mieux sauter.

Il sert de risée à toute la société.
 Il s'est brûlé la cervelle.
 Ils étaient à couteaux tirés.
 Ils étaient bien certainement d'intelligence.
 Ils étaient ruinés de fond en comble.
 Il se voit par expérience que les mémoires excellentes se joignent volontiers aux jugements débiles.

—*Montaigne.*

Ils firent bonne chère.
 Ils jettent de la poudre aux yeux.

Ils l'ont fait à mon insu.
 Ils marchent bon train.
 Ils ne se sentaient pas de satisfaction.
 Ils n'ont rien appris, ni rien oublié.

Ils nous ont donné le change,
 Ils paient argent comptant.
 Ils s'accordent comme chien et chat.
 Ils se croient profonds, et ne sont que creux.—*Jean d'Alembert.*
 Ils se firent force compliments.
 Ils se ressemblent comme deux gouttes d'eau.

Ils se sont brouillés.
 Ils se sont mangé le blanc des yeux.

Ils se voient de loin en loin.

Ils sont à bout de leurs forces.

They sing, they will pay.*
 They are treading on his heels.
 They dispute about everything.
 (He would cut himself in four for us.)
 He would do anything to serve us.

(He would drown himself in a drop of water.) To be penny wise and pound foolish.

He always blames me.
 They laughed in their sleeve at it.
 They came to fisticuffs.
 He draws back in order to make a better leap.

He is the butt of the whole company.
 He blew his brains out.
 They were at daggers drawn.
 There is no doubt they were accomplices.
 They were utterly impoverished.
 Experience teaches that excellent memories are too often joined to weak judgments.

They fared sumptuously.
 (They are throwing dust in people's eyes.) They are deceiving everybody.

They did it unbeknown to me
 They are getting on fast
 They were overjoyed
 They have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing.†

They gave us the slip.
 They pay ready money.
 They agree like dog and cat.
 They think themselves profound, when they are merely hollow.
 They complimented each other highly.
 They are as like as two peas.

They have quarrelled with each other.
 (They have eaten the white of each other's eyes.) They are mortal foes.
 They see each other from time to time.
 They are at their wits' end.

* When Mazarin imposed extra taxes, the French people opposed him merely by singing derisive songs, which were named on this account *mazarinades*.

† This criticism on the *Roussettes* and their followers is commonly attributed to Talleyrand.

† A description of the pseudo-philosophers of every age.

Il suffit quelquefois d'être grossier pour n'être pas trompé par un habile homme.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Ils vont se faire la courte échelle.

Il tient table ouverte toujours.

Il tondrait un œuf.

Il travaille à bâtons rompus.

Il tue la poule aux œufs d'or.

Il vaut mieux être fou avec tous que sage tout seul.

Il vaut mieux être marteau qu'enclume.

Il vaut mieux être oiseau de campagne qu'oiseau de cage.

Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié.

Il vaut mieux plier que rompre.

Il vaut mieux s'exposer à l'ingratitude que de manquer aux misérables

—*La Bruyère.*

Il veut avoir le drap et l'argent,

Il veut toujours s'en faire accroire,

Il vit au jour le jour,

Il vous dira au juste ce que cela coûtera,

Il y a dans la politique comme dans la religion, une espèce de pénitence plus glorieuse que l'innocence même, qui répare avantagéusement un peu de fragilité par des vertus extraordinaires, et par une ferveur continuelle.

—*Félicité.*

Il y a de certaines choses dont la médiocrité est insupportable, la poésie, la musique, la peinture, le discours public. —*La Bruyère.*

Il y a des âmes ainsi faconnées que la souffrance les paralyse et les empêche d'agir. —*Paul Bourget.*

Il y a des gens à qui la vertu siéde presque aussi mal que le vice.

—*Joubert.*

Il y a des gens qui n'auraient jamais été amoureux, s'ils n'avaient jamais entendu parler de l'amour.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il y a des gens qui n'ont de morale qu'en pièce; C'est une étoile dont ils ne se font jamais d'habit. —*Joubert.*

Sometimes bluntness is enough to baffle a sharper.

They mean to give one another a turn.
He always keeps open house.

He would skin a flint.

He works by fits and starts.

He is killing the hen that lays the golden eggs.

Better be mad with the crowd than wise by yourself.

It is better to be the hammer than the anvil.

Better be a bird in the field than a bird in a cage.

Better be envied than pitied.

Better to bend than break.

Better risk ingratitude than turn your face from the poor and wretched.

He wants to eat his cake and have it too.

He is always putting himself forward.

He lives from hand to mouth.

He will tell you exactly what it will cost.

There is in politics, as well as in religion, a kind of penitence more glorious than innocence itself: this amply atones for a little frailty by extraordinary virtues and continual fervour.

In music and poetry, in painting and oratory, mediocrity is unendurable.

There are some minds so constituted that suffering paralyses them and prevents them from performing their functions.

There are some folk on whom virtue sits as awkwardly as vice.

There are some people who would have never fallen in love, if they had never heard love talked about.

There are some people who never have more than a mere groundwork of morality: it is with them a piece of cloth which they never convert into a garment for daily wear.

Il y a des gens qui ressemblent aux vaudevilles, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain temps.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il y a des hochets pour tous les âges.

Il y a des reproches qui louent.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il y a du mérite sans élévation, mais il n'y a point d'élévation sans quelque mérite.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Il y a du plaisir à rencontrer les yeux de celui à qui on vient de donner.

—*La Bruyère.*

Il y a en Angleterre soixante sectes différentes, et une seule sauce.

Il y a encore de quoi glaner.

Il y a fagots et faggots.

Il y a plus de fous acheteurs que de fous vendeurs.

Il y a plus de gens qui veulent être aimés que de gens qui veulent aimer eux-mêmes.—*Chamfort.*

Il y a quelque anguille sous roche.

Il y a remède à tout fors à la mort.

Il y a toujours des vents brûlants, qui passent sur l'âme de l'homme et la dessèchent. La prière est la rosée qui la rafraîchit.—*Lamennais.*

Il y a un cochon qui sommeille au fond de tout cœur humain.—*Sarcey.*

Il y a une femme à l'origine de toutes les grandes choses.—*Lamartine.*

Il y a une résignation qui ressemble à l'indifférence comme la mort ressemble au sommeil.—*Victor Hugo.*

Il y avait une fois un hérisson philosophe, armé de pointes et de piquants comme tous ceux de son espèce. . . .

Un jour, ce grand penseur se dit : A quoi bon cette agglomération de petites baïonnettes improductives qui se dressent sur mon dos à la moindre alerte ? Cet appareil de guerre est vraiment désobligeant pour mes voisins. . . . Supprimons-le. Il arriva une fouine, qui, le trouvant gras et sans défense, le croqua comme un œuf !—*Labiche.*

There are some people who are like comic songs, on every one's lips to-day and forgotten to-morrow.

Every age has its hobby.

There are some kind of reproaches which are equal to flattery.

Merit exists without high position, but no one can reach high position without some merit.

It is a pleasure to meet the eyes of one to whom we have just given aid.

In England there are sixty different religious sects, and but one sauce.*

(There is still something to be gleaned.) The subject is not quite threshed out.

(There are faggots and faggots.) What looks alike is not always the same.

There are more fools among buyers than among sellers.

More wish to be loved by others than to love others themselves.

(There's a snake under the stone.) There's something brewing.

There is a cure for everything but death.

There are always burning winds to pass over the soul of man and dry it up.

Prayer is the dew which refreshes it.

There is something swinish at the bottom of all human hearts.

There is a woman at the origin of all great events.

There is a kind of resignation resembling indifference as death resembles sleep.

There was once a philosophical hedgehog, covered with spines like the rest of his species. One day this deep-thinker said to himself, "What is the good of all this collection of unproductive bayonets, which bristle on my back at every alarm ? This war-like preparation must be annoying to my neighbours. I will get rid of them." And he did so, the idiot ! For a weasel came along, and finding him defenceless, gobbled him up like an egg.

* The opinion of the Marquis Caraccioli, who acted as Neapolitan ambassador in London during part of the last century.

Il y va de la corde.

Il y va de la vie.

Impossible! Ne me dites jamais ce bête
de mot! — *Mirabeau*.

Ingres a dit, "Le dessin est la pro-
bité de la peinture." Il eut pu ajou-
ter que la couleur en est l'ennoblisse-
ment. — *Alfred Stevens*.

Insouciance.

J'accepte mais à charge de revanche.

Jacquerie.

J'ai abattu tout l'ouvrage.

J'ai bonne cause.

J'ai cédé à mon corps défendant.

J'ai des chants pour toutes ses gloires,
Des larmes pour tous ses malheurs.

Défaillance.

J'ai dû faire le pied de grue toute la
journée.

J'en ai mal au cœur pendant la traversée
J'en ai toujours pour principe de ne faire
jamais par autrui, ce que je pouvais
faire par moi-même. — *Montesquieu*

J'ai failli attendre — *Louis XIV*

J'ai fait dix mécontents et un ingrat
— *Louis XIV*.

J'ai mal à partir avec vous

J'aime mieux un cousin pour moi que
deux frères pour toi

J'aime mieux un vice commode

Qu'une fatigante vertu. — *Molière*

J'ai passé une nuit blanche

J'ai pitié de quelqu'un de son système,
Me dit: "Depuis trente ans ma doc-
trine est la même,
Je suis ce que je fus, j'aime ce que
j'aimais"

L'homme absurde est celui qui ne
change jamais. — *Barthélémy*.

J'ai sauté l'échelier quatre à quatre

J'ai toujours vu que, pour tenir dans
le monde, il fallait avoir l'air fou et
être sage. — *Montesquieu*

That is a hanging matter.

Life is, at stake.

Impossible! Never use such an absurd
word as that to me.*

Ingres has said, "Drawing is the probity
of painting." He might have added
that colour is its crowning virtue.

Coolness; unconcern.

I will accept on condition that I pay
you back at another time.

A revolt of the French peasants in 1358.

I despatched all the work

(I have good reason.) Motto of the
Marquis of Bath

I gave way against my will.

I have songs for all her (France) glories,
and tears for all her griefs.

I had to wait about all day.

I was sick when crossing.

I made it a rule of life never to do by
the aid of others what I could do by
myself

I was almost kept waiting †

I have made ten men discontented and
one ungrateful ‡

I have a bone to pick with you.

One of my grapes is sweeter than any
two of your figs.

I prefer a comfortable vice to a virtue
that bores.

I passed a sleepless night.

I pity the man who, proud of his
system, says, "My ideas have not
changed for thirty years; I am what
I was. I love what I loved." The
ridiculous man is he who never
changes.

I bolted upstairs.

I have always observed that success in
the world is won by the wise man
who looks like a fool

* The utterance of this sentiment has been attributed to several eminent people. Lytton put a similar remark into the mouth of Richelieu. "In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 'fail'."

† A complaint uttered by the King when one of his courtiers was unpunctual.

‡ A saying of Louis XIV, when he granted an appointment to a petitioner.

J'ai vécu.—*Sieyès.*

Jamais bon chien n'aboie à faux.

Jamais en arrière.

Jamais grand nez n'a gâté joli visage.

Jamais honteux n'eut belle amie.

Jamais les mots ne manquent aux idées ;
ce sont les idées qui manquent aux mots. Dès que l'idée en est venue à son dernier degré de perfection, le mot éclôt, se présente et la revêt.

—*Joubert.*

Jamais les peines de la vie

Ne me coûteront de soupirs ;

Avec l'amour je les change en plaisirs ;

Avec le vin je les oublie. —*Sedaine.*

Jamais l'esprit aimable et vaste qui s'intéresse à toute chose, qui est curieux de toute découverte, qui a du goût pour tout ce qui est intellectuel, n'aura le temps d'acquérir une supériorité quelconque dans un art ou dans une science déterminé. —*G. Lachaud.*

Jamais l'innocence et le mystère n'habiteront longtemps ensemble.

Jamais on fit bon potage avec de l'eau seule.

J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rolet un fripon. —*Boileau.*

Jardin des plantes.

J'aurais dû mourir à Waterloo.
—*Napoleon I.*

J'avais cru plus difficile de mourir.
—*Louis XIV.*

Jean s'en alla comme il était venu.
—*La Fontaine.*

Je cherche un passage que je ne saura trouver. —*Bassompierre.*

Je cognois tout, fors que moy-même.
—*Villon.*

Je crois à l'autorité comme moyen, à la liberté comme moyen, à la charité comme but. —*Ozanam.*

Je crois encore les citations chose utile, chose ingénieuse, chose excellente lorsqu'on n'en abuse pas, et qu'on les fait à propos. —*Fournier.*

I lived.*

A good dog never barks without cause.
Never behind.

A big nose never spoiled a pretty face.
Faint heart never won fair lady.

Words are never lacking to ideas, but ideas are wanting to words. As soon as an idea is perfectly ripe, the proper word buds forth, blooms and clothes the idea in the most fitting form of expression.

Though griefs fill my life with alloy,
They cost me nor sigh nor regret,
For love changes all into joy,
And wine shows me how to forget.

Never will the mind that takes a wide and kindly interest in everything, and is curious about all discoveries, and has also a taste for all that is intellectual, find time to acquire superiority in an art or science.

Never did innocence and mystery long together dwell.

You can never make good broth with nothing but water.

I call a cat a cat, and Rolet a scoundrel.†

A botanical garden.

I ought to have died at Waterloo.‡

I had thought it more difficult to die.

John departed as he came.§

I am looking for a passage which I cannot find.

I understand everything— except myself.

I believe in authority as a means, and in freedom as a means, but in charity as the end and goal of our aims.

Quotations are useful, ingenious, and excellent, when not overdone, and aptly applied.

* The reply made by Sieyès to one who asked him how he had fared during the Reign of Terror.

† This well-known line from the *Satires* of Boileau has become a proverb in France, in the same sense as the English "I call a spade a spade." Rolet was an attorney who fully deserved the title of *fripon*.

‡ This remark was made to Dr. O'Meara when the Emperor was at St. Helena.

§ Louis-Philippe is said to have applied this quotation to himself when he left Paris to go into exile.

Je hais les hommes,
Les uns, parce qu'ils sont méchants et
malfaisants,
Et les autres pour être aux méchants
complaisants.—*Molière*.

Je l'accompagnerai malgré lui.

Je l'ai pris à condition.

Je l'ai vu, dis-je, vu, des mes propres
yeux vu,
Ce qu'on appelle vu.—*Molière*.

Je languis nuit et jour, et mon mal est
extrême,
Depuis qu'à vos rigueurs vos beaux yeux
m'ont soumis,
Si vous traitez ainsi, belle Iris, qui vous
aime,

Helas! que pourriez-vous faire à vos
ennemis?—*Molière*.

Je le reconnaïs bien là!

Je le renvoie toujours afflige, et jamais
désespéré.—*Madame de Maintenon*

Je lui donnerais des ponts.

Je lui en veux pour sa négligence.

Je maintiendrai.

Je marche, suivez-moi

J'enbrasse mon rival, mais c'est pour
l'étonfler.—*Racine*.

Je me mettrais au feu pour lui.

Je m'en lave les mains.

Je m'en vay chercher un grand Peut-être.

Je méprise ces insectes et ces follicu-
laires ne mordant que pour vivre.
—*Voltaire*.

Je mettrais plutôt toute l'Europe
d'accord que deux femmes.
—*Louis XIV*.

J'en ai bien vu d'autres.

Je n'aime ni n'estime la tristesse, quoi-
que le monde ait entrepris de l'honorier
de faveur particulière. Ils en habillent
la sagesse, la vertu, la conscience,
Sot et vilain ornement.—*Montaigne*.

* The words of Orgon in *Tartuffe*, when he explains how he has had ocular evidence that Tartuffe is an impostor. They are often quoted for their intensity of expression, when it is desired to express an absolute conviction that some extraordinary event has really happened.

† The method whereby Madame de Maintenon professed to maintain her ascendancy over Louis XIV.

‡ The words of Louis Napoleon to his followers before the *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851.

† Rabelais is said to have made this remark when on his deathbed.

I hate all men, some because they are wicked and evil-doers, others because they permit the wicked to do the evil.

I will go with him in spite of his unwillingness.

I had it on approval.

I have seen it, I tell you, seen it with my own eyes, seen it, which is what people call seeing a thing.*

Night and day I languish, and deep is my sorrow since your bright eyes brought grief to me. Fair Iris, if thus you treat one who loves you, how would you act towards your foes?

That's just like him!

I always send him away despondent, but never in despair.†

I am more than a match for him.

I owe him one for his neglect.

(I will maintain.) Motto of the Royal family of Holland.

I lead on, follow me! ‡

I embrace my rival, but I do so to choke him.

I would go through fire and water for him.

I wash my hands of the matter.

I am going to seek a great Perhaps.§

I despise these insects, these scribblers, who bite merely to gain their bread.

I could sooner reconcile all Europe than two women.

I have gone through worse than that.

I neither like nor value gloominess, albeit the world honours it with special favour. Men clothe wisdom, virtue, and the moral sense in this dress of gloom, but it is a ridiculous and hideous garb.

Je n'ai mérité
Ni cet excès d'honneur ni cette indig-
nité.—*Racine.*

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous conduire,
vous connaissez les êtres.

Je n'ai pas un sou vaillant.

J'en aurais levé la main.

Je n'avais ni sou ni maille.

Je ne cherche qu'ung.

Je ne dois qu'à moi seul toute ma re-
nommée.—*Cornelie.*

Je n'en vois pas la nécessité.

Je ne peux pas en revenir.

Je ne peux pas être au four et au
moulin.

Je ne sais quoi.

Je ne suis qu'au printemps, je veux voir
la moisson.—*André Chénier.*

Je n'étais pas bien dans mon assiette.

Je ne veux pas qu'il en soit quitte à si
bon compte.

Je ne vis plus : j'assiste à la vie.
—*Lamartine.*

Je n'oublierai jamais.

J'en suis fâché, mais mon siège est fait.
—*Abbé Vertot.*

J'en suis fâché pour les textes.
—*Royer Collard.*

Je pense.

Je pense, donc j'existe.—*Descartes.*

Je peux parler en connaissance de cause.

Je prends mon bien où je le trouve.
—*Molière.*

I have merited neither this excess of
honour nor of insult.*

I need not show you the way, you know'
how the land lies.

I have not a penny to my name.

I could have sworn to it.

I was quite cleared out.

(I seek but one.) God only do I seek.
Motto of the Marquis of North-
ampton.

I owe my renown to myself alone

I do not perceive the necessity.†

I can't get over my surprise.

I cannot be in two places at one time.

(I know not what.) Any subtle quality
that, though palpable to the senses,
it is impossible to define.

I am only in the springtime now, and I
wish to behold the harvest.

I did not feel quite at ease.

He shan't get off so easily as that.

I no longer live. I am merely a spec-
tator of life.‡

(I will never forget.) Motto of the
Marquis of Bristol.

I am sorry, but my siege is finished.§

So much the worse for the texts.||

(I think.) Motto of Earl of Wemyss.

I think, therefore I exist.

I can speak from experience of it.

I take my goods where I find them.¶

* The lines are from Racine's tragedy *Britannicus*. The Emperor Nero having become enamoured of Junia, the promised bride of Britannicus, offers her marriage, but is scornfully repulsed. Madame de Staél applied these lines to herself when the French Government exiled her after the publication of her book, *L'Allemagne*.

† "I must live," said a writer of political squibs, excusing himself to the Comte d'Argental, censor of the press to Louis XV. The above was d'Argental's caustic reply.

‡ The remark of the aged Lamartine when he found himself poor and neglected at the end of his distinguished career.

§ The reply to one who offered to supply him with fresh facts concerning the siege of Rhodes, when Vertot had already published his book on the subject.

|| When he was told that the Port Royal theologians differed from him on a doctrinal question, and that the texts were on their side, Royer-Collard replied, "Then I am sorry for the texts."

¶ The reply of Molière to those who accused him of plagiarism. Another account says that Molière's words were *Je reprends*, meaning that it was others who plagiarised his works. Cyrano de Bergerac appears to have suggested to Molière the idea of the famous scene in *Les Fourberies de Scapin*.

Je prévois du malheur pour beaucoup de mariés — *Cornille*.

Je puis faire des nobles quand je veux, et même de très grands seigneurs ; Dieu seul peut faire un homme comme celui que nous allons perdre.

— *Francis I.*

Je sais à mon pot comment les autres bouillent.

Je saurai en tirer parti.

Je suis bête et tu une autre bête, Marie-toi avec moi, Antoinette.

Je suis convaincu que les plus grands révolutionnaires, dans l'ordre des idées, ceux qui ont le plus épouvanté les hommes, ceux qui ont fait répandre le plus de sang et de larmes, ont été des enfants aux premières questions desquels on n'a pas répondu ce qu'il fallait répondre. — *Alex. Dumas, fils.*

Je suis dans ses petits papiers.

Je suis oiseau, voyez mes ailes.

Je suis souris, vivent les rats.

Je suis ton, c'est mon métier.

Jet d'eau.

Jeter des pierres dans le jardin de quelqu'un.

Jeter le froc aux orties.

Jeter le manche après la cognée.

Jeter son argent par les fenêtres.

Jeu de hasard.

Jeu de mots.

Jeu d'esprit.

Jeu de théâtre.

Jeune on conserve pour la vieillesse ; vieux on épargne pour la mort.

— *La Bruyère.*

Jeune, on est riche de tout l'avenir qu'on rêve ; vieux, on est pauvre de tout le passé qu'on regrette.

— *Ruchepèdre.*

Jeunesse dorée.

* Francis I. made this remark at the death-bed of Leonardo da Vinci, reprobating the courtiers who seemed to think that the King did too much honour to the painter. Doubts, however, have been cast upon the authenticity of the words, and the whole incident may be apocryphal.

† These lines, from different parts of La Fontaine's fable of the "Bat and the two weasels," are commonly applied to people of the type of the Vicar of Bray, who can adapt their views to circumstances. The bat in the fable manages to live amicably with the two weasels, though one hates rats, and the other birds, by the aid of his form, half bird, half mouse.

‡ A saying attributed to Victor Emmanuel.

§ This name was first given, in 1794, to the young men of wealth who were attached to the revolutionary party.

I foresee troubles ahead for many married men.

I can make nobles and great lords when I please ; but God alone can make such a man as this whom we are about to lose.*

I can judge by my own pot how the others boil.

I shall be able to turn it to account.

I'm a fool and you're another, so let us marry, Antoinette.

I am convinced that the greatest revolutionists as far as ideas are concerned, who most have terrified mankind and caused most tears and bloodshed, were, when children, those whose questions were not properly answered.

I am in his good books.

I am a bird, behold my wings. I am a mouse, burrah for rats.†

I am a king, that is my trade.‡

A fountain, a water-spout.

(To throw stones into another's garden.) To make insinuations.

To throw off the cowl.

To throw the helve after the hatchet.

(To pitch one's money out of the window.) To be extravagant.

Game of chance.

A play upon words.

A witticism.

Stage-trick, or attitude.

A young man saves up for his old age, when he is old he hoards up for death.

Youth is made rich by its dreams of the future ; age is made poor by its regrets for the past.

The gilded youth.§

Jeux de mains jeu de vilains.

Je vais lui dire son fait.

Je vais lui faire une farce.

Je vais rejoindre votre père.

—*Marie Antoinette.*

Je veux de bonne guerre.

Je veux que le dimanche chaque paysan
ait sa poule au pot.

Je viendrais mais contre cœur.

Je vis d'espoir.

Je voudrais bien voir la grimace qu'il fait
à cette heure sur l'échataud.

—*Louis XIII.*

Je vous aime ; j'étouffe,
Je t'aime, je suis fou, je n'en peux
plus, c'est trop ;

Ton nom est dans mon cœur comme
dans un gre'ot,

Et comme tout le temps, Roxane, je
frissonne,

Tout le temps le grelot s'agite, et le
nom sonne :

De toi, je me souviens de tout, j'ai
tout aimé.—*Edm. Rostand.*

Je vous demande bien pardon. Il n'y
a pas de quoi.

Je vous déplairai souvent, mais je ne
vous tromperai jamais.—*Dumouriez.*

Je vous donne carte blanche.

Je vous le donne en trois.

Je vous paierai au fur et à mesure de
votre ouvrage.

Je vous sais gré de me l'avoir dit.

Joie et courage
Font beau visage.

Joli.

Jouer sa vie.

Jour de fête.

Journal des débats.

Horse play is the rough's play.

I shall give him a piece of my mind.

I am going to play him a trick.

I am going to be re-united to your *
father.*

(I wish fair play.) Motto of Lord
Wenlock.

I wish every peasant to have a fowl
in his pot on a Sunday.†

I will come, but against my wish.

I live in hope.

I should like to see the grimace that he
is making now upon the scaffold.‡

I love thee, I love thee ! My passion
stifles, maddens, overwhelms me.
Thy name is like a bell that rings in
my heart, and as I am always
trembling in the fever of my love for
thee, Roxane, my heart is always
ringing with the sound of thy name.
In all things I remember thee, since
thou art the possessor of all my love.§

I really beg your pardon. Don't men-
tion it.

I shall often displease your Majesty,
but I shall never deceive you.

I give you full power to do as you
please.

I give you three guesses to find it out.
I'll pay you as you go on.

I am much obliged to you for telling
me.

Joy and courage make a handsome face.

Pretty, attractive.

To risk one's life.

A fete day.

The journal of the (Parliamentary)
debates.

* The parting words of Marie Antoinette to her children, when she was on her way to the scaffold, 1793.

† The pious wish of Henri IV., who understood that empty stomachs breed revolutions.

‡ The brutal saying of Louis XIII., when he heard that M. le Grand was being executed.

§ This quotation from M. Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* forms part of the scene where Cyrano, conscious of his own lack of good looks, quizzically woos Roxane in the character of his rival Christian. The real *Cyrano de Bergerac*, poet and swashbuckler, has earned immortality by the coining of a single phrase. In his play *Le Pédant juif* occurs the *Quel diable allait-il faire dans cette galère*, or rather a slight variation of it, which Molière borrowed for the most amusing scene in the *Fourberies de Scapin*.

Juste-milieu.

J'y perdais mon latin.
J'y suis, j'y reste.
J'y suis pour mon coût.

La bataille se fit en rase campagne.

L'abattu veut toujours lutter.

La beauté est une éloquence mutette.
La beauté sans grâce est un hameçon
sans appât.—*Vinon de Lenclos*.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans
parfum.

La belle cage ne nourrit pas l'oiseau.

La belle plume fait le bel oiseau.

La blessure est pour vous, la douleur
est pour moi.—*Charles IX.*

La bonne fortune, et la mauvaise, sont
nécessaires à l'homme pour le rendre
habile.

La bonté, c'est le fond des natures
augustes,
D'une seule vertu Dieu fait le cœur des
justes,
Comme d'un seul saphir la coupole du
ciel.—*V. Hugo*.

La bouche obéit mal, lorsque le cœur
murmure.—*Voltaire*.

La brebis sur la montagne est plus haute
que le taureau dans la plaine.

L'absence
Est un prétexte à l'inconstance
Plutôt qu'un remède à l'amour.

—*La Fare*.

La cage et le mariage
Ne font sentir les maux que quand on
est dedans.—*Mlle. de Scuderi*.

La caque sent toujours le hareng.

La carrière des armes.

La carrière ouverte aux talents.

—*Napoléon I.*

(The exact middle.) The golden mean ;
the middle course is the safest.

I could make neither head nor tail of it.
Here I am, here I stay.*
I paid dearly for it.

The battle was fought in the open
country.

It is the beaten man who clamours for
more fighting.

Beauty is eloquent even when silent.
Without grace beauty is an unbaited
hook.

Beauty without virtue is a flower with-
out perfume.

Gold on the cage won't feed the bird.

Fine feathers make fine birds.

The wound is yours, but the pain is
mine.†

Good and bad fortune are necessary to
a man in order to develop his char-
acter.

Kindness is the basis of noble natures ;
of this single virtue God makes the
just man's heart, as with one hollowed
sapphire He made the heavenly dome.

The lips are slow to obey the brain when
the heart is mutinous.

The sheep on the mountain is higher
than the bull on the plain.

Absence is an excuse for inconstancy
rather than a cure for love.

Outside marriage and prison none know
the miseries felt within them.

The cask always smells of the herring.
The career of arms.

(The career open to talent.) The prizes
to those who can win them ; the spoils
to the victors.

* The reply of Marshal MacMahon to those who urged him to abandon the Malakoff Tower after it had been captured by the French troops.

† Charles IX., King of France, is said to have spoken thus when he visited Admiral de Coligny, who had been wounded by the hired assassin of the Guises. Two days afterwards, August 24th, 1572, the massacre of the Huguenots took place, and Coligny himself was slain. How far Charles IX. was an active instigator of the crime of St. Bartholomew's Day is a disputed point.

L'accomplissement du devoir est le véritable but de la vie et le véritable bien.—*Jouffroy*.

La charte sera désormais une vérité.
—*Louis-Philippe*.

Lâcheté.

La cinquième roue au chariot ne fait qu'empêcher.

La civilisation, c'est Pandore la bien nommée, brillante, souriante, tournant les têtes, enivrant les cœurs ; mais que de maux cuisants elle traîne après elle, cette ravissante statue pétrie dans la boue !—*Alb. Reville*.

La clémence des princes n'est souvent qu'une politique pour gagner l'affection des peuples.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

La clémence est la plus belle marque, Qui fasce à l'univers connaître un vrai monarque.—*Cornelie*.

Le cœur d'une femme aimante est un sanctuaire d'où règne souvent une idole d'argile.—*P. Limayrac*.

La colère suffit, et vaut un Apollon.
—*Boileau*.

La conscience fournit une preuve de l'immortalité de notre âme. Chaque homme a au milieu de cœur un tribunal où il commence par se juger soi-même, en attendant que l'Arbitre souverain confirme la sentence.

—*Chateaubriand*

La considération pour les femmes est la mesure des progrès d'une nation dans la vie sociale.—*Grégoire*.

La constance est la chimie de l'amour.
—*Vauvenargues*.

La conviction est la conscience de l'esprit.—*Chamfort*.

La coquetterie est le désir de plaire sans le besoin d'aimer.—*Rochepèdre*.

La coquetterie est un mensonge continual qui rend une femme aussi méprisable et plus dangereuse qu'une courtisane qui ne ment jamais.

—*Ph. de Varennes*.

The fulfilment of duty is the true end of life and the true welfare.

Henceforth the charter will be a reality.*

Cowardice ; laxity.

(A fifth wheel in the waggon hinders rather than helps.) Too much of anything is good for nothing.

Civilisation is Pandora the aptly-named, brilliant and smiling, turning all heads and intoxicating all hearts ; but what afflicting woes she brings along with her—this delightful statue modelled out of mud !

The clemency of princes is often nothing but a politic measure to gain the affection of their subjects.

Clemency is the infallible sign, whereby the world knows the true king.

A loving woman's heart is a golden shrine where often a clay idol is enthroned.

(Anger suffices, and is worth an Apollo.) Indignation makes even the stupid man eloquent.†

Conscience gives a proof of the soul's immortality. In every man's heart is a court where he judges himself before the Sovereign Arbitrator confirms the sentence.

Respect for woman is the test of national progress in social life.

Constancy is a fiction of love.

Conviction is the mind's conscience.

Coquetry is the wish to please in one who feels no need of love.

Coquetry is a continuous lie, making a woman as contemptible and dangerous as an Aspasia who never deceives.

* The declaration of Louis-Philippe to the French people when he was called to the throne after the dethronement of Charles X., whose policy of reaction was the cause of the second downfall of the Bourbon régime.

† A paraphrase of Juvenal's *Facit indignatio verum*.

La cour en conseiller foisonne :
Est-il besoin d'exécuter ?
L'on ne rencontre plus personne.

—*La Fontaine.*

La critique est aisee et l'art est difficile.
—*Destouches.*

La curiosite a perdu plus de jeunes filles
que l'amour. — *Alme. de Pinzieux.*

La découverte d'un mets nouveau fait
plus pour le bonheur du genre humain
que la découverte d'une étoile

—*Brillat-Savarin.*

La démocratie institue excitait nos
ambitions sans les satisfaire ; la philo-
sophie proclamée allumait nos curi-
osites sans les contenter. — *H. Taine.*

La destinée des nations dépend de la
manière dont elles se nourrissent

— *B. Nat-Savarin.*

La dignité de la femme est d'être
ignorée, si gloire est dans l'estime de
son mari, ses plaisirs sont dans le bon-
heur de sa famille. — *J. J. Rousseau.*

La doctrine antique fut toujours venerable,
Je ne la trouve pas cependant adorable

—*Boileau*

La douceur de la gloire est si grande,
qu'à quelque chose qu'on l'attache,
même à la mort, on l'aime. — *Pascal.*

La douleur est un siècle, et la mort un
moment. — *Gresset*

La douleur qui se fait n'en est que plus
funeste. — *Racine*

L'adresse surmonte la force

La droiture est une pureté de motif et
d'intention qui donne la forme et la
perfection à la vertu, et qui attache
l'âme au bien pour le bien même

— *Pichot.*

L'adversité fait l'homme, et le bonheur
les monstres.

La faiblesse est le seul défaut qu'on ne
saurait corriger. — *La Rochefoucauld.*

La faim chasse le loup du bois.

La faim épouse la soif.

La tantanise de diffamation dévore les
esprits provinciaux. — *G. Sand.*

La farine du diable s'en va moitié en son.

La faute en est aux dieux, qui la firent
si bête. — *Gresset.*

* A skit on a line of an old poem, *La faute en est aux dieux, qui la firent si belle.* "The
gods are to blame who made her so fair."

The court swarms with counsellors, but
there are none to execute their advice.

Criticism is easy and art is difficult.

Curiosity has destroyed more women
than love.

The discovery of a new dish confers more
happiness on the human race than the
discovery of a star.

The introduction of democratic ideals
excited our ambitions without satisfy-
ing them, the declaration of the
principles of philosophy inflamed our
curiosity without appeasing it.

The future of nations depends on how
they are fed.

Woman's dignity consists in her being
ignored, her glory in being esteemed
by her husband, her pleasures in the
happiness of her family.

I have always respected the learning of
antiquity, but I am not one of its wor-
shippers.

So great is the sweetness of glory that
it is adored no matter what it entails,
even though it involves death itself.

Pain is a century, Death but a moment.

Silent sorrow is only the more fatal.

Skill is better than strength.

Uprightness is a purity of motive and
intention which gives to virtue beauty
and perfection, and makes the soul
cling to goodness for the sake of good-
ness itself.

Adversity makes a man, but prosperity
makes monsters.

Weakness of mind is the only defect
that can never be corrected.

Hunger breaks through stone walls.

(It is hunger marrying thirst.) A penni-
less man marrying a flowerless maid.

Country-bred wits are consumed by a
passion for scandal.

The devil's corn runs half to chaff.

The fault is the gods', who made her so
ugly.*

La faute est grande comme celui qui la commet.

La femme à la maison et la jambe rompue.

La femme ambitionne pour unique génie, de se savoir délicieuse à l'homme amoureux, ou nécessaire à l'inquiet, au faible et à l'ennuyé.

—*L. Depret.*

La femme a un sourire pour toutes les joies, une larme pour toutes les douleurs, une consolation pour toutes les misères, une excuse pour toutes les fautes, une prière pour toutes les infortunes, un encouragement pour toutes les espérances. —*Sainte-foix.*

La femme, c'est le cœur de l'homme.
—*P. Leroux.*

La femme, chez les sauvages, est une bête de somme; en Orient, un meuble; en Europe, un enfant gâté.
—*De Meilhan.*

La femme est un diable très-perfectionné. —*V. Hugo.*

La femme est une créature transitoire entre l'homme et l'ange. —*Balzac.*

La femme excuse jusqu'aux mauvaises actions que sa beauté fait commettre.
—*Lerige.*

La femme ne peut être savante impunément qu'à la charge de cacher ce qu'elle sait avec plus d'attention que l'autre sexe n'en met à le montrer.
—*J. de Maistre.*

La femme ne peut être supérieure except comme femme; mais dès qu'elle veut émuler l'homme, ce n'est qu'un singe.
—*J. de Maistre.*

La fenêtre donne sur la cour intérieure.

La feuille tombe à terre, ainsi tombe la beauté.

L'affaire se traite de gré à gré.

La fin couronne l'œuvre.

La flatterie est une fausse monnaie qui n'a cours que par notre vanité.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

La fleur des poés.

La fleur des troupes.

The higher the man, the baser his crime.

(A wife and a broken leg are best kept at home.)

The wife that expects to have a good name

Is always at home, as if she were lame.

Woman longs for the single gift of being delightful to the man who loves her, or necessary to the anxious, the weak and the wearied.

Woman has a smile for every joy, a tear for every grief, consolation for all misery, excuses for all faults, a prayer for misfortune, and encouragement for all hopes.

Woman is the very heart of man.

Among savages woman is a beast of burden; among Orientals, a piece of furniture; among Europeans, a spoilt child.

Woman is a highly-perfected demon.

Woman is the connecting link between man and the angels.

Women are ready to find excuse for those misdeeds which their own beauty has provoked.

Woman may not be learned with impunity, unless she conceals her knowledge with as much care as the other sex takes to display its own.

Woman cannot be superior except as a woman; for, as soon as she tries to emulate man, she becomes merely an ape.

The window looks on to the inner courtyard.

As the leaf falls to the ground, so beauty fades away.

They settled the matter by themselves.

All's well that ends well.

Flattery is a false coinage, which our vanity put into circulation.

The very pink of fashion; a beau of the first water.

Choice troops; picked soldiers.

La fortune est toujours pour les grands bataillons.—*Madame de Sévigné*.

La fortune la plus amie vous donne le croc-en-jambe.

La fortune ne paraît jamais si aveugle qu'à ceux à qui elle ne fait pas de bien.
—*La Rochefoucauld*.

La fortune ne peut nous ôter que ce qu'elle nous a donné.

La fortune peut se jouer de la sagesse des gens vertueux, mais il ne lui appartient pas de faire flétrir leur courage.—*L'Avrénargues*.

La fourbe n'est le jeu que des petites âmes,
Et c'est la proprement le partage des femmes.—*Cornelie*.

La France est une monarchie absolue tempérée par des chansons.

La France est un soldat.
—*Chateaubriand*.

La France jamais ne périra tout entière.
—*Castimir Delavigne*.

La France marche à la tête de la civilisation.—*Girzot*.

La galanterie de l'esprit est de dire des choses flattantes d'une manière agréable.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas.

L'âge d'or était l'âge où l'on ne régnait pas.—*L. de Marnozia*.

La générosité n'est que la pitié des âmes nobles.—*Ch. Martof*.

La gloire est le but où j'aspire;
On n'y va point par le bonheur.
L'aécyon, quand l'Océan gronde,
Craint que les vents ne troublent l'onde
Où se berce son doux sommeil.
Mais pour l'aiglon, fils des orages,
Ce n'est qu'à travers les nuages
Qu'il prend son vol vers le soleil!

—*Hugo*

La gloire et la présomption n'attirent que la haine et l'indignation.

—*Destouches*.

Fortune is always on the side of the big battalions.*

The biggest piece of luck is oft a stumbling-block.

Fortune never appears so blind as to those to whom she has granted no benefit.

Fortune can only deprive us of what she has given us.

* Fortune may sport with the wisdom of virtuous men, but it is not in her power to bend their courage.

Deceit is the game that only small minds play at, and it is thus properly the quality innate in women.

France is an absolute monarchy tempered by songs †

(France is a soldier.) The fate of France depends upon its army.
France is never utterly ruined.

France advances at the head of civilization.

The gallantry of (the man of) wit is the ability to say flattering things in an agreeable manner.

The Guards die, but do not surrender.‡

The golden age was the period when gold had no power.

Generosity is but the pity that is felt by noble minds.

The road to glory is not through happiness. The halcyon, when the ocean thunders, fears the winds will vex the waves that rock it in soft slumber; but the eagle, son of the tempest, rushes through the clouds as it soars upwards towards the sun.

Vanity and presumption can only attract hatred and indignation.

* This saying is sometimes wrongly attributed to Napoleon, but, in point of fact, he denied the truth of it, saying that "Fortune was on the side of the last reserve."

† The author of this saying is not known. It has been the model for many similar sayings, e.g., "The Indian Government is a despotism of despatch-boxes, tempered by the loss of the keys."

‡ Tradition says this magnificent reply was made by Cambronne, the commander of the Old Guard at Waterloo, when called upon to surrender. The words, however, are said to be apocryphal, for Cambronne used to blush when asked if he had used them.

La gloire n'est jamais où la vertu n'est pas.—*Le Franc de l'ompignan.*

La gloire ne va, en nos temps compliqués, où les connaissances humaines se morcelent parce qu'elles sont étendues, la gloire ne va qu'aux hommes spéciaux.—*G. Lachaud.*

La gloire s'achète par les travaux accomplis, les périls affrontés, surtout les iniquités subies.—*Ph. Chasles.*

La gourmandise a tué plus de gens que l'épée.

La grammaire, qui sait régenter jusqu'aux rois,

Et les fait, la main haute, obéir à ses lois.—*Molière.*

La grande affaire, et la seule chose, c'est de vivre heureux.—*L'olture.*

La grande auréole ne rayonne que sur le front des morts.—*Ph. Chasles.*

La grande nation.

La grande pensée.

La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connaître ses folies.

La grandeur a besoin d'être quittée pour être sentie.—*Pascal.*

La grandeur de l'homme est grande en ce qu'il se connaît misérable. Un arbre ne se connaît pas misérable.

—*Pascal.*

La gravité est un mystère du corps, inventé pour cacher les défauts de l'esprit.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

La Grèce, si féconde en fameux personnages

**Que l'on vante tant parmi nous,
Ne put jamais trouver chez elle que sept sages :**

Jugez du nombre de ses fous !
—*Grécourt.*

La guerre fait les larrons, et la paix les amène au gibet.

L'aigle d'une maison n'est qu'un sot dans une autre.—*Grevset.*

L'aigle ne chasse point aux mouches.

L'aimable siècle où l'homme dit à l'homme,

“Soyons frères, ou je t'assomme !”
—*Le Brun.*

There is no glory where there is no virtue.

In our complex times, when human knowledge splits up because it is made to extend too far, great reputations come only to specialists.

Glory is won by work accomplished, by dangers dared, and, above all, by sufferings undergone.

Gluttony has killed more than the sword.

**Grammar rules even royal speeches
And kings obey whate'er it teaches.**

The great and only serious business of life is to live happily.

The aureole of Glory shines only round the head of the dead.

(The great nation.) France.*

The splendid idea.†

The great wisdom of man consists in knowing his follies.

One must stand away from greatness in order to appreciate it.

The greatness of man consists in the fact that he knows he is miserable. A tree, on the other hand, knows not its misery.

Solemnity is a mystery of the body, invented to hide the defects of the mind.

**The Greeks, so rich in famous names,
Whose deeds we glorify to-day,
Could ne'er find but Seven Wise Men,
Lord, what a crowd of tools had they !**

War makes thieves, and peace brings them to the gallows.

The eagle in one house is a goose elsewhere.

The eagle does not hunt flies.

Those glorious days when man said to man,

“Be my brother, or I will slay thee.”‡

* A phrase that was constantly on the lips of Napoleon I.

† The idea of universal domination, which was ever present in the mind of Frenchmen during the supremacy of Napoleon I.

‡ A skit on *Fraternité ou la mort*, the cry of the moving spirits of the Great Revolution.

Laisser à désirer.

Laisser-aller.

Laissez dire les sots : le savoir a son prix.—*La Fontaine*.

Laissez-faire.

Laissez-nous faire.

La jalouſie, c'est l'art de se faire encoré plus de mal à soi qu'aux autres.

—*A. Dumas, fils*.

Laissons faire le temps. L'enfant est de l'opinion de sa mère, l'homme sera de l'opinion de son père.

General Hugo.

La jalouſie est la sœur de l'amour :

Comme le diable est le frère des anges.

—*Boufflers*.

La jeunesse revient de lom.

La jeunesse vit d'espérance, la vieillesse de souvenir.

La joie de faire du bien est tout autrement douce et touchante que la joie de le recevoir. C'est un plaisir qui ne s'use point ; plus on le goûte, plus on se rend digne de le goûter.

—*Massillon*.

La journée sera dure, mais elle se passera. —*Damien*.

La lâcheté des honnêtes gens fait le triomphe des coquins.—*Voltaire*.

La lame use le fourreau.

La langue lui a fourché.

La langue va où la dent fait mal.

La libéralité consiste moins à donner beaucoup qu'à donner à propos.

La Bruyère.

La liberté de la presse est le seul droit dont tous les autres dépendent.

—*Mme. de Staél*.

L'allégorie habite un palais diaphane.

—*Lemierre*.

La logique du cœur est absurde.

—*Mademoiselle Léspinasse*.

La loi dit ce que le roi veut.

La loi souvent permet ce que défend l'honneur.—*R. J. Saurin*.

To leave room for improvement.

To let matters go on as they will.

Let fools say what they will : knowledge has its value.

(Let things go their own way.) A policy of non-interference.

Let us alone.

Jealousy is the art of injuring ourselves more than we injure others.

Let time work it out. The child is of its mother's belief; the man will be of its father's.

Jealousy is the sister of love, as Lucifer was a brother of the angels.

(Youth returns from afar.) Youth astray comes home at last.

Youth lives on its hopes, Age on its memories.

The joy of being the doer of a good action awakens in us an emotion quite different in its sweetness from that of being the recipient of kindness. It is a pleasure which never cloys ; the more one indulges in it, the more worthy one is of the delight it affords.

The day of trial will be severe, but it will come to an end.

The triumph of rogues springs from the cowardice of the honest.

The blade wears out the sheath.

He made a slip of the tongue.

(The tongue touches the aching tooth.) The foot knows where the shoe pinches.

Liberality consists less in giving liberally than in giving at the right moment.

The freedom of the Press is the right upon which all other rights depend.

(Allegory dwells in a transparent palace.) An allegory (to be effective) should not be obscure.

Argument, when the heart is involved, is absurd.

The law says what the king pleases.

The law often allows us to do what honour forbids.

La lune de miel est courte ; mais la lune d'or est la lumière qui ne s'éteint pas.
Ne fût-ce qu'un jour, le premier jour de mon mariage, je veux aimer et croire ! Sans cela, le mariage est une honte et un martyre.—*G. Sand.*

La maison est misérable et méchante,
Où la poule plus haut que le coq chante.

La maladie sans maladie ; hypocondrie.
La marquise n'aura pas beau temps pour son voyage.—*Louis XV.*

La mauvaise garde paît souvent le loup.
L'ambition prend aux petits âmes plus facilement qu'aux grandes, comme le feu prend plus aisément aux chaumières qu'aux palais.—*Chamfort.*

L'âme accoutumée à être émue par de grandes passions qui l'agitent vivement, n'est plus touchée de ces impressions faibles et légères qu'elle reçoit dans la retraite. De-là vient l'attachement qu'on a à cette vie, quoique difficile et tumultueuse.

—*Félichier.*

La médecine expectante.

L'âme du poète, âme d'ombre et d'amour,
Est une fleur des nuits qui s'ouvre après le jour

Et s'épanouit aux étoiles !

—*Victor Hugo.*

L'âme est comme la moelle des jeunes arbres ; elle veut être soutenue et dirigée dès qu'ils naissent ; mais nous devons, comme fait la nature, attendre un certain degré de force et de maturité pour en tirer des fruits.

—*G. Sand.*

La mère est ici-bas le seul Dieu sans athée.—*E. Legouvé.*

L'amitié est de tous les attachements le plus digne de l'homme. C'est l'âme de son ami qu'on aime, et pour aimer son ami il faut en avoir une.—*Buffon.*

L'amitié véritable est un pacte en vertu duquel on doit tenir sans cesse sa fortune, sa vie même, à la libre disposition de celui à qui l'on s'est uni.

—*Auger.*

The honeymoon is brief, but the moon of the golden wedding has an undying lustre. May we all believe and love on one day at least—our wedding-day ! Otherwise, wedlock would be shame and martyrdom.

That house doth every day more wretched grow,

Where the hen louder than the cock doth crow.

Disease without disease; hypochondria. The marchioness will have bad weather for her journey.*

The bad shepherd often feeds the wolf.

Ambition overcomes petty spirits more easily than great ones, as fire catches a thatched cottage sooner than a stone palace.

The soul accustomed to strong passions is not affected by the light, feeble impressions of solitude. Hence the attachment we feel for an active life, however difficult and tumultuous it may be.

At the eleventh hour.

The poet's soul is the soul of darkness and of love ; it is a flower which unfolds its petals when the day has fled, and bares its beauties to the stars.

The soul is as the pith of young trees ; it may be upheld and directed from birth ; but man, as nature does, should await the proper degree of strength and maturity to gather the fruit.

The mother is the only god on earth for whom there are no atheists.

Friendship is the most worthy of humanities. A man loves his friend's soul, and to do that he must have a soul himself.

True friendship is a compact founded on virtue ; and it requires that one must always hold one's fortune, and even life itself, at the absolute disposal of him to whom one is united.

* Louis XV. is reported to have made this remark when the funeral procession of Madame de Pompadour set out during a downpour of rain.

La mode est un tyran dont rien ne nous délivre,
Le sage n'est jamais le premier à la suivre,

Ni le dernier à la garder.—*Pavillon.*

La modestie est au mérite ce que les ombres aux figures dans un tableau ; elle lui donne de la force et du relief.
 —*La Bruyère.*

La moitié des humains rit aux dépens de l'autre.—*Destouches.*

La monnaie de M. Turenne.

La montagne est passée, nous irons mieux.—*Frederick the Great.*

La moquerie n'est souvent que la pauvreté de l'esprit.—*La Bruyère.*

La mort est plus aisée à supporter sans y penser, que la pensée de la mort sans péril.—*Pascal.*

La mort sans phrase.

L'amour a des dédommagemens que l'amitié n'a pas.—*Montaigne.*

L'amour apprend aux ânes à danser.

L'amour, c'est la bataille des sexes.
 Les deux adversaires savent bien ce qu'ils veulent et tous les moyens sont bons. —*A. Dumas, fils.*

L'amour, c'est le plus fier des despots : il faut être tout ou rien.—*Stendhal.*

L'amour décroît quand il cesse de croître.—*Chateaubriand.*

L'amour de la justice n'est en la plupart des hommes, que la crainte de souffrir l'injustice.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

L'amour d'une belle est un sable mouvant

Où l'on ne peut bâtir que châteaux en Espagne.—*Quillard.*

L'amour est le désir d'achever le bonheur d'autrui au moyen de notre propre bonheur.—*Ph. Châles.*

L'amour est l'égoïsme à deux.
 —*Dc la Salle.*

L'amour est le plus matinal de nos sentiments.—*Fontenelle.*

Fashion is a tyrant we must endure ; the wise man is not the first to follow its laws nor the last to obey them.

Modesty is to merit what the shadows are to the figures in a picture, emphasising and making it stand out the more.

Half of the human race laughs at the expense of the other half.

Turenne's small change.•

We have crossed the mountain, we shall go better now.†

Sneering is often merely the outcome of a lack of intelligence.

Death is easier to endure when it arrives before it has been contemplated, than the thought of death even when no danger is at hand.

Death without phrases.‡

Love has consolations unknown to friendship.

Love teaches even asses to dance.

Love is the war of the sexes. Both sides know their aim and all is fair to attain it.

Love is the haughtiest of despots, he will have all or nothing.

When love stops growing, it decreases.

Love of justice among the majority of mankind is nothing but the fear of enduring injustice.

Love of a beautiful woman is a quick-sand on which castles-in-Spain are built.

Love is the longing to achieve another's happiness by means of our own.

Love is the selfishness of two persons.

Love is the earliest of our feelings.

* Madame de Cornuel's comment on the inferior generals who had succeeded the great Turenne in the command of the army.

† The last words of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

‡ The traditional form in which Sieyès gave his vote for the execution of Louis XVI. *Sans phrase* ("without phrases"), is probably an addition made by those who reported the words, contrasting this laconic sentence with the florid phrases of the other deputies, but the words have become historical in the form quoted.

L'amour est le roi des jeunes gens et le tyran des vieillards.—*Louis XII.*

L'amour est le roman du cœur
Et le plaisir en est l'histoire.♦

—*Osselin.*

L'amour est l'étoffe de la nature que l'imagination a brodée.—*Voltaire.*

L'amour est un de ces maux qu'on ne peut cacher ; un mot, un regard indiscret, le silence même le découvre.

—*Abelard.*

L'amour est une chose frivole, et cependant c'est la seule arme avec laquelle on puisse frapper les âmes fortes.

—*Stendhal.*

L'amour est une passion qui vient souvent sans savoir comment, et qui s'en va aussi de même.

L'amour est une pure rosée qui descend du ciel dans notre cœur, quand il plaît à Dieu.—*Arsène Houssaye.*

L'amour est un grand maître,
Il fait le lourdaud gentil être.

L'amour est un oiseau qui chante au cœur des femmes.—*Alphonse Karr.*

L'amour est un plaisir qui nous tourmente, mais ce tourment fait plaisir.

—*Scribe.*

L'amour est un traître qui nous égratigne lors même qu'on ne cherche qu'à jouer avec lui.—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

L'amour étant un sentiment profondément sensuel, il faut que la possession soit possible et même prochaine pour que l'amour naîsse. On aime d'ordinaire la femme que les circonstances mettent fréquemment sur votre route, et l'on ne s'attache pas à celle qui passe sans qu'on sache si elle reviendra. On adore l'une, on oublie l'autre sans calcul, sans raisonnement, parce que l'instinct vous pousse vers celle près de laquelle le désir a chance de se satisfaire.—*G. Lachaud.*

L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher.

L'amour il est le désir pour l'inconnu étendu à la folie.—*Petiet.*

L'amour ne meurt jamais de besoin, mais souvent d'indigestion.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

L'amour, pour les mortels, est le souverain bien.—*Louis Ferrier.*

Love is the young man's king and the old man's tyrant.

Love is the heart's novel and pleasure is its history.

Love is the groundwork which imagination has embroidered.

Love is an ill none can conceal ; a look, a word, or even silence reveals it.

Love is a trifling thing, and yet is the only weapon that can wound stout hearts.

Love is a passion which often comes we know not how, and leaves us in the same way.

Love is a pure dew which drops from heaven into our heart, when God wills.

Love does wonders in his school,
He makes a wise man of the fool.

Love is a bird that sings in the heart of woman.

Love is a pleasure that teases, but this teasing is pleasing.

Love is a traitor who scratches us even when we want only to play with him.

Love being a deeply sensual feeling, possession of its object must be possible and even approximate to give birth to love. The woman is usually loved whom circumstances throw frequently in our way, and not the acquaintance whose return is doubtful. We adore the one and forget the other without reasoning, because instinct impels us towards her who offers some chance of conquest.

Love and smoke cannot be concealed.

Love is the yearning for the unknown carried to madness.

Love never dies of want, but often of indigestion.

Love is mortals' crowning blessing.

L'amour-propre est flatté des hommages, l'orgueil s'en passe, la vanité les publie.—*Meilhan*.

L'amour-propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs.

L'amour-propre est un ballon gonflé de vent dont il sort des tempêtes quand on y fait une pique.—*Voltaire*.

L'amour-propre est un instrument utile, mais dangereux; souvent il blesse la main qui s'en sert, et fait rarement du bien sans mal.—*Rousseau*.

L'amour-propre offensée ne pardonne jamais.—*Vigée*.

L'amour qui naît subitement est le plus long à guérir. —*La Bruyère*.

L'amour sans désirs est une chimère; il n'existe pas dans la nature.

Ninon de Lenclos.

L'amour sans l'estime ne peut aller bien loin, ni s'élever bien haut, c'est un ange qui n'a qu'une aile

Alex. Dumas, fils.

L'amour sincère et pur c'est un feu d'aloës qui brûle sans fumée

—*Ouidard*.

La musique, comme la religion, prête sans conditions toutes les vertus morales aux coeurs qu'elle visite, ces coeurs fussent-ils même les moins dignes de les recevoir. —*Montignac*.

La musique est l'interprète le plus pur et le plus pathétique de la poésie, de l'amour, de la douleur. —*Legouvé*.

La naissance n'est rien où la vertu n'est pas.—*Molière*.

La nation boutiquière.

La nature ! la nature ! Il faut la chasser ou lui obéir. Rien ne prevaut contre le vrai. —*Diderot*.

L'âne de la montagne porte le vin et boit de l'eau.

La négation de l'Infini mène droit au Nihilisme. Tout devient "une conception de l'esprit." Avec le nihilisme pas de discussion possible. En somme, aucune voie n'est ouverte pour la pensée par une philosophie qui fait tout aboutir au monosyllabe Non. A Non, il n'y a qu'une réponse : Oui.—*Victor Hugo*.

Self-esteem is flattered by homage ; pride dispenses with it ; vanity boasts of it.

Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.

Conceit is a balloon out of which the gas rushes in a tempest when you give it the least prick

Conceit is a useful but dangerous instrument often it wounds the holder's hand, and it seldom does any unalloyed good.

Offended vanity never forgives.

Love that springs into being in a moment takes the longest time to cure.

Platonic love is a delusion, it does not exist in nature

Without respect, love cannot go far or rise high it is an angel with but one wing.

Pure, sincere love is a fire of aloes-wood which burns without smoke.

Music, like religion, unconditionally brings in its train all the moral virtues to the heart it enters, even though that heart is not in the least worthy to receive such guests.

The purest and most sympathetic interpreter of poetry, love, and grief, is music.

(Birth is nothing where virtue does not have a place.) 'Tis only noble to be good.

(The nation of shop-keepers,) England.*

Nature must be eluded or obeyed. Nothing can prevail against the true.

The ass carries wine but drinks water.

Negation of the Infinite Being leads straight to Nihilism, all creation becomes merely "a conception of the mind." Discussion is not possible with Nihilism, for no way is opened to the mind by a philosophy which meets every opinion with a "Nay." To "Nay" there is but one reply—"Yea!"

* A saying commonly attributed to Napoleon I. He was not the first to use it, however, although he quoted the expression in one of his speeches.

L'ange du martyre est le plus beau des anges
Qui portent les âmes au ciel!

—*Victor Hugo.*

L'Anglais a les préjugés de l'orgueil, et les Français ceux de la vanité.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Langue de miel et cœur de fiel.
L'animal le plus fier qu'enfante la nature
Dans un autre animal respecte sa figure.

—*Bouleau.*

La nuit donne conseil.

La nuit était si sombre qu'il fallait marcher à tâtons.

Là où Dieu veut, il pleut.

Là où sont les poussins la poule a les yeux.

La parfaite raison fuit tout extrémité,
Et veut que l'on soit sage avec sobriété.

—*Molière.*

La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensée —*Talleyrand.*

La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour expliquer ses pensées ; et, tout ainsi que les pensées sont les portraits des choses, de même nos paroles sont-elles les portraits de nos pensées.

—*Molière.*

La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

La patience est l'art d'espérer.

—*Faure en Argues.*

La patrie de la pensée.

—*Madame de Staél.*

La peau est plus proche que la chemise.

La peine est déjà loin quand le bonheur commence.—*Dorat.*

La pelle qui se moque du fourgon.

La petite aumône est la bonne.

La petite vérole est la bataille de Waterloo des femmes. Le lendemain elles connaissent ceux qui les aiment véritablement.—*Balzac.*

La peur est grand inventeur.

La philosophie n'aura jamais d'influence que sur les classes lettrées, et la religion est nécessaire pour le peuple.

—*V. Cousin.*

La philosophie, qui nous promet de nous rendre heureux, nous trompe.

The angel of martyrdom is the fairest of all the angels which transport souls into heaven.

Pride is the defect of the English, vanity the defect of the French.

A honeyed tongue and a heart of gall.
(The proudest animal that nature produces respects his own form in another.) Man is the only animal that preys on his own kind.

(To take counsel of one's pillow.) To sleep on an idea.

The night was so dark that we had to grope our way.

When God wills all winds bring rain.
The hen's eyes are with her chickens.

Absolute good sense avoids all extremes, and requires that we should be temperate even in our wisdom.

Words have been given to man for the purpose of concealing his thoughts.

Speech has been given to man to explain his thoughts ; and just as our thoughts are the pictures of things, so our words are the pictures of our thoughts.

(Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.)

“Sweet are the uses of adversity.”

Patience is the art of hoping.

(The fatherland of thought.) Germany.

The skin is nearer than the shirt.) Charity begins at home.

We leave sorrow far behind us, as soon as happiness returns.

The pot calling the kettle black.

The little alms are the best alms.

Disfigurement is woman's Waterloo ; next day she knows who really loves her.

Fear is a great inventor.

Philosophy will never have influence save over the learned classes, whilst religion is necessary for the masses.

Philosophy, which promises to make us happy, deceives us.

La plupart des hommes emploient la première partie de leur vie à rendre l'autre misérable. — *La Bruyère.*

* La plus belle pièce de ménage est une bonne femme.

La plus courte fohe est toujours la meilleure. — *La Giraudière.*

La plus expresse marque de la sagesse, c'est une enjouissance constante.
— *Montaigne.*

La plus grande finesse est de n'en avoir point.

La plus perdue de toutes les journées est celle où l'on n'a pas ri. — *Chamfort*

La plus subtile de toutes les finesse est de savoir bien feindre de tomber dans les pieges qu'on nous tend, et l'on n'est jamais si aisement trompe que quand on songe à tromper les autres.

— *La Rochefoucauld.*

La plus sûre règle qu'on ne puisse donner, c'est d'écouter beaucoup, parler peu et ne rien dire dont on puisse avoir sujet de se repentir.

— *La Rochefoucauld.*

La poesie aura un jour à compter avec la science. La grande poesie de ce siècle, c'est la science, avec son épanouissement merveilleux de découvertes, sa conquête de la matière, les ailes qu'elle donne à l'homme pour démultiplier son activité. — *Zola.*

La poesie est l'étoile
Qui mène à Dieu trois et plusieurs
— *Victor Hugo.*

La Poésie, métier jaloux, veut que l'ouvrier se montre créateur, dans l'invention du motif comme dans l'exécution, et la Nature, qui a pour le poète des séverités adorables, se refuse absolument à lui donner les sujets tout faits! — *Banville.*

La politique est un tripot dans lequel les spectateurs sont exposés à payer autant que les joueurs. — *Nizard.*

La politique! . . . Frapper sur des utopies à coups d'utopies, c'est amusant. Regarde ces grands enfants se poursuivant toujours sans se rencontrer jamais, par les corridors de ce château de la parole, sonore et vide. Quand l'un est en haut, l'autre appelle en bas, et monte à son tour pour parler d'en haut. . . . C'est amusant, car cela ne finit pas. — *Garnier.*

Most men employ half their life in piling up misery for the other part.

The finest piece of furniture is a good wife.

The shortest folly is always the best.

Constant cheerfulness is the surest sign of a wise mind.

* The greatest cunning is to have none at all.

That day is the most utterly wasted in which one has not laughed.

The subtlest cunning lies in pretending to fall into traps laid for us by others, for none are so easily entrapped as those who prepare pitfalls for their neighbours.

The surest rule (to excel in conversation) is to listen much, speak little, and say nothing that you may be sorry for.

Poetry will have to reckon with science some day. The great poetry of our age is science, with its marvellous blossoming forth of discoveries, its conquest of matter, and the wings it gives man to augment his activities.

Poetry is the star which guides kings and shepherds unto God.

Poetry, a jealous craft, requires the worker to be a creator as well in invention of the motive as in its execution, and Nature, who is a gracious but stern mistress to the poet, utterly refuses him ready-made subjects.

Politics are a gaming-hell, in which lookers-on are exposed to paying as much as the players.

Politics! to knock the heads of Utopias together is amusing. Look at those great children who run after one another without overtaking through the echoing, empty passages of the Temple of Talk. When one is above floors, the other calls below, and runs up in his turn to be called to. An amusing game, for it never ends.

La popularité c'est la gloire en grands sous.—*Victor Hugo.*

La porte ouverte tente le saint.

La poule ne doit pas chanter devant le coq.

L'appétit vient en mangeant.

La première larme d'amour qu'on fait verser paraît un diamant, la seconde une perle, et la troisième une larme.

—*Poincetot.*

La prière est un cri d'espérance.

—*Alfred de Musset.*

La prière rend l'affliction moins douloureuse et la joie plus pure : elle mêle à l'une je ne sais quoi de fortifiant et de doux, et à l'autre un parfum céleste.

—*Lamennais.*

La propre volonté ne se satisferait jamais quand elle aurait tout ce qu'elle souhaite ; mais on est satisfait dès l'instant qu'on y renonce.

—*Pascal.*

La propriété c'est le vol.—*Proudhon.*

La propriété exclusive est un vol dans la nature.—*Brisson.*

La prospérité fait peu d'amis.

—*Vauvenargues.*

La pudeur est la plus proche parente de la vertu.—*Mme. de Coulanges.*

La puissance du génie peut se manifester dans la création de l'idée ou dans la perfection qu'il ajoute à la forme, au métier, à la langue de son temps.—*P. Scudo.*

La raillerie est un discours en faveur de son esprit contre son bon naturel.

—*Montesquieu.*

La raison du plus fort est toujours la meilleure.—*La Fontaine.*

La raison n'est pas ce qui règle l'amour.

—*Molière.*

L'arbre de la liberté ne croît qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans.

—*Bertrand Barère.*

L'arbre et l'écorce.

* This maxim has become the basis of the doctrines taught by Karl Marx and other Socialist writers. Capital, in their opinion, represents the surplus value of the labour of the workers over and above the wages they receive.

† Compare the saying of his contemporary, Madame de Sévigné, *La fortune est toujours, etc.*

‡ The amiable Barère made this remark in a speech, delivered in 1792, in the Convention.

Popularity is glory coined into coppers.

(The open door tempts the saint.) Opportunity makes the thief.

The hen ought not to cackle when the cock is by.

(Appetite comes in the eating.) Use makes all things sweet.

The first tear shed in love appears a diamond, the second a pearl, the third merely a tear.

Prayer is a cry of hope.

Prayer makes affliction less painful, and gladness more pure; with one it minglest an indescribable sweetness, and with the other a heavenly perfume.

One's own desires are never satisfied when they have all they wish; but they are satisfied as soon as the wish is renounced.

Property is theft.*

Exclusive property is a theft in nature.

Prosperity makes few friends.

Shame is virtue's next of kin.

The power of genius may be manifested in the creation of an idea, or in the perfection it adds to the manners, crafts, and speech of the time in which it exists.

Sarcasm is a plea in favour of the wit against one's natural goodness.

(The reasoning of the strongest is always the best.) Might is stronger than Right.†

Reason plays no part in the bestowing of love.

The tree of liberty only grows when it is watered by the blood of tyrants.‡

(The tree and the bark.) The man and wife.

L'arbre n'est point jugé sur ses fleurs
et son fruit ;

On le juge sur son écorce.
—*Sedaine.*

L'arbre ne tombe pas du premier coup.
La recherche de la paternité est interdite.

La reconnaissance est la mémoire du cœur.

La république, c'est le gouvernement qui nous divise le moins.—*Thiers.*

La résistance d'une femme n'est pas toujours une preuve de sa vertu, elle l'est plus souvent de son expérience.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

La ressource de ceux qui n'imaginent pas est de conter.—*Vauvenargues.*

L'argent est un bon serviteur, et un méchant maître.

La rouillé use plus que le travail.

L'art de s'en aller est un art que le Parisien seul connaît, cependant il fait quelque fois des visites un peu bien longues—parce que, au moment de prendre congé, il se préoccupe du mal qu'on dira de lui, en songeant au mal qu'il a dit des autres. —*Chas. Narrey.*

L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort. —*De Sacy.*

L'artiste est arrivé au sommet de l'art quand il a excité la pitié, l'amour et l'admiration par la représentation fidèle de la vie, de la beauté, de la douleur et de la vertu.

—*Eméric David.*

L'art par excellence, celui qui surpasse tous les autres parce qu'il est incomparablement le plus expressif, c'est la poésie, le type de la perfection de tous les arts, l'art qui comprend tous les autres, auquel tous aspirent, auquel nul ne peut atteindre.

—*V. Cousin.*

La satire ment sur les gens de lettres pendant leur vie, et l'éloge ment après leur mort.—*Voltaire.*

La sauce vaut mieux que le poissou.

(Nowadays we do not judge trees by their flowers and fruit, but by their bark.) Outward show, not character, is regarded as the criterion of merit.

The tree is not felled by the first blow. Inquiry into paternity is forbidden.*

Gratitude is the heart's memory.†

The republic is the form of government which divides us least.

Woman's coyness is not always a proof of her virtue; it is more often a proof of her experience.

The narration of anecdotes is the resource of those who have no imagination.

Money is a good servant, and a bad master.

Rust wears more than use.

The art of ending a visit is known only to a Parisian, although he sometimes protracts a call beyond the proper limits, because, at going, he worries about the bad things which will be spoken of him, judging by the scandals he has just been spreading concerning others. Conquering is the art of despising death.

The artist arrives at the summit of his art when he has roused pity, love, and admiration by the faithful representation of life, beauty, pain and virtue.

The art above all others, from its being incomparably the most expressive, is poetry—the type of perfection of all the arts, the one comprising the others, the one all the others yearn for and never can attain.

During life Satire lies about literary men, and after death Eulogy does the same.

The sauce is better than the fish.‡

* Article 340 of the Code Napoléon. French law gives immunity to the father of an illegitimate child.

† The reply written by the deaf mute, Massieu, when asked to define gratitude.

‡ Joseph Scaliger applied this saying to some of Casaubon's classical commentaries, meaning that the commentary was more worthy than the work itself.

La saveur des pensées détachées dépend d'une expression concise ; ce sont des grains de sucre ou de sel qu'il faut savoir fondre dans une goutte d'eau.

—*J. Petit-Senn.*

La science et la philosophie doivent suffire un jour à l'humanité.

—*Vacherot.*

La sentinelle crie : " Qui vive ? "

La société est partagée en deux classes : les tondeurs et les tondus. Il faut toujours être avec les premiers contre les seconds. —*Talleyrand.*

La société qui fait tant de mal ressemble à ce serpent des Indes dont la demeure est la feuille d'une plante qui guérit sa morsure ; elle présente presque toujours le remède à côté de la souffrance qu'elle a causée.

—*Alfred de Musset.*

La solitude est à l'esprit ce que la diète est au corps. —*Vauvenargues.*

La spiritualité de l'âme est un fait, un fait positif, un fait aussi éclatant que la lumière du soleil. On cherche encore et on cherchera peut-être toujours ce que c'est que la matière ; mais quant à l'esprit, nous le connaissons, car nous en avons en nous le type, savoir le moi pensant, sentant et voulant. —*Saisset.*

L'assassinat d'une nation est impossible. Le droit, c'est l'astre ; il s'éclipse, mais il reparait. La Hongrie le prouve, Venise le prouve, la Pologne le prouve. —*V. Hugo.*

L'Assommoir.

La table est le seul endroit où l'on ne s'ennuie pas pendant la première heure. —*Brillat-Savarin.*

La terre est au soleil ce que l'homme est à l'ange :

L'un est fait de splendeur, l'autre est pétri de fange. —*V. Hugo.*

La terre ne saurait être éclairée de deux soleils, ni une seule âme de deux lumières d'amour.

La tête montée.

L'athéisme est le dernier mot du théisme.

—*H. Heine.*

The flavour of quotations depends on terse expression ; they are grains of salt or sugar which one must know how to mix in a drop of water.

The human race will have, some day, to be contented with what science and philosophy offers.

The sentiy cried, " Who goes there ? "

Society is split up into two classes : the shearers and the shorn. We must always side with the former against the latter.

Society, in causing evil, resembles that Indian serpent whose nest is in the plant which is the antidote for the reptile's venom : it almost always affords a remedy for the suffering it has given.

Solitude is to the mind what diet is to the body.

The spirituality of the soul is a positive fact as clearly bright as sunlight. Search has been and search will be always made probably into the subject of Matter ; but we know what Mind is, from having in us the example, the sentient pulsating *ego* within us.

A nation cannot be murdered. Right is a star which, eclipsed, will shine again. Bear witness, Hungary, Venice, Poland !

(The bludgeon.) A low tavern.*

The dining-room is the only place where a man is not bored before the first hour is over.

As the earth to the sun, so is man to the angel, for as the one is made of clay, the other is made of splendour.

The earth cannot receive light from two suns, nor can a single heart be warmed by two flames of love.

Excited ; hot-headed.

Atheism is the last word of theism.

* This is the title of a well-known novel by Zola, from which the English play " Drink " has been adapted. Assommoir is the name of a low-class drinking-shop in Belleville, the White-chapel of Paris. Hence the name is given to any tavern where bad liquor is sold.

La vanité n'a pas de plus grand ennemi
que la vanité.

. L'avare et le cochon ne sont bons
qu'après leur mort.

L'avarice rompt le sac.

L'avenir des enfants est l'ouvrage des
mères.—*Napoleon I.*

La vérité entre si naturellement dans
l'esprit, que quand on l'apprend pour
la première fois, il semble qu'on ne
fasse que s'en souvenir.

— *Fontenelle.*

La vérité est cachée au fond du puits.

La vérité est comme la rosée du ciel ;
pour la conserver pure, il faut la re-
cueillir dans un vase pur.

La vérité est toujours précieuse.
— *Voltaire.*

Laver la tête.

La vertu, d'un cœur noble est la
marque certaine.—*Boileau.*

La vertu est la seule noblesse.

La vertu est le premier titre de noblesse.
— *Molière.*

Lavez, peignez chien, toutefois n'est
chien qu'chien

La vie est brève,
Un peu d'amour,
Un peu de rêve,
Et puis, Bonjour.

La vie est vain,
Un peu d'espérance,
Un peu de haine,
Et puis, Bonsoir. — *Alfred de Musset.*

La vie est comme une fiancée hypocrite
qui trahit toutes ses promesses et ne
laisse à son amant d'autre consola-
tion que le droit de la mépriser.

— *Alfred Mercier.*

La vie est facile pour les hiboux, les es-
paces ne les invitent pas ; mais l'aigle
veut monter au soleil : dût-il retomber
l'œil consumé, l'aile brisée, et livrer
pour jouet à l'écume des mers sa morne
dépouille . . . un instant du moins
la splendeur de l'empyrée aura
étanché les soifs ardentées de sa
prunelle, et ses regards auront vidé
d'un seul trait la coupe des célestes
clartés.—*Cherbuliez.*

Vanity has no greater foe than vanity.

The miser and the pig are useless until
they are dead.

Avarice bursts the bag.

The future generation is woman's work.

Truth comes into the mind so naturally,
that when we hear it for the first time
it seems to be merely a reminiscence
of what we have known before.

Truth lies hidden at the bottom of the
well.

Truth is like the dew of Heaven ; to
preserve its purity it must be gathered
in a clean vessel.

Truth is always valuable.

To bring to book.

Virtue is the certain token of a noble
heart.

(Virtue is the only nobility.) Motto of
the Earl of Guildford.

Virtue is the best title of true nobility.

(Though you wash and comb a dog, it's
still a dog.) Cut off a dog's tail, and
he will be a dog still.

Life is short, a little love, a little dream-
ing, and then, Good-day.

Life is vain, a little hope, a little hate,
and then, Good-night.

Life is like a deceitful woman who
breaks all her pledges to her lover,
and leaves him no other consolation
than the right to despise her.

Life is easy for owls, whom the expanse
of the heavens does not tempt to soar ;
but the eagle seeks the sun, even
though it may fall with scorched eye
and broken pinion into the sea to be
the sport of the billows ; at least for
a moment the splendour of the em-
pyrean quenched its ardent glances,
and it has drained the cup of celest-
ial glory.

La vie est une fleur, l'amour en est le miel.—*Victor Hugo.*

La vie est une garde ; il faut la monter proprement et la descendre sans tache.
—*Charlet.*

La vie est un sommeil. Les vieillards sont ceux dont le sommeil a été le plus long ; ils ne commencent à se réveiller que quand il faut mourir.—*La Bruyère.*

La vie humaine est semblable à un chemin dont l'issue est un précipice affreux : on nous en avertit dès le premier pas, mais la loi est prononcée, il faut avancer toujours. On voudrait retourner en arrière, plus de moyen ; tout est tombé, tout est évanoui, tout échappé.—*Bossuet.*

La vieillesse n'a rien de beau que la vertu.—*Amyot.*

La vie moderne comporte si peu le drame sanglant, les rudes sauvageries du meurtre et de la passion, que les scènes tragiques auxquelles une famille a pu assister semblent bien vite, aux personnes mêmes de cette famille, un cauchemar dont il est impossible de douter et auquel on ne croit pourtant pas entièrement.—*Paul Bourget.*

La vie ne semble souvent qu'un long naufrage dont les débris sont l'amitié, la gloire et l'amour. Les rives du temps qui s'est écoulé pendant que nous avons vécu en sont couvertes.

—*Mme. de Staël.*

La vie privée d'un citoyen doit être murée.—*Talleyrand.*

L'eau en vient à la bouche.

Le beau monde.

Le beau soulier blesse souvent le pied.

Le bedeau de la paroisse est toujours de l'avis de monsieur le curé.

Le bœuf par la corne et l'homme par la parole.

Le bon de l'histoire.

Le bonheur des méchants comme un torrent s'écoule.—*Racine.*

Le bonheur semble fait pour être partagé.—*Racine.*

Le bon sang ne peut mentir.

Le bon sens est une qualité du caractère plus encore que de l'esprit.

—*Vauvenargues.*

Life is a flower, and its honey is love.

Life is a sentry beat ; you must mount guard in a proper manner, and be relieved without blame.

Life is a sleep. Old men are those who have slept the longest time ; when they wake up, they find it is time to die.

Human life is like a road with a dreadful precipice at the end of it. At the first step we are warned of this, yet the law says we must proceed. When we want to turn back we cannot, all the road behind us has fallen in and become an abyss.

The only lovely thing about old age is virtue.

Modern life is so little in harmony with bloodshed, the savage acts of murder and passion, that, when a family is forced to witness a tragedy, each individual regards the occurrence as a kind of nightmare. They are compelled to acknowledge that the apparition exists, but they cannot entirely realise it.

Life often seems but a shipwreck, whose fragments are friendship, glory and love. The shores of time that we pass during our life are covered with these derelicts.

The private life of a citizen ought to have a wall built around it.

That makes one's mouth water.

The fashionable world.

A handsome shoe oft pinches the foot. The beadle always agrees with the rector.

Hold an ox by his horns, a man by his word.

The cream of the story.

The prosperity of the evildoer rushes away like a torrent.

Happiness seems made to be shared.

Good blood cannot tell a lie.

Common sense is rather a trait of the temperament than of the mind.

Le bon temps viendra.

*Le bon veneur ne prend
La bête qui se rend.*

*Le bossu ne voit pas sa bosse, mais il
voit celle de son confière.*

Le bourgeois gentilhomme.

*Le bruit des armes l'empeschoit d'en-
tendre la voix des loix. --Montaigne.*

Le bruit pend l'homme.

*Le bureau et la fabrique sont de plain-
pied.*

Le capitaine devait au tiers et au quart.

*Le célibataire riche, qui dîne en ville
tous les jours, est ce que l'on appelle
un homme répandu; le même, pauvre,
est un pique-assiette.*

— *Chas. Narrey.*

Le cerf était aux abois.

Le chant du cygne.

L'écharpe blanche.

*Le chef d'œuvre de Dieu est la figure
humaine. Le regard d'une femme a
plus de charme que le bel horizon
de paysage ou de mer, et plus d'attrait
qu'un rayon de soleil.*

— *Alfred Stevens.*

*Le ciel me prive d'une épouse qui ne
m'a jamais donné d'autre chagrin
que celui de sa mort.*

*Le cœur a ses raisons que la raison ne
connaît point. --Pascal.*

*Le cœur d'une femme galante est
comme une rose dont chaque amant
emporte une feuille; il ne reste que
l'épine au mari. --Sophie Arnould.*

*Le cœur est comme ces sortes d'arbres
qui ne donnent leur baume pour les
blessures des hommes que lorsque le
fer les a blessés eux-mêmes.*

— *Chateaubriand.*

Le cœur mène où il va.

Le cœur n'a pas de ride.

— *Mme. de Sévigné.*

*Le cœur ne veut douloir ce que l'œil ne
peut voir.*

There is a good time coming.

*A good sportsman does not take the
beast that makes no fight.*

*The hunchback does not see his own
hump, but he sees his brother's.*

*The cit turned nobleman.**

*The din of arms prevents us from hear-
ing the voice of the laws.*

*(Reputation hangs a man.) Give a dog
a bad name and you may as well hang
him.*

*The office and the factory are on the
same floor.*

*The captain was over head and ears in
debt.*

*The rich bachelor who dines out daily
is called a welcome guest; the poor
one, a sponger.*

The stag was at bay.

(The swan-song.) A funeral dirge.

*(The white scarf.) The insignia of the
Legitimists.*

*Heaven's masterpiece is the human
form. The glance of a woman has
more charm than a lovely stretch of
sea or landscape, and more attraction
than a sunbeam.*

*Heaven has deprived me of a wife who
never caused me any grief save by
her death.†*

*The heart has its reasons, whereof
reason knows nothing.*

*The heart of a flirt is a rose from which
each lover bears away a leaf; the
thorns fall to the husband's share.*

*The heart is like the balsam which gives
no balm for men's wounds until cut
and bruised itself.*

The heart leads us whither it lists.

The heart never becomes wrinkled.

*What the eye doth not see the heart
doth not crave for.*

* The name of one of Molière's most famous comedies.

† The remark of Louis XIV. on the death of his wife.

Le cœur qui n'aima point fut le premier athée.—*Alfred Mercier.*

Le cœur sent rarement ce que la bouche exprime.—*Campistron.*

Le commun caractère est de n'en point avoir.—*L. Andrieux.*

Le congrès ne marche pas, il danse.

Le coup de pied de lâne.

Le courage est souvent un effet de la peur.—*Corneille.*

L'écoutant fait le médisanter.

Le coût en ôte le goût.

Le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud.—*Th. Corneille.*

Le cygne noir.

Le demi-monde.

Le désir rend beau ce qui est laid.

Le devoir, c'est ce qu'on exige des autres.—*Dumas, fils.*

Le diable boiteux.

Le dîner est cuit à point.

Le droit du plus fort.

Le droit qu'un esprit vaste et ferme en ses desseins

A sur l'esprit grossier des vulgaires humains.—*Voltaire.*

Le fabricateur souverain
Nous crâa besaciers tous de même manière,

Tant ceux du temps passé que du temps d'aujourd'hui :

Il fit pour nos défauts la poche de derrière,

Et celle de devant pour les défauts d'autrui.—*La Fontaine.*

Le feu le plus couvert est le plus ardent.

The heart that never loved was the first atheist.

The heart rarely feels what the lips utter.

The most common character is not to possess one at all.

The congress does not advance, it dances.*

(The donkey's kick.) "The most unkindest cut of all."†

Courage is often an effect of fear.

If it were not for listeners, there would be no slanderers.

The cost takes away the taste.

The crime causes the shame and not the scaffold.‡

The pink of perfection.

(The half-world.) The fringe of Society.§

(Love makes the ugly seem fair.) Luve hae nae lack, be the dame e'er sae black.

Duty is what we expect others to practise.

The devil on two sticks.

The dinner is done to a T.

(The right of the strongest.) Might is right.

The right that a mind ambitious and firm in its designs, has over the gross minds of ordinary men.||

The Creator has made us all indifferently, both men of former times and those of to-day, to carry a wallet. That which contains our own sins hangs behind us, but that wherein are the sins of others is ever placed before us.

Hidden fires are always the hottest.

* The comment of the Prince de Ligne on the Congress held in Vienna in 1814.

† The words are from La Fontaine's fable of the sick lion, whom all the other beasts insult; hem, as the last straw, the ass comes to kick the king of beasts.

‡ Charlotte Corday quoted these words of her ancestor, Thomas Corneille, in a letter written on the eve of her execution.

§ The title given by Dumas fils to one of his novels.

|| Voltaire, in his tragedy, *Mahomet*, puts these words into the mouth of the prophet who thus defends his right to power. An amusing story is told of the actor Lekain in connection with these lines. One day he was caught trespassing in the shooting preserves of a wealthy nobleman, but when the gamekeeper demanded by what right he was there, the tragedian rolled out this reply in his best theatrical manner. So overwhelmed was the poor gamekeeper with these sonorous words that he allowed the actor to continue his poaching undisturbed.

Le fils d'un coquin enrichi peut être un honnête homme, son gendre, jamais.

—*Charles Narrey.*

Le fou cherche son malheur.

Le fou demande beaucoup, mais plus fol est celui qui donne.

**Le frère est ami de nature,
Mais son amitié n'est pas sûre.**

—*Baudoin.*

Le fruit du travail est le plus doux plaisir. —*Vauvenargues.*

Le génie a besoin du public. —*Sans doute. Comme la foudre a besoin de conducteur. Souvent aussi le conducteur fait défaut. L'avenir le donnera.*

—*P. Charles.*

Le génie, en somme, consiste probablement à exprimer les choses banales d'une façon originale, et à fixer la vie courante dans une forme définitive.

—*Richepin.*

Le génie est la raison sublime.

—*A. Chénier.*

Le génie n'a pas de sexe.

—*Madame de Staël.*

Le génie n'est autre chose qu'une grande aptitude à la patience. —*Buffon.*

Le génie, quelle que soit sa force innée, ne crée pas à lui tout seul la langue dont il a besoin pour se révéler.

—*P. Scudo.*

Le goût n'est rien ; nous avons l'habitude

**De rédiger au long, de point en point,
Ce qu'on pensa ; mais nous ne pensons point.** —*Voltaire.*

Le gouvernement américain fut fait à l'instar du gouvernement Anglais.

Le grand homme vaincu peut perdre en un instant

Sa gloire, son empire, et son trône éclatant,

**Et sa couronne qu'on renie,
Tout, jusqu'à ce prestige à sa grandeur mêlé**

Qui faisait voir son front dans un ciel étoilé ;

Il garde toujours son génie !

—*Victor Hugo.*

Le grand œuvre.

Le grand poison du cœur, c'est le silence.

—*Paul Bourget.*

The son of an enriched rogue may be an honest man, but the man who marries the rogue's daughter must be a knave.

The fool hunts for misfortune.

The fool asketh much, but he is more foolish than giveth to him.

A brother is a friend that nature gives us, but his friendship is not reliable.

The sweetest fruit is that of labour.

Genius requires a public to appeal to.

No doubt, just as the lightning requires a conductor. Often the conductor fails to do its work ; the future will make good the omission.

Genius, in short, probably consists in expressing commonplaces in an original manner, and in giving concrete shape to the evanescent things of life.

Genius is reason in its loftiest form.

Genius is sexless.

Genius is nothing but a great aptitude for being patient.

Whatever be the inborn power of Genius, it cannot create the needful language to reveal itself.

Taste goes for nothing with us (pedantic writers) ; our habit is to write, with much verbosity and circumstance, the thoughts of other people ; as for ourselves, we never think.

The American government was modelled on the English.

The great man vanquished may lose in a moment his glory, empire, glittering throne, and crown—even the aureole of fame which makes his face to shine as a star of heaven—but his genius he retains as an everlasting possession.

The great work ; the philosopher's stone.

The most injurious poison to the heart is silence.

Le hasard est un sobriquet de la Providence.—*Chamfort*.

Le Jésuitisme est un épée, dont la poignée est à Rome, et la pointe partout.—*Dupin*.

Le jeune homme est recherché pour ce qu'il sait, la jeune fille pour ce qu'elle ignore.—*Charles Narry*.

Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.

Le jour n'est pas plus pur que le fond de mon cœur.—*Racine*.

Le jour viendra.

Le juste milieu.

L'éloquence est au sublime ce que le tout est à sa partie.—*La Bruyère*.

L'éloquence est quelque chose de plus que la science de penser et d'écrire. Le génie même n'a pas toujours droit sur elle; c'est un don à part, un privilége unique.—*Villemain*.

Le maître l'a dit.

Le mal vient à cheval et s'en va à pied.

Le mariage doit combattre sans repos ni trêve ce monstre qui dévore tout, l'habitude.—*Balzac*.

Le mariage est de toutes les choses sérieuses la chose la plus bouffonne.

—*Beaumarchais*.

Le masque tombe, l'homme reste,
Et le héros s'évanouit.

—*J. R. Rousseau*.

Le médecin est souvent plus à craindre que la maladie.

Le meilleur vin a sa lie.

Le miel est doux, mais l'abeille pique.

Le miel n'est pas pour les ânes.

Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.

Le miroir n'est point flatteur.

Le moi est haïssable.—*Pascal*.

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oise qui vole.

* It was an old custom for poor folk to meet in a neighbour's house to play cards. At the end, they each subscribed something towards the expenses of the entertainment. If they were stingy, their host found that the gifts were less than the cost of the candle which he had provided.

† A favourite expression of Louis-Philippe.

Chance is a nickname that we give to Providence.

Jesuitism is a sword. Its hilt is in Rome, its point everywhere.

The young man is sought after for what he knows; the young lady for what she does not know.

The game is not worth the candle.*

The light of day is not more pure than the inmost recesses of my heart.

(The day will come.) Motto of the Earl of Durham.

The golden mean.†

Eloquence is to the sublime what the whole is to a part.

Eloquence is more than the science of thinking and writing. Genius itself has not always a claim upon it; it is a special boon and unique privilege granted to him who possesses it.

(The master said it.) *Iposse dixit*.

Misfortune comes on horseback and goes away on foot.

Wedlock should fight, without truce or rest, that all-devouring monster, Habit.

Of all serious matters marriage is the funniest.

The mask falls, the man remains,
And the hero disappears.

The doctor is often more to be dreaded than the disease.

There are dregs in the best bottle of wine.

Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.

Honey is not for asses.

(Better is the enemy of good.) A present good is sometimes lost in the vain pursuit of a greater blessing.
Leave well alone.

The looking-glass is no flatterer.

The word *hate* is a hateful thing.

(A sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Le moine répond comme l'abbé chante.
Le monde est le livre des femmes.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Le monde est une guerre ; celui qui vit
aux dépens des autres est victorieux.
—*Voltaire.*

Le monde récompense plus souvent les
apparences du mérite que le mérite
même.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Le mortier sent toujours les aux.

Le mot de l'éénigme.

Le motif seul fait le mérite des actions
des hommes, et le désintéressement
y met la perfection.—*La Bruyère.*

Le mot pour rire.

L'Empire, c'est la paix.—*Napoleon III.*

L'Empire, c'est l'épée.

L'empire des lettres.

L'empire est au phlegmatique.
—*St. Just.*

Le nez de Cléopâtre, s'il eut été plus
court, toute la face de la terre auroit
changé.—*Pascal.*

L'enfance est le sommeil de la raison.
—*J. J. Rousseau.*

L'enfant a plutôt l'air de venir du ciel,
que le vieillard tout couvert de souillures
n'a l'air d'y aller.—*Gérard.*

L'ennemi était sur le qui vive.

Le nom, les armes, la loyauté.

L'entente est au diseur.

L'envie est au fond du cœur humain
comme une vipère dans son trou.

—*Balsac.*

The monk responds as the abbot chants.
The world is the women's book.

The world is a war ; the victor in it is
the man who lives at the expense of
others.

The world rewards the appearance of
merit more often than merit itself.

(The smell of the garlic always remains
in the jar.)

“ You may break, you may shatter the
vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling to
it still.”

The key of the mystery.

The merit of human actions springs
from their motive ; and disinterested-
ness is their crowning virtue.

The cream of the jest.

The Empire, it is peace.*

The Empire is the sword.†

The republic of letters.

It is the cool man that rules.‡

If Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, the
whole aspect of the world would have
been changed.

Childhood is the slumber time of the
intellect.

The babe seems much more like one
coming from heaven than an old man
stained with sin seems like one going
there.

The enemy was on the alert.

(My name, my arms, my loyalty.) Motto
of the Newland family.§

The meaning is best known to the
speaker.

Envy dwells in the heart's core as a
viper in its hole.

* Louis Napoleon used these words in one of his speeches before he became Emperor of the French, little anticipating the series of wars in which France was about to be plunged, and the crowning disaster of Sedan.

† The pun of the German *Kladderadatsch* on *L'empire c'est la paix*. The empire meant taxes said *Punch* : *L'empire c'est la paix*.

‡ The motto of the colleague of Robespierre, who, however, did not manage by his own cold disposition to escape the guillotine.

§ This motto is adapted from the last words of Roger Newland, who was executed for aiding the attempt of Charles I. to escape from Carisbrooke Castle. “ Deprived of my life and property, I leave to posterity my name, which none can assail ; my arms, which traitors, ignorant alike of gentility and heraldry, cannot efface ; and my loyalty, which none can impugn.”

Le papier souffre tout.

Le pauvre homme !

Le pays du mariage a cela de particulier, que les étrangers ont envie de l'habiter, et que les naturels voudraient en être exilés.—*Dufresny*.

Le Père Gratias.

Le petit caporal.

Le petit monde.

Le peuple demandait vengeance à cœur et à cri.

Le peuple ne se trompe pas en croyant que l'hirondelle est la meilleure du monde ailé. Pourquoi ? elle est la plus heureuse, étant de beaucoup la plus libre.—*Michelot*.

Le philtre de l'amour, c'est l'amour même.—*Pérfixe*.

L'épigramme est un jeu d'escrime.
—*Lebrun*.

L'épine en naissant va la pointe devant.

L'épitaphe de l'art de la scène est NIHIL. Rien, rien, qu'un souvenir vague, la fumée d'un lustre, les lambeaux d'une affiche, les débris d'un masque, l'écho d'un applaudissement.—*Paul de Saint Victor*.

Le plaisir de la critique nous ôte celui d'être vivement touché de très-belles choses.—*La Bruyère*.

Le Plaisir est fils de l'Amour, Mais c'est un fils ingrat qui fait mourir son père.—*Panard*.

Le plancher des vaches.

Le plus grand de tous les plaisirs est d'en donner à ce qu'on aime.

—*Boufflers*.

Le plus grand miracle de l'amour est de guérir de la coquetterie.

—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Le plus grand secret pour le bonheur, c'est d'être bien avec soi. Il est bon d'y avoir une retraite agréable ; mais elle ne peut l'être si elle n'a été préparée par les mains de la vertu.

—*Fontenelle*.

You may put anything on paper.

The poor man ! *

The peculiarity of marriage-land is that the foreigners wish to dwell in it, and the inhabitants long to be exiled from it.

Father Bountiful.†

The little corporal ; Napoleon.

The lower classes.

The people howled for vengeance.

The masses are not wrong in believing the swallow the best of birds, for it is the happiest because by far the most free.

Love's philtre is love itself.

The art of epigram is a game of fence.

A thorn comes forth point foremost.

The epitaph on theatrical art is NIHIL. Nothing lingers save a vague memory —the smoke of the footlights, the tatters of a playbill, the rags of a mask, and the echo of applause.

In the pleasures of criticism we lose the delightful emotions which the admiration of beautiful things arouses.

Pleasure is the son of Love, but an ingrate who causes his father's death.

(The cows' flooring.) The land, as opposed to the sea.

The greatest of delights is to give yourself over to your beloved.

The greatest miracle of love is that it cures one of coquetry.

The great secret of happiness is to be at ease with yourself. It is well to have in oneself a pleasant refuge, but no such refuge can exist if not prepared by virtue.

* This familiar exclamation, that occurs in Molière's *Tartuffe*, is thought to have been suggested by Louis XIV. The phrase is applied in the play to Tartuffe, who receives much commiseration which he does not deserve. Now it is always used in an ironical sense when speaking of a person who grumbles at his misfortunes without any real cause.

† The nickname given to President Grévy by the poor of Paris in recognition of his generous disposition.

Le plus malheureux de tous les hommes est celui qui croit l'être, car le malheur dépend moins des choses qu'on souffre, que de l'impatience avec laquelle on augmente son malheur.

Le plus riche n'emporte qu'un linceul.

Le plus sage est celui qui ne pense point l'être.—*Boileau*.

Le plus sage se tait.

Le potier au potier porte envie.

Le premier coup en vaut deux.

Le premier pas engage au second.

Le premier pas vers la philosophie, c'est l'incredulité.—*Diderot*.

Le premier soupir de l'amour Est le dernier de la sagesse.—*Bret*.

Le premier venu engrène.

Le Président lui donna la parole.

Le public ! combien faut-il de sots pour faire un public ?—*Chamfort*.

Le quart d'heure de Rabelais.

Le radicalisme n'est que le désespoir de la logique.—*Lamartine*.

Le regard chez une jeune femme est un interprète toujours charmant qui dit avec complaisance ce que la bouche n'ose prononcer.—*Marivaux*.

Le repentir coûte bien cher.

Le repentir n'est qu'une desidie de nostre volonté, et opposition de nos fantaisies.—*Montaigne*.

Le reste ne veut pas l'honneur d'être nommé.—*Cornelie*

Le riche a plus de parents qu'il ne connaît.

Le roi de France ne venge pas les injures du Duc d'Orléans.—*Louis XII*.

Le roi est mort, vive le roi !

Le roi et l'état.

Le roi le veut.

Le roi règne et ne gouverne pas.—*Thiers*.

Le roi s'en avisera.

* This reference to an incident in Rabelais is more familiar to English readers in the form *marivaux quart d'heure*.

† Words used by Louis XII. on his accession in 1498. As Duke of Orleans he had suffered indignities, but refused to avenge them when his assumption of sovereign power gave him the opportunity to do so.

‡ Thiers is said to have coined this expression, but it is really a translation of the Latin phrase uttered by Zamoiski in the Polish Diet, *Rex regnat sed non gubernat*.

The most wretched of all men is he who thinks that he is so, for wretchedness depends less on what we suffer, than on the impatience whereby we increase our unhappiness.

The richest man takes only a shroud to the grave.

The wisest man is he who does not think that he is the wisest.

Wisdom keeps silent.

Two of a trade seldom agree.

The first blow is half the battle.

If you put your little finger in, the whole hand goes.

Scepticism is the first step on the road to philosophy.

The first sigh of love is the last of wisdom.

First come, first served.

The Speaker gave him leave to speak.

The public ! how many fools are required to make a public ?

The quarter of an hour of Rabelais.*

Radicalism is only the desperation of logic.

A girl's gaze is an ever-delightful interpreter of her thoughts, graciously revealing what the mouth dares not utter.

Repentance is a costly thing.

Repentance is merely a contradiction of our will and an opposition to our whims.

The rest do not deserve the honour of being named.

The rich man has more relations than he knows.

The King of France does not avenge wrongs done to the Duke of Orleans.†

The king is dead, long live the king !

The king and the state.

The king wills it.

(The king reigns and does not govern.)

A description of a limited monarchy.‡

The king will consider the matter.

**Le rouge soir et blanc matin
Font réjouir le pelerin.**

(A red evening and a white morning
make glad the heart of the pilgrim.)
An evening red and a morning grey
Will set the traveller on his way.

Le roy et l'estat.

(The King and the State.) Motto of
the Earl of Ashburnham.

Les absents ont toujours tort.

The absent are always in the wrong.
Flatterers feather their nest by robbing
others.

Les affaires, c'est l'argent des autres.
—*Alex. Dumas, fils.*

Business means other people's money.

Les affaires font les hommes.

Business makes men.

Le sage entend à demi mot.

The wise man understands with half a
word.

Le sage ne se repent pas, il se corrige.

The wise do not repent, but correct
themselves; the masses never correct
but repent. Women fly to repen-
tance without correcting themselves,
and often without repenting. Peni-
tence is woman's latest pleasure.

—*Lemontey.*

**Les âmes sensibles ont plus d'existence
que les autres.**—*Dumas.*

Sensitive souls have more real life than
others.

**Les amis de l'heure présente
Ont le naturel du melon.**

Friends are like melons, you may try
fifty before you meet a good one.

**Il faut en essayer cinquante
Avant qu'en rencontrer un bon.**

—*Claude Mermet.*

**Les amoureux sans fortune injurient le
sort qui a décidé que toutes les grâces
des plus belles seraient pour les plus-
riches. Cependant, Crésus suffoque
d'indignation à se voir volontiers aban-
donner pour des meur-de-faim.**

—*L. Dépret.*

Penniless lovers curse the fate which
decides that the richest carry off all
the beauties. Yet Croesus would choke
with indignation were he to be jilted
for a beggar.

**Les amours des gens rustiques se font à
coups de poing.**

The love of rustic folk begins with
blows and scratches.

**Les anciens, monsieur, sont les anciens ;
et nous sommes les gens de mainte-
nant.**—*Molière.*

(The ancients, Sir, are the ancients ; we
are the people of to-day.) Modern
customs suit modern people.

**Les Anglais ont l'esprit public, et nous
l'honneur national.**—*Chateaubriand.*

The English have public spirit, the
French a jealous sense of their
national honour.

**Les Anglais ont plus de bon sens
qu'aucune nation, et ils sont fous.**

—*Metternich.*

The English have more good sense
than any other nation, but even they
are mad.

**Les Anglais sont occupés : ils n'ont
pas le temps d'être polis.**

—*Montesquieu.*

The English are a busy nation : they
have no time to cultivate fine man-
ners.

Le sang qui coule est-il donc si pur ?

Is the blood that was shed so pure ?*

* This was the question asked by Barnave in the National Assembly when some were deplored the massacre of the colonists of St. Domingo. When Barnave was himself condemned to be guillotined, the onlookers shouted out this brutal remark of his as he mounted the scaffold.

Les animaux se repaissent ; l'homme mange ; l'homme d'esprit seul sait manger.—*Brillat-Savarin.*

Le savoir-faire.

Le savoir-vivre.

Les battus payent l'amende.

Les beaux esprits se rencontrent.

Les belles passions cherchent les belles âmes.—*T. Corneille.*

Les bons comptes font les bons amis.

Les bras croisés.

Les cavaliers couraient à bride abattue.

Les chevaux courrent les bénéfices et les ânes les attrapent.

Les circonstances ne forment pas les hommes ; elles les montrent : elles dévoilent, pour ainsi dire, la royauté du génie, dernière ressource des peuples éteints. Ces rois qui n'en ont pas le nom, mais qui règnent véritablement par la force du caractère et la grandeur des pensées, sont élus par les événements auxquels ils doivent commander. Sans ancêtres et sans postérité, seuls de leur race, leur mission remplie, ils disparaissent en laissant à l'avenir des ordres qu'il exécutera fidèlement.—*F. de Lamenhai.*

Les conseillers ne sont pas les paveurs.

Les consolations indiscrettes ne font qu'aigrir les violentes afflictions.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Les coquettes sont comme les chats qui se caressent à nous plutôt qu'ils ne nous caressent.—*Rizziol.*

Les coquettes sont les charlatans de l'amour.—*La Rechoueaud.*

Les corbeaux ne crèvent pas les yeux aux corbeaux.

Les cordonniers sont toujours les plus mal chaussés.

Les courtes absences animent l'amour, mais les longues le font mourir.

—*Mirabeau.*

Les courtisans sont des jetons,
Leur valeur dépend de leur place ;
Dans la faveur, des millions,
Et des zéros dans la disgrâce.

—*Herbeuf.*

Animals feed ; man eats, but the man of sense alone knows the right way to do it.

Tact.

Good breeding ; knowledge of the world.

(The beaten pay the fine.) The prizes to the victors.

Great wits meet.

*Noble passions look for noble souls.

Short reckonings make long friends.
With folded arms ; idle.

The horsemen rode at full speed.

Horses run after prizes and asses get them.

Circumstances do not shape men, but merely reveal them ; they unveil the royalty of genius—the last resource of declining races. These uncrowned kings, who really reign by dint of their mettle and the greatness of their mind, are elected by the events they are born to control. With no ancestors and no offspring, sole of their race, they go when their task is fulfilled, and leave orders to the future which will be faithfully carried out.

Those who are ready to advise you will not pay your debts.

Consolation given without tact adds to the affliction.

Coquettes are like cats, playing on us rather than with us.

Coquettes are love's sham-doctors.

Ravens do not peck out ravens' eyes.

The shoemaker's wife and the farmer's horse are always the worst shod.

Short absences enliven love, but long ones kill it.

Courtiers are counters—valued by their place :

Millions, in favour—zero in disgrace.

Les cygnes ont le lac, les aigles la montagne,

Les âmes ont l'amour! — *V. Hugo.*

Les défauts des femmes leur ont été donnés par la nature pour exercer les qualités des hommes. — *Mme. Necker.*

Les délicats sont malheureux ;
Rien ne saurait les satisfaire.

— *La Fontaine.*

Les derniers venus sont souvent les maîtres.

Les doux yeux.

Les eaux sont basses chez lui.

Le secret d'ennuyer est celui de tout dire. — *Voltaire.*

Lèse-majesté.

Les enfants tiennent de leurs parents en général.

Les énigmes mêmes que se pose l'intelligence témoignent de sa grandeur, car n'est-il pas vrai de dire que celui-là sait le plus qui se fait à lui-même le plus de questions ?

Le sens commun est le génie de l'humanité.

Le sentiment de devoir finit par dominer tellement l'esprit, qu'il entre dans le caractère et devient un de ses traits principaux, justement comme une saine nourriture, perpétuellement reçue, peut changer la masse du sang et devenir un des principes de notre constitution. — *Alfred de Vigny.*

Les envieux mourront mais non jamais l'envie. — *Molière.*

Les êtres sensibles ne sont pas des êtres sensés. — *Balzac.*

Les extrêmes se touchent. — *Mercier.*

Les femmes aiment la témérité. Quand on les étonne ou les intéresse, et quand on les intéresse on est bien près de leur plaisir. — *Ch. Nodier.*

Les femmes aiment mieux qu'on froisse leur robe que leur amour-propre.

— *Commercet.*

As the swans have the lake and the eagles the mountain, souls have love.

Women's failings were given them by Nature so as to try men's virtues.

The dainty are to be pitied, for nothing will satisfy them.

The last to come is often the master.

Soft glances.

(The waters are low with him ; he is at low water.) He is hard up.

The secret of becoming a bore in company is to say everything you know.

(Injured majesty.) High treason.*

Children generally resemble their parents.

The very enigmas Intelligence puts to itself are proof of its greatness, for is it not true that he who knows the most, questions himself the most ?

Common sense is the genius of humanity.

The feeling of duty finally masters the soul and enters into one's character and becomes its leading trait, just as a wholesome food, perpetually received, may change the blood and become an element of our constitution.

The envious will die, but envy is immortal.

Sensitive persons are not the sensible ones.

Extremes meet.

Women do not like faint hearts. When startled they become interested ; and when interested, they are near to being pleased.

Women would rather have their dress than their conceit ruffled.

* The words are derived from the Latin *lata maiestas*, which was a charge commonly made by the *detatores*, the infamous professional accusers who plied their trade under the Roman Emperors, against suspected persons, especially against those from whose downfall these rogues hoped to gain pecuniary advantage. Nowadays, this accusation is frequently employed by the German Emperor against those of his subjects who, differing from his notions of government, venture to assail in speech or writing the dignity of his august person. The German term for this crime is *majestäts beleidigung*.

Les femmes distinguées se mettent avec bon goût.

Les femmes ne sont nullement condamnées à la médiocrité; elles peuvent même prétendre au sublime, mais au sublime *feminin*. Chaque sexe doit se tenir à sa place et ne pas affecter d'autres perfections que celles qui lui appartiennent.

—*J. de Maistre.*

Les femmes ont corrompu plus de femmes que les hommes n'en ont aimé.—*Balzac.*

Les femmes ont plus de petits défauts, et les hommes plus de vices achevés.

—*Quitard.*

Les femmes ont toujours quelque arrière-pensée.—*Destouches.*

Les femmes ont trop d'imagination et de sensibilité pour avoir beaucoup de logique.—*Mme. du Deffand.*

Les femmes sont coquettes par état.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Les femmes sont des poèles à dessus de marbre.—*Charles Lemeste.*

Les femmes sont passionnées dans tout ce qu'elles disent, et l'excitation fait parler beaucoup.—*Pénelon.*

Les femmes sont souvent plus sensibles que sensées.

Les femmes trompent quelquefois l'amant, jamais l'ami.

—*Alfred Mercier.*

Les femmes vont plus loin en amour que la plupart des hommes, mais les hommes l'emportent sur elles en amitié.—*La Bruyère.*

Les finesse et les trahisons ne viennent que de manque d'habileté.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Les fous font les festins, et les sages les mangent.

Les fous inventent les modes, et les sages les suivent.

Les gens de mérite logent dans des greniers, et les sots habitent dans des hôtels.—*L'Abbé Marly.*

Les gens fatigués sont querelleurs.

Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur.

—*Vauvenargues.*

Les grands bœufs ne sont pas les grandes journées.

Ladies are distinguished by their good taste in dress.

Women are in no wise condemned to mediocrity; they may even aspire to the sublime—in a womanly way. Each sex should keep to its place and not seek other perfections than those that belong to it.

Women have corrupted more women than men have loved.

Women have the more petty faults and man the more finished vices.

Women always have some mental reservation.

Women have too much imagination and sensitiveness to have much power of reasoning.

Coquetry is woman's business.

Women are stoves covered in with marble.

Women are enthusiastic about everything they talk of, and enthusiasm makes one talk freely.

Women are frequently more sensitive than sensible.

A woman sometimes deceives her lover, but her friend, never.

Women go further in love than most men, but men distance them in friendship.

Trickery and treachery are the outcome of a lack of tact.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Fools invent fashions, and wise folk follow them.

Men of merit dwell in garrets, and fools in mansions.

Tired folk are quarrelsome.
Great thoughts proceed from the heart.

It is not the biggest oxen that do the best day's work.

Les grands diseurs ne sont pas les grands faiseurs.

Les grands hommes d'action ne construisent pas d'avance et de toutes pièces leur plan de conduite.

—*Guizot.*

Les grands hommes qui ne doivent ce titre qu'à certaines actions d'éclat, n'ont quelquefois de grand que le spectacle. C'est que, dans les occasions d'éclat l'homme est comme sur le théâtre ; il représente : mais, dans le cours ordinaire des actions de la vie, il est, pour ainsi dire, rendu à lui-même ; c'est lui qu'on voit ; il quitte le personnage, et ne montre plus que sa personne.—*Massillon.*

Les grands mangeurs et les grands dormeurs sont incapables de rien faire de grand.—*Henri IV.*

Les grands ne sont grands que parceque nous sommes à genoux : relevons-nous.—*Prud'homme.*

Les grèves font beaucoup de tort aux ouvriers.

Les gros larbins ont toujours les manches pleines de baillons.

Les gros larbins pendent les petits.

Les heureux n'ont point d'amis, puisqu'il n'en reste point aux malheureux.

—*De Neuville.*

Les hommes font les lois, les femmes font les mœurs.—*Girbert.*

Les hommes fripons en détail sont en gros de très honnêtes gens.

—*Montesquieu.*

Les hommes prêchent chacun pour son saint.

Les hommes rougissent moins de leurs crimes que de leurs faiblesses et de leur vanité.—*La Bruyère.*

Les hommes seraient de grands saints s'ils aimeraient autant Dieu que les femmes.—*Saint-Thomas.*

Les hommes sont la cause que les femmes ne s'aiment point.—*La Bruyère.*

Les hommes sont rares.

Les hommes veulent être esclaves quelque part et puiser là de quoi dominer ailleurs.—*La Bruyère.*

Great talkers are never great doers.

Great men of action do not plan beforehand all the details of their future course of action.

Great men, whose only claim to this title is based on certain famous acts in their life, are sometimes merely great in a theatrical sense. In moments of strenuous action man is, so to speak, on the stage ; he is acting a part : but in the ordinary habits of life, he is, as it were, restored to himself ; we then see the *man* ; he ceases to be an actor, and displays his real character.

Great eaters and great sleepers are incapable of doing anything else that is great.

Great men are only great because we are on our knees : let us rise to our feet.*

Strikes injure the workmen.

Knowing thieves always have a gag handy.

Great thieves hang the little ones.

The fortunate have no friends, for there are none for the unfortunate.

Men make laws, women make manners.

Men who, taken singly, are rogues, are often very honest men when taken collectively.

(Every man extols his own saint.) Men all have an eye to their own interest.

Man blushes less for his crimes than for his frailties and his vanity.

Men would be saints if they loved heaven as well as they do women.

Men are the cause of women hating one another.

Real men are scarce.

Men are willing to be slaves somewhere, to derive thence the wherewithal to domineer elsewhere.

Les honnêtes femmes parlent très-volontiers de l'amour platonique, mais, tout en paraissant l'estimer beaucoup, elles s'habillent de telle façon qu'il n'y a pas un seul ruban de leur toilette qui ne nous en éloigne.

—*A. Ricard.*

Les honneurs changent les mœurs.

Les honneurs comptent.

Le silence du peuple est la leçon des rois.

Le silence est le parti le plus sûr pour celui qui se déifie de soi-même.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Le silence est l'esprit des sots
Et l'une des vertus du sage.

—*Bonnard.*

Le silence éternel de ces espaces infinis m'effraie.—*Pascal.*

Les inventeurs ont le premier rang, à juste titre, dans la mémoire des hommes.—*Voltaire.*

Les jours approchent où l'héroïsme sera aussi facile à l'âme de l'homme que le sourire est facile au visage de l'enfant.—*Montaigne.*

Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas.

Les jugements de la foule ne sont jamais révisés. Ils sont toujours *remercier*. C'est que la foule a plus de passions que d'idées.—*Ph. Chasles.*

Les larmes aux yeux.

Les larbins s'entre battent et les larcins se découvrent.

Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux.

Les mariages les plus parfaits sont les moins imparfaits ; les plus pacifiques sont les moins orageux.—*La Roche.*

Les mariages sont écrits dans le ciel.

Les mauvaises nouvelles ont des ailes.

Les maux viennent à livres, et s'en vont à onces.

Les médisants enfin sont une affreuse peste,

Qu'un homme de bon sens blâme, fuit, et déteste.—*Gorisse.*

Les mensonges passent, la vérité reste.

—*Napoleon I.*

Virtuous women freely prate of platonic affection and seem to value it highly, yet they always dress so that not a ribbon waves us away.

—*A. Ricard.*

Honours change manners.

Honours come dear.

The people's silence is the lesson of kings.*

When a man is doubtful about himself, silence is his safest course.

Silence is the wit of the foolish and a virtue in the wise.

The eternal silence of the infinite inspires me with awe.

Inventors hold the first rank, justly, in man's memory.

The time is nigh when heroism will come as readily to the human soul as the smile does to the child's face.

The days follow each other but are not alike.

The judgments of the mob are never revised but *quashed*, for the mob has more passions than ideas.

In the melting mood.

When thieves fall out honest men come to their own.

Wolves do not devour their own kind.

The most perfect marriages are those least imperfect, and the most peaceful are the least stormy.

Marriages are made in heaven.

Bad news travels apace.

Troubles come in pounds and depart in ounces.

Slanderers are a hateful pest which wise men flee from and detest.

Lies perish, but truth abides.

* A phrase that is of disputed origin. Mirabeau quoted it in one of his speeches.

Les mortels sont égaux ; ce n'est pas la naissance,
C'est la seule vertu qui fait la différence.
—*Voltaire.*

Les morts font toujours tort.

Les murailles ont des oreilles.

Les nerfs des batailles sont les pécunes.
—*Rabelais.*

Les oisons veulent mener les oies paître.

Le sort fait les parents, le choix fait les amis.—*Delille.*

Les parfums des fleurs, c'est leur prière et l'encens qu'elles offrent au ciel.
—*Stahl (Hetzl).*

Le spectre rouge.

Les pensées sont la pierre de touche de l'esprit.—*Molière.*

L'espérance est le songe d'un homme éveillé.

L'espérance et la crainte sont inséparables.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Les petits cadeaux entretiennent l'amitié.

Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières.

Les plaisirs de la pensée sont des remèdes contre les blessures du cœur.

—*Mme. de Staël.*

Les plaisirs fatiguent à la longue.

Les plaisirs sont amers sitôt qu'on en abuse.

Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures.

Le plus grands clercs ne sont pas les plus fins.—*Regnier.*

Les plus habiles affectent toute leur vie de blâmer les finesse, pour s'en servir en quelque grande occasion et pour quelque grand intérêt.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Les plus rusés sont les premiers pris.

L'espoir du plaisir vaut le plaisir lui-même.—*Fabre d'Eglantine.*

Mortals are equal ; virtue, not birth, makes all the difference.

(The dead are always doing wrong.) It is easy to blame the dead, because they cannot reply.

Walls have ears.

The sinews of war are money.

(The goslings would lead the geese out to grass.) Jack would teach his granny to suck eggs.

Destiny gives us parents, but we choose our own friends.

The perfume of flowers is the prayer and incense that they offer up to heaven.

The red spectre.*

Thoughts are the touchstone of wit.

Hope is the dream of a waking man.

(Hope and fear never can be separated.) They always go hand in hand.

Little presents foster friendship.

They small streams make the great givers. Many a mickle makes a muckle.

Mental recreation is the remedy for wounds of the heart.

Even pleasures pall.

Pleasures become bitter as soon as they are abused.

The shortest follies are the best.

The best-educated men are not the cutest.

The craftiest schemers affect all their life long to censureunning in order to make use of it on a great occasion to gain some great advantage.

The craftiest folk are the first to be cheated.

The hope of pleasure is as good as pleasure itself.

* The title of a pamphlet by M. Romieu, published in 1851, when the political designs of Louis Napoleon were becoming apparent.

Les pots fêlés sont ceux qui durent le plus.

Les préjugés sont les rois du vulgaire.
—*Voltaire*.

Les premiers sentiments sont toujours les plus naturels.—*Louis XIV.*

Les premiers vont devant.

Les princes se servent des hommes comme le laboureur des abeilles.

Les principes reçus dans l'enfance ressemblent à ces caractères tracés sur l'écorce d'un jeune arbre, qui croissent, qui se développent avec lui, et font partie de lui-même.

L'esprit de l'homme a trois clefs qui ouvrent tout : savoir, penser, rêver, tout est là. — *Victor Hugo*.

L'esprit est toujours la dupe du cœur.
— *La Rochefoucauld*.

L'esprit nous sert quelquefois à faire hardiment des sottises.
— *La Rochefoucauld*.

L'esprit qu'on veut avoir gâte celui qu'on a.—*Gravet*.

L'esprit révolutionnaire n'enseigne aux peuples que ses droits; il fait religieux lui enseigne de plus ses devoirs.
— *X. Autreyet*.

Les regards sont les premiers billets doux de l'amour. — *Ninon de Lenclos*.

Les rois ont les mains longues.

Les sots depuis Adam sont en majorité. — *Casimir Delavigne*.

Les souvenirs embellissent la vie, l'oubli seul la rend possible.

General Cialdini.

Les talents sont distribués par la nature, sans égard aux généalogies.

— *Fredéric the Great*.

Les tonneaux vides sont ceux qui font le plus de bruit.

Le style c'est de l'homme. — *Buffon*.

Le style des vrais amants est limpide. Aussi, dès qu'une lettre d'amour peut faire plaisir à un tiers qui la lit, est-elle à coup sûr sortie de la tête et non du cœur. — *Balzac*.

* This aphorism is quoted with many variations, e.g., *Le style c'est l'homme*: "Style is the man" is perhaps the most familiar form of it.

The cracked pot lasts longest.

Prejudices are kings over the common herd.

Our first impulses are always the most natural.

First come first served.

Princes use men as the cottager uses bees.

The principles which we imbibe in our infancy resemble the marks on the bark of a young tree, which grow and increase with it, and become part of its being.

The human mind has three keys opening all locks: knowledge, reflexion, imagination—in these three things everything is contained.

The mind is always the dupe of the heart.

Wit sometimes helps us to carry off follies with a bold face.

Striving to be witty spoils what wit we have.

The revolutionary spirit teaches peoples their rights alone; the religious spirit teaches them their duties, too.

Glances are love's first epistles.

Kings have long arms.

The fools have been in the majority ever since Adam's time.

Memories make life beautiful, forgetfulness alone makes it possible.

Talents are bestowed by nature impartially, regardless of the receiver's pedigree.

Empty barrels sound the loudest.

(Style is the possession of the man.) The character of a man forms his style.*

True love writes clearly; hence, when a love-letter pleases a third party, it was written out of one's head, not from the heart.

Le style est l'homme même. Le style ne peut donc ni s'enlever, ni se transporter, ni s'altérer: s'il est élevé, noble, sublime, l'auteur sera également admiré dans tous les temps; car il n'y a que la vérité qui soit durable, et même éternelle.—*Buffon*.

Le style n'est que l'ordre et le mouvement qu'on met dans ses pensées.

—*Buffon*.

Le suffrage universel a beau avoir des éclipses, il est l'unique mode de gouvernement: le suffrage universel, c'est la puissance, bien supérieure à la force.—*Victor Hugo*.

Le superflu, chose très nécessaire.
—*Voltaire*.

Les vices de la cour ont commencé la révolution: les vices du peuple l'acheveront.—*Chamfort* (?)

Le talent est un don que Dieu nous a fait en secret, et que nous révélons sans le savoir.—*Montesquieu*.

L'état, c'est moi.

Le temps est un grand maître, il règle bien les choses.—*Cornelie*.

Le temps fuit, et nous traîne avec soi. Le moment où je parle est déjà loin de moi.—*Boileau*.

Le temps guérit les douleurs et les querelles, parcequ'on change, on n'est plus la même personne.—*Pascal*.

Le temps présent est gros de l'avenir.
—*Leibnitz*.

Le temps se change en peu d'heure,
Tel rit le matin qui le soir pleure.

Le terrain le plus vulgaire gagne un certain lustre à devenir champ de bataille. Austerlitz et Marengo sont de grands noms et de petits villages.
—*Victor Hugo*.

Le tout ensemble.

Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux, l'ennui, le vice, et le besoin.

Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde.—*Lemierre*.

The style is the man. Hence it cannot rise of itself, or change or shift. If it be noble, sublime, and elevated, the author will be admired similarly in all time; for truth is durable, aye, eternal.

Style is nothing more than the order and movement in which thoughts are set.

Though universal suffrage has many eclipses, it remains the only true mode of government: it is power, a superior thing to force.

The superfluous, a very necessary thing.

The vices of the court commenced the revolution: the vices of the people will finish it.

Talent is a gift which Heaven has granted to men in secret, and when they possess this gift, men reveal the fact unconsciously.

The State! I am the State.*

Time is a great master who rules things well.

Time flies, iñ us behind his car—even the moment in which I speak is already far away.

Time cures pain and appeases quarrels, because we change and are no longer the same.

The present time is big with the future.

The weather changes in a very short time; who laughs this morning may to-night weep.

The commonest ground gains some lustre by being a battlefield: Austerlitz and Marengo are little villages but bear great names.

The effect of the whole; the general effect.

Labour rids us of three great evils—irksomeness, vice, and need.

(The trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world.) The rule of the sea is the empire of the world.

* This saying is constantly attributed to Louis XIV. There is, however, no reliable evidence that it was ever uttered by him, and it is unlikely that the astute king, whatever his own thoughts may have been, was so impolitic as to express them so openly.

Le trop grand empressement qu'on a de s'acquitter d'une obligation est une espèce d'ingratitude.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Lettre de cachet.

L'étude commence un honnête homme, le commerce des femmes l'achève.

—*St. Evremond.*

Le vaisseau était à deux doigts de sa perte.

Lever à six, manger à dix, souper à six, coucher à dix, font vivre l'homme dix fois dix.

Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dine. — *Molière*

Le véritable génie de notre époque consiste dans le simple bon sens.

—*Thiers.*

Le vin donné aux ouvriers est le plus cher vendu.

Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable.

Le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable. — *Baleau.*

Le vraisemblable est le vrai pour les sots. — *Gavarni.*

L'exactitude de citer est un talent plus rare qu'on ne pense. — *Bayle.*

L'exactitude est la politesse des rois.

—*Louis XI. II.*

L'expérience, c'est le nom que la plupart des hommes donnent à leurs folies et à leur chagrin. — *A. de Musset.*

L'expression étant le but suprême, l'art qui s'en rapproche le plus est le premier de tout les arts. — *Victor Cousin.*

L'habit ne fait pas le moine.

L'heure du berger.

L'histoire de l'amour est l'histoire du genre humain ; c'est un beau livre à faire. — *Charles Nodier.*

L'histoire est bonne personne ; soyez en possession d'une forte idée dramatique, elle vous fournira toujours le milieu qui lui sied le mieux et le cadre qui la met le plus en relief.

—*Alex. Dumas, fils*

To repay a favour too soon is a kind of ingratitude.

A warrant of arrest.

A gentleman begins his training by study, but female society finishes it.

The vessel was all but lost.

To rise at six, eat at ten, sup at six, to bed at ten, makes a man live years ten times ten.

The real Amphitryon is the Amphitryon with whom we dine.*

The true genius of the time in which we live is plain common-sense.

Gifts to your workmen are the best outlay.

(The truth is not always probable.) Truth is stranger than fiction.

Truth does not always look like truth.

What looks like the truth is truth enough for fools.

Accuracy in quotation is a rarer talent than is imagined.

Punctuality is the politeness of kings.

Experience is the name most men give their follies and their vexations.

Expression being the supreme aim, the art best recalling it is the foremost of all the arts.

The frock doesn't make the monk.

(The shepherd's hour.) The lucky moment ; the opportunity which, lost, can never be regained.

The history of love is that of mankind ; a splendid work to write.

History is kind to playwrights ; be possessed of a strongly dramatic idea, and history will always supply you with the most suitable scene and the surroundings to set it in the highest relief.

* A quotation from the *Amphitryon*, a play in which the plot, derived from the Latin comedy, turns on the familiar stage trick of mistaken identity. The words are frequently quoted in an incomplete form with a different meaning from that contained in the original play. They are used to signify the ideal of the sycophant who estimates friendship by the worldly advantages to be gained from it.

L'homme de paix est un plus grand conquérant que l'homme de guerre, et un conquérant meilleur; celui-là qui a dans l'âme la vraie charité divine, la vraie fraternité humaine, a en même temps dans l'intelligence le vrai génie politique, et en un mot, pour qui gouverne les hommes, c'est la même chose d'être saint et d'être grand.—*Victor Hugo.*

L'homme doit se mettre au dessus des préjugés, et la femme s'y soumettre.

—*Mme. Necker.*

L'homme est de glace aux vérités; Il est de feu pour le mensonge.

—*La Fontaine.*

L'homme est toujours l'enfant, et l'enfant toujours l'homme.

L'homme est un apprenti, la douleur est son maître.—*Alfred de Musset.*

L'homme est un voyageur qui cherche sa patrie. Ne marchez point la tête baissée; il faut lever les yeux pour reconnaître sa route.—*Lamennais.*

L'homme nécessaire.

L'homme n'est ni ange, ni bête.

—*Pascal.*

L'homme n'est qu'un roseau, le plus faible de la nature, mais c'est un roseau pensant. Il ne faut pas que l'univers entier s'arme pour l'écraser. Une vapeur, une goutte d'eau suffit pour le tuer. Mais quand l'univers l'écraseroit, l'homme serait encore plus noble que ce qui le tue, parce qu'il sait qu'il meurt; et l'avantage que l'univers a sur lui, l'univers n'en sait rien.—*Pascal.*

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.

L'homme qui entre dans le cabinet de toilette de sa femme est un philosophe ou un imbécile.—*Balzac.*

L'homme qui n'aime que soi ne hait rien tant que d'être seul avec soi.

—*Pascal.*

L'homme qui vit dans l'indifférence est celui qui n'a point encore vu la femme qu'il doit aimer.—*La Bruyère.*

L'homme repu n'est pas le même que l'homme à jeun.—*Brillat-Savarin.*

L'homme s'agit, Dieu le mène.

—*Fénelon.*

The man of peace is a greater conqueror than the man of war, and a nobler one; he who has in his soul real divine charity, real love of his brother man, has, at the same time, real political genius in his mind. In a word, for the ruler of men saintliness and greatness are identical qualities.

Men should rise above prejudices, but women should submit to them.

Man is ice towards truth, and fire towards falsehood.

The man is always the child, and the child is always the man.

Man is an apprentice, Sorrow is his master.

Man is a traveller seeking his own land. Let him not walk with downcast eyes, but keep them uplifted to the stars in order to know the right path to follow.

The right man.

Man is neither an angel, nor a beast.

Man is a reed, the feeblest thing in nature. But a reed that can think. The whole universe need not fly to arms to kill him; for a little heat or a drop of water can slay a man. But, even then, man would be nobler than his destroyer, for he would know he died, while the whole universe would know nothing of its victory.

Man proposes and God disposes.

The husband who intrudes in his wife's dressing-room is either a fool or a philosopher.

The man who loves himself alone, hates nothing so much as being left in solitude.

The man who lives a calm, unruffled life, is he who has not yet seen the woman whom it is his destiny to love.

The man replete with food is not the same man as when fasting.

Man flutters and God guides his flight.

L'honneur est comme une île escarpée et sans bords ;
On n'y peut plus rentrer dès qu'on en est dehors. — *Boileau*.

L'hôte et le poisson en trois jours sont poison.

L'huissier massier.

L'hyrien vient après l'amour comme la fumée après la flamme. — *Chamfort*.

L'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu.

— *La Rochefoucauld*

L'hypocrite et le flattere ne pardonnent point à ceux qu'ils flattent ; cela les diminue. Ils en souffrent. Voilà pourquoi le maître est abhorré du courtisan. — *l'h. Chasles*.

Liaison.

L'ignorance toujours même à la servitude. — *Mme. Desbordes-Valmore*.

L'imagination est la folle du logis. — *Malebranche*.

L'imagination est une libertine qui déshabille tout ce qu'elle convoite.

— *A. Ruard*.

L'impossibilité de durée et de longueur dans les liaisons humaines, me ramènent sans cesse à la nécessité de l'isolement. — *Chataubriand*.

L'impôt sur le revenu.

L'indolence est toujours indocile. — *Piron*.

L'indulgence pour soi et la dureté pour les autres n'est qu'un seul et même vice. — *La Bruyère*.

L'ingratitude attire les reproches, comme la reconnaissance attire de nouveaux biensfaits. — *Madame de Séguiné*.

L'injustice à la fin produit l'indépendance. — *Voltaire*.

L'intention de ne jamais tromper nous expose à être souvent trompés.

— *La Rochefoucauld*.

Littérateur.

Livraison.

Livres défendus.

L'obstination et ardeur d'opinion est la plus sûre preuve de bêtise.

— *Montaigne*.

Locale.

Honour's an isle where none may land
Who once have left its rugged strand.

In three days a fish and a guest
Are far from being at their best.
The mace-bearer.

Marriage comes after love as smoke
after flame.

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice
pays to virtue.

The hypocrite and the flatterer never
forgive those they fawn upon, for it
beattles them and they feel it ; hence
the king is hated by the courtier.

An illicit connection.

Ignorance always leads to servitude.

Imagination is the crazy person shut up
in the habitation of the mind.

Imagination is a libertine unveiling all
it covets.

The impossibility of continuance and
duration in human relationships ever
forces me to believe in the necessity
of cultivating solitude.

The income-tax.

Indolence will not be led or driven.

Indulgence towards one's self and stern-
ness towards others are one and the
same vice.

As ingratitude reaps reproach, so does
gratitude gather in fresh benefits.

(The final fruit of injustice is independ-
ence.) Despotism leads to revolution.
The resolve never to deceive exposes
us to being often deceived.

A literary man.

Part of a book published in series.

(Prohibited books). Books not allowed
by the Roman Catholic Church to be
read.

Heat and stubbornness in opinions are
sure proofs of stupidity.

Place ; premises.

L'occasion fait le larron.
 L'œil du maître engraise le cheval.
 Loin des yeux loin du cœur.
 L'oiseau ne doit pas salir son nid.
 L'oisiveté est la mère de tous les vices.

L'on confie son secret dans l'amitié,
 mais il échappe dans l'amour.

—*La Bruyère.*

Longue demeure fait changer ami.
 Longue langue, courte main.
 Longues paroles font les jours courts.
 L'orage est encore une des cruelles
 épreuves de l'été. Il est bien diffi-
 cile d'avoir un bon caractère et d'être
 aimable un jour d'orage.

—*Mme. de Girardin.*

L'ordre moral est régi par des lois aussi
 immuables que l'ordre physique.
 C'est ce qui cause un si grand étou-
 nement aux révolutionnaires naïfs,
 ignorants et superficiels. Ils arri-
 vent à produire un ébranlement, un
 bouleversement, une révolution; et
 quelques années, quelques mois, quel-
 ques jours après, ces grands réforma-
 teurs s'aperçoivent que c'est exacte-
 ment la même chose qu'autrefois.

—*Alex. Dumas, fils.*

L'ordre règne à Varsovie.

L'oreille est le chemin du cœur,
 Et le cœur l'est du reste.

—*Mlle. de Scudéri.*

L'orgueil fait faire autant de bassesses
 que l'intérêt. — *Duclos.*

Lorsque l'amitié devient amour ils se
 mêlent comme deux fleuves dont
 le plus célèbre fait perdre le nom de
 l'autre. — *Mlle. de Scudéri.*

Lorsque l'enfant paraît, le cercle de
 famille

Applaudit à grands cris, son doux
 regard qui brille

Fait briller tous les yeux,

Et les plus tristes fronts, les plus
 souillés peut-être

Se dérident soudain à voir l'enfant
 paraître

Innocent et joyeux. — *V. Hugo.*

L'oubli est la fleur qui croît le mieux
 sur les tombeaux. — *G. Sand.*

* Words used by Sebastiani, the French Minister, to the Chamber, on September 16th, 1831, announcing the end of the Polish insurrection. Order had been restored by the effective method of massacre.

Opportunity makes the thief.
 The master's eye makes the horse fat.
 Out of sight out of mind.
 It's a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.
 Satan finds some mischief still for idle
 hands to do.

Friendship may be trusted with a secret,
 but love lets it escape.

Long absence changes friends.

Quick tongue, slow hand.

Long talks make days seem short.

A summer shower is a cruel experience.
 It is hard to have a good disposition
 and to be pleasant on a rainy day.

Moral order is regulated by laws as im-
 mutable as those of the physical
 world. It is this fact which con-
 founds the simple minds of ignorant
 and superficial revolutionists. These
 bring about an upheaval, a social
 earthquake, a revolution, and then,
 a few years, or a few months, or a
 few days after this event, these great
 reformers discover that things are in
 exactly the same condition they were
 in before.

Order reigns at Warsaw.*

The ear is the roadway to the heart,
 and the heart to the rest.

Pride prompts as many acts of base-
 ness as love of gain.

When friendship becomes love, they
 blend like two streams, of which the
 most famous absorbs even the name
 of the other.

When the child appears on the scene,
 the family circle loudly welcomes it;
 and all eyes brighten at the sight of
 the child's bright eyes. The brows
 that are most wrinkled with care—
 yea, even those that perchance are
 stained with sin—at once are
 smoothed when the innocent and
 merry child is seen.

Oblivion is a plant that thrives best
 upon graves.

Loyal à mort.

(Loyal to death). Motto of the Marquis of Ely.

Loyal devoir.

Loyal duty.

Loyauté m'oblige.

Loyalty binds me.

Loyauté n'a honte.

(Loyalty knows no shame.) Motto of the Duke of Newcastle.

Lune de miel.

Honeymoon.

L'union fait la force.

(Union makes strength.) Motto of the King of the Belgians.

L'un mort dont l'autre vit.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

L'utilité de la vertu est si manifeste, que les méchants la pratiquent par intérêt.—*Vauvenargues*.

The value of virtue is so manifest, that knaves practise it to serve their material interests.

Madame se meurt ! Madame est morte !
—*Bosset*.

Madam is dying ! Madam is dead !*

Ma foi !

(My faith.) Good gracious !

Ma foi, vous êtes bien curieux.
—*Talleyrand*.

You are really very inquisitive.†

Maille à maille on fait le baubergeon.

Link by link the chain is made.

Maintiens le droit.

Maintain the right.

Maints sont bons parce qu'ils ne peuvent mure.

Many a one is good because he can do no harm.

Mais dans ce monde, il n'y a rien d'autre que la mort et les impôts.

Nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes.

Mais la grande marque d'amour c'est d'être soumis aux volontés de celle qu'on aime.—*Métière*.

The great proof of love is to obey the whims of her whom one loves.

Mais l'honneur sans argent n'est qu'une maladie. —*Racine*.

Honours without money are simply a plague.

Maison d'arrêt.

House of custody; prison.

Maison de force.

House of correction; bridewell.

Maison de santé.

Lunatic asylum.

Maison de ville.

The town hall.

Mais qu'on quitte aisément une ancienne maîtresse !

It is as easy to part with an old sweetheart as it is hard to shake hands with an old enemy.

Qu'on embrasse avec peine un ancien ennemi!—*Regnier-Desmarais*.

But then a different sort of festival took place.†

Mais voici bien une autre fête.

Steward.

—*La Fontaine*.

People that fancy themselves ill.

Maître d'hôtel.

Malades imaginaires.

* A famous exclamation of Bossuet in the funeral sermon delivered on Henrietta of England, Duchesse d'Orléans. He is describing the effect on the minds of the people, when they hear that the Due was dying, and then that she is dead.

† The reply of Talleyrand to an impatient creditor, who ventured to inquire when his bill would be paid.

‡ A line from the fable of "The cat and the old rat," in which is related the ruse of the cat who pretends to be dead in order to deceive the mice. In the midst of their merrymaking, the dead cat suddenly comes to life. The line is now quoted to express an unpleasant surprise like our English phrase, "Here's a pretty kettle of fish."

Maladie du pays.	Home-sickness.
Maladresse.	Want of tact ; awkwardness.
Mal à propos.	Ill-timed ; out of place.
Mal de mer.	Sea-sickness.
Malgré le tort.	(Despite of wrong.) Motto of Lord Houghton.
Malgré nous.	In spite of us.
Malgré soi.	In spite of one's self; against the grain.
Malgré tout le succès de l'esprit des méchants,	In spite of all the successes of the evil, the world always come round to the good in the end.
Je sens qu'on en revient toujours aux bons gens.— <i>Gresset.</i>	
Malheureuse France, malheureux roi!	Unhappy France, unhappy king!
Malheur ne vient jamais seul.	Misfortunes never come alone.
Malle-poste.	The mail-coach ; the mail.
Mal soupe qui tout dîne.	He has a scanty supper who eats up all at dinner.
Manège.	The art of horsemanship.
Manger son blé en herbe.	(To eat your corn when it is only sprouting.) To burn the candle at both ends.
Manger un morceau sur le pouce.	(To eat a morsel on the thumb.) To partake of a hurried, scanty meal.
Manière d'être.	Manner ; deportment.
Marchand d'oignons se connaît en ciboules.	A dealer in onions is a good judge of leeks.
Marchandise qui plait, est à demi vendue.	Goods that please are half sold.
Marchand qui perd ne peut rire.	(The salesman who loses cannot laugh.) Do not expect the loser to laugh.
..... <i>Molière.</i>	To walk arm in arm.
Marcher bras dessus bras dessous.	A hawk's marriage : the hen is the better bird.
Mariage d'épervier : la femelle vaut mieux que le mâle.	Marry your son when you will, and your daughter when you can.
Marie ton fils quand tu voudras, mais ta fille quand tu pourras.	A deaf husband and a blind wife make a happy home.
Mari sourd et femme aveugle font toujours bon ménage.	(Marked with an A.) Of first-class quality ; it is A.t. ^f
Marqué à l'A.	'Tis a hard winter when one wolf eats another.
Mauvaise est la saison quand un loup mange l'autre.	A weed always grows.
Mauvaise herbe croît toujours.	False shame.
Mauvaise honte.	Peevishness.
Mauvaise humeur.	An ill-timed jest.
Mauvaise plaisanterie.	Bad taste.
Mauvais goût.	

* This was the heading of a newspaper article commenting on the causes of the revolution of 1830, which drove Charles X., the last of the Bourbons to reign in France, into exile.

^t Money coined at Paris used to be marked A, as money coined in other towns bore other letters. The coins made in Paris were considered to be superior in quality. Hence the expression is used to denote great merit.

Mauvais quart d'heure.

(A bad quarter of an hour.) An uncomfortable time; a disagreeable experience.

Mauvais sujet.

A rascal.

Mauvais ton.

Vulgarity.

Méchant chien, court lien.

A vicious dog must have a short chain. A bad workman always finds fault with his tools.

Méchant ouvrier jamais ne trouvera bons outils.

An ugly colt may make a good horse.

Méchant poulain peut devenir bon cheval.

• Physician, heal thyself.

Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même.

The man with commonplace aspirations, who crawls through life, may reach any position of eminence.

Médiocre et rampant, et l'on arrive à tout.—*Beaumarchais*.

(A mixture.) A light entertainment of a mixed character.

Mélange.

A disorderly fight.

Même l'abeille ne peut rien sans fleurs.

Even the bee cannot make honey without flowers.

Même le Grand Napoléon ne pouvait pas dîner deux fois. —*Alphonse Karr*.

Even the great Napoleon could not dine twice in a day.

Même quand l'oiseau marche on sent qu'il a des ailes. —*Lemierre*.

(Even when a bird walks, we feel that it has wings.) The man of genius is revealed even in trivial matters.

Ménage.

Household; housekeeping; economy.

Ménager la chèvre et le chou.

(To save the goat and the cabbage.) To run with the hare and hold with the hounds.*

Mener à la lisière; mener en laisse; mener par le nez.

To lead by the nose.

Mentir, c'est l'absolu du mal! Peu mentir n'est pas possible; celui qui ment, ment tout le mensonge; mentir, c'est la face même du démon; Satan a deux noms, il s'appelle Satan et il s'appelle mensonge.

—*Victor Hugo*.

Lying is the acme of evil. White lies are non-existent, for a lie is wholly a lie; falsehood is the personification of evil; Satan has two names: he is called Satan, and he is called the Father of Lies.

Menu.

The bill of fare.

Mère des passions, des arts et des talents,
Qui, peuplant l'univers de fantômes brillants,

Imagination, mother of the arts, the passions, and talent, you people the universe with brilliant phantoms, and with hope or fear alternately gild or blacken the picture of life.

Et d'espoir tour à tour et de crainte suivie,

Ou dore ou rembrunit le tableau de la vie. —*Chênedollé*.

Mère pitieuse fait la fille rogneuse.

(A tender mother has a worthless daughter.) Spare the rod and spoil the child.

* This phrase is founded on the old tale of the man who had to cross a stream with a goat, a cabbage, and a wolf. As he could only take one over at a time, the puzzle was which he could safely leave together. A sack of corn, a goose, and a fox, are the man's load in the common English version, but the solution is the same.

Mérite un nom ; mais, pour être heureux, tâche,
Avant ta mort, de n'être point nommé.
—*De la Faye.*

Mésalliance.

Messe rouge.

Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers.

Mets ton manteau comme vient le vent.

Mettre de l'eau dans son vin.

Mettre la charrue devant les bœufs.

Mettre les pieds dans le plat.

Mettre un document au net.

Mieux seul que mal accompagné.

Mieux vaut assez que trop.

Mieux vaut avoir ami en voie qu'or ou argent en courroie.

Mieux vaut bon repas que bel habit.

Mieux vaut couard que trop hardi.

Mieux vaut engin que force.

Mieux vaut être tête de chien que queue de lion.

Mieux vaut glisser du pied que de la langue.

Mieux vaut goujat debout qu'empereur enterré.—*La Fontaine.*

Mieux vaut marcher devant une poule que derrière un bœuf.

Mieux vaut perdre la laine que la brebis.

Mieux vaut plier que rompre.

Mieux vaut pour un pays être dévasté physiquement que d'être ruiné moralement.—*Beulé.*

Mieux vaut règle que rente.

Mieux vaut tard que jamais.

Mieux vaut terre gâtée que terre perdue.

Mieux vaut un pied que deux échasses.

Mieux vaut un poing de bonne vie, que plein tuy de clergie.

Mieux vaut un "tiens" que deux "tu l'auras."

Yes, merit fame, but, to be happy, try
Not to enjoy that fame before you die.

Marriage with a person of inferior rank.
(Red Mass.)*

Gentlemen of England, fire first.†

Arrange your cloak as the wind blows.
(To put water in his wine.) To pour oil on troubled waters.

To put the cart before the horse.

(To put one's feet in the dish.) To utter unwelcome truths.

To make a fair copy of a document.

Better alone than in bad company.

Enough is better than too much.

Better a friend upon the road than gold or silver as your load.

Better a good lining to your stomach than a fine coat on your back.

Better be a coward than too rash.

Artifice is better than force.

Better be a dog's head than a lion's tail.

Better a slip of the foot than of the tongue.

(Better a living beggar than a buried emperor.) A living dog is better than a dead lion.

Better to walk before a hen than behind an ox.

Better to lose the wool than the sheep.

Better to bend than break.

A country had better be physically devastated than morally ruined.

Thrift is better than a thousand a year.

Better late than never.

Better waste than lost land.

One foot is better than two wooden legs.

A handful of good life is better than a bushel of learning.

A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush.

* This is the name given, on account of the colour of the vestments worn by the officiating priest, to the celebration of the Mass which is attended by Roman Catholic judges, barristers, etc., at the annual re-opening, after the Vacation, of the Courts of Justice.

† At the battle of Fontenoy Lord Charles Hay, who was marching at the head of the English troops, called out to the French to fire first, but they gallantly refused to do so. The above is the reply that a French officer made to Lord Charles Hay's request.

Mis à la quarantaine.

(Sent into quarantine.) Sent to Coventry.

Mise en scène.

(The setting on the stage.) The manner in which a drama is put on the stage; the scenic effects, &c.

Moi ! dis-je, et c'est assez.—*Corneille*.

I ! say I ; that one word is sufficient.

Moins vaut rage que courage.

Any day, pluck will beat running a-muck.

Monde chic.

World of taste ; fashionable people.

Mon Dieu est ma roche.

(My God is my rock.) Motto of Lord Fermoy.

Mon Dieu, pourvu que l'on choisisse pour Ambassadeur un honnête homme, le reste est de peu d'importance.—*Jules Grévy*.

Provided that you choose an honest man to be your Ambassador, the rest (of diplomaey) is of little importance.

Monsieur Dimanche.

(Mr. Dimanche.) A timid creditor.*

Montjoie St. Denys.

(Montjoy St. Denis.) The old war-cry of France.†

Montrer le bout de l'oreille.

(To show the tip of the ear.) To be the ass with the lion's skin.

Montrer le soleil avec un flambeau.

(To show the sun with a candle.) To carry coals to Newcastle.

Montrer patte blanche.

(To show a white paw.) To prove one's identity.‡

Monument de Vanité

Monument of vanity, destroyed for utility ; the second year of equality.§

Détruit pour l'utilité ;

L'an 2 de l'égalité.

Morceau avalé n'a plus de goût.

There is no flavour in a tit-bit when you have swallowed it.

Morgue.

A mortuary.

Morte la bête, mort le venin.

Dead men tell no tales.

Mot à mot on fait les gros livres.

Word by word big books are made.

Mot du guet ; mot de passe.

The watchword.

Mot pour rire.

A witty saying ; a joke.

Mots d'usage.

Words in common use.

Mourir ! C'est le seul cas où il soit permis à un homme de passer devant une femme.—*Alceste. Diomède, fils*.

Death is the only time when a man may allow himself to precede a woman.

Mourir pour la patrie, c'est encore du bonheur.

To die for one's country—that still remains a joy.

Mousseline de laine.

A thin woollen material.

* Dimanche is a character in Molière's *Don Juan*. Coming to collect a debt from Don Juan he is so overwhelmed by the effusive reception given him that he has not the courage to ask for his money.

† The word Montjoie was derived from the *Monte gaudii*, the old name for the halting-places on the road leading to the Abbey of St. Denis. They were called *Monte gaudii*, or Mountjoys, because the pilgrim rejoiced when he reached them, knowing that he was nearing his journey's end.

‡ The expression is taken from one of the Fables of La Fontaine. The wolf, attempting to get into the goat's house, is discomfited when asked to prove that he is what he pretends to be and to thrust his *patte blanche* under the door.

§ The famous old bell of Rouen, *Georges d'Amboise*, was melted down by the Revolutionists of 1793. Medals were made of the metal, and this inscription placed upon them.

Moutons de Panurge.

N'achète point l'âne d'un muletier,
Ni te marie avec la fille du tavernier.

Nager entre deux eaux.

Naïveté.

N'a pas fait qui commence.

N'aurai-je pour me reposer l'éternité
entière ? — *Boileau*.

Né (*sem. Née*).

Ne battre que d'une aile.

Nécessité est mère d'invention.

Nécessité n'a pas de loi.

Ne compte jamais sur le présent ; mais
soutiens-toi dans le sentier rude et
âpre de la vertu, par la vue de
l'avenir. Prépare-toi, par des meurs
pures et par l'amour de la justice, une
place dans l'heureux séjour de la paix.
— *Fénelon*.

Ne crachez pas dans le puits, vous pou-
vez en boire l'eau.

Négligé.

Ne jetez pas ce qui n'est pas tombé.
— *Victor Hugo*.

Ne manquez jamais à votre parole.

Ne mets ton doigt en anneau trop étroit.

Ne pas faire à autrui ce que nous ne
voudrions pas qu'on nous fit : voilà la
justice. Faire pour autrui, en toute
rencontre, ce que nous voudrions qu'il
fit pour nous : voilà la charité.

— *Lamennais*.

Né pour la digestion.

Ne prends pas si facilement la mouche.
Ne prenez pas ce que je dis au pied de
la lettre.

Ne remettez pas à demain ce que vous
pouvez faire aujourd'hui.

Ne reprends ce que n'entends.

Ne restez jamais entre deux airs.

Ne réveillez pas le chat qui dort.

Sheep of Panurge.*

Do not buy the muleteer's ass, nor
marry the inn-keeper's daughter.

To play fast and loose.

Ingenuousness ; innocence.

Only begun is not done.

Shall I not have the whole of eternity
to rest in ? †

Born.

To while away one's time.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Necessity has no law.

Never rely on the present ; but sustain
yourself in virtue's rugged path by
fixing your eyes on the future. By
pure manners and love of justice, pre-
pare for yourself a place in the blessed
kingdom of Peace.

Don't foul the well, you may have to
drink from it yet.

Undress.

Never push down what was not falling.

Never break a promise.

Don't put your finger into a ring too
tight for it.

Not to do unto others but what we
would like others to do unto us :
that is justice. To do unto others, on
all occasions, what we would have
others do to us ; this is charity.

(Born merely for the purpose of diges-
tion.) A social drone. *Frugis con-
sumere nati*.

Don't be so short-tempered.

Don't take what I say literally.

Do not put off till to-morrow what you
can do to-day.

(Don't criticise what you don't under-
stand.) Cobbler, stick to your last.

Never stay in a draught.

(Do not waken the sleeping cat.) Let
well alone.

* In the *Pantagruel* of Rabelais, the lively Panurge has a quarrel with the merchant Dindenault. In order to punish his adversary, Panurge, having bought a sheep from him, throws it into the sea, when the whole flock follow. Hence the words are used of persons who are too ready to imitate the example of other people.

† Boileau's reply to those friends who begged him to refrain from overwork.

Ne sers pas, ne sers jamais, ni les républicans, ni les royalistes, ni les farceurs généralement quelconques qui aspirent, disent-ils, à faire ton bonheur. Ils ne valent guère mieux les uns que les autres. Sers-toi d'eux, c'est légitime, car ils aspirent à se servir de toi ; mais écoute bien cette parole sensée : Ne te dévoue jamais.

—*J'. Hérisson.*

Ne sont pas tous chasseurs qui sonnent du cor.

N'est-il pas temps de plier bagage ?

Ne touchez point à l'argent d'autrui, car le plus honnête homme n'y ajouta jamais rien.

Nettoyer les écuries d'Augias.

N'éveillez pas le chat qui dort.

Ne vendez jamais la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre.

Ne vous faites pas tirer l'oreille.

N'hâitez jamais, et vous arriverez à temps. —*Talleyrand.*

Naïsances

Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux. —*La Fontaine.*

Ni l'un ni l'autre.

N'importe.

Noblesse oblige.

Nom de guerre.

Nom de plume.

Nonchalance.

Non, le Dieu qui m'a ait, ne m'a point fait en vain. —*Voltaire.*

Nonpareil.

Nos actions sont comme les bouts-rimés, que chacun fait rapporter à ce qui lui plaît. —*La Rochefoucauld.*

Nos besoins sont nos forces.

Nos passions se dévorent les unes les autres, et ce sont souvent les petites qui mangent les grosses. —*Cherbulies.*

Nos plaisirs les plus doux ne sont pas sans tristesse. —*Cornelie.*

Never serve any political party, though these funny folk say they aspire to give you happiness ; they are no better one than another. Make use of them, which is fair, for they mean to make use of you ; but observe this pregnant warning : "Never surrender yourself absolutely to any party."

All are not hunters who blow the horn.

Is it not time to be off ?

Touch not another man's money, for the most honest touch never increases it.

To cleanse the Augean stables ; to accomplish a Herculean task.

(Do not disturb the sleeping cat.) Let sleeping dogs lie.

(Don't sell the skin before you have caught the bear.) Never count your chickens before they are hatched.

Don't be so unwilling.

Never hurry, and you will arrive in the nick of time.

Follies, fooleries, absurdities.

Neither money nor rank can give us happiness.

Neither the one nor the other.

No matter ; it does not signify ; never mind.

(Nobility obliges.) Persons who are noble ought to act nobly ; we ought to cultivate self-respect.

Assumed name ; cognomen.

A name assumed for literary purposes.

Carelessness ; indifference.

Nay, the God who created me, created me not in vain.

Unequalled.

Our actions are lines of verse to be capped—anybody may end them as he will.

(Our wants are our strength.) Necessity is the mother of invention.

Our passions devour one another, and it is often the less which devour the greatest.

Our sweetest joys are with sadness mingled.

Nos vertus ne sont le plus souvent que des vices déguisés.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Notre choix fait nos amitiés, mais c'est Dieu qui fait notre amour.

—*Mme. de Staël.*

Notre-Dame.

Notre envie naturelle pour tout ce qui nous dépasse nous a fait inventer cette fiction de la Fortune. Il nous semble si dur de reconnaître le mérite des autres. Il fallait bien imaginer la Fortune, en manière de transaction, pour ménager notre orgueil blessé. La Fortune, c'est le magnétisme qu'on exerce sur les hommes et sur les choses ; on porte la Fortune en soi !

—*Rouanat.*

Notre mal s'empoisonne
Du secours qu'on lui donne.

N'oubliez pas.

Nourriture passe nature.

Nous avons changé tout cela.—*Molière.*

Nous avons maille à partir ensemble.

Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Nous battons en retraite.

Nous craignons quasi toujours des maux qui perdent ce nom par le changement de nos pensées et de nos inclinations.—*Madame de Sévigné.*

Nous croyons à propos de le quitter.

Nous dansons sur un volcan.

Nous devons travailler à nous rendre très-dignes de quelque emploi : le reste ne nous regarde point, c'est l'affaire des autres.—*La Bruyère.*

Nous employons aux passions l'étoffe qui nous a été donnée par le bonheur.

—*Joubert.*

* The motto of La Rochefoucauld's famous "Moral Maxims."

† The words of Sganarelle in *Le médecin malgré lui*. Sganarelle propounds a new theory of the position of the organs of the body, and when Géronte suggests that the heart used to be on the left side and the liver on the right, "Yes," says Sganarelle, "that used to be the case, *mais nous avons changé tout cela.*"

‡ The remark of M. de Salvandy to the Duke of Orleans at a fête given by the latter to the King of Naples shortly before the Revolution of 1830 which drove Charles X., the last of the direct Bourbon line, into exile. Like the Neapolitans, who dance on the side of Mount Vesuvius, the French Court was in a position of peril.

Our virtues are often only vices in disguise.*

We choose our friends, but love is a gift of God.

(Our Lady.) The Church of Notre-Dame is the Cathedral of Paris.

Our natural envy for all who surpass us, led us to invent the fable of Fortune. It seemed too hard to acknowledge the merit of others, and was but too easy to create the idea of Fortune to spare our wounded pride. Fortune is really the magnetism we exercise over men and things, and its home is within us.

(Our disease is made worse by the remedies given to cure it.) The remedy is worse than the disease.

Do not forget.

(Nurture passes beyond nature.) Birth is much, but good breeding is more

(We have changed all that.) We are rid of those old-fangled notions.†

(We have a farthing to divide.) We have a bone to pick with one another. We are all of us strong enough to endure the misfortunes of others.

*

We are retreating.

We are always frightened about ills, which cease to deserve the name owing to the change of our thoughts and inclinations.

We think it proper to leave him.

We are dancing on a volcano.‡

We should work to make ourselves worthy of any position : the rest is not our look out, but depends on other people.

We clothe our passions in the fabric woven for us by happiness.

Nous étions parmi les gros bonnets de l'endroit.

Nous gagnerions plus de nous laisser voir tels que nous sommes que d'essayer de paraître ce que nous ne sommes pas.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Nous l'avons forcé à mettre les pouces.

Nous naissions, nous vivons, bergère,
Nous mourrons sans savoir comment ;
Chacun est parti du néant :

Où va-t-il ?—Dieu le sait, ma chère.

—*Voltaire*.

Nous ne céderons ni un pouce de terrain
ni une pierre de nos forteresses.

—*Jules Favre*.

Nous n'écoutons d'instincts que ceux qui sont les nôtres,

Et ne croyons le mal que quand il est venu. —*La Fontaine*.

Nous ne savons ce que c'est que bonheur ou malheur absolu.

Nous ne vivons jamais, nous attendons la vie. —*Voltaire*.

Nous oublisons aisément nos fautes, lorsqu'elles ne sont dues que de nous.

—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Nous querellons les malheureux pour nous dispenser de les plaindre.

—*L'aubenargues*.

Nous sommes si accoutumés à nous déguiser aux autres, qu'à la fin nous nous déguisons à nous-mêmes.

—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Nous sommes tellement prêts, que si la guerre durait dix ans, nous n'aurions pas même à acheter un bouton de guêtre. —*Marshal Lebeuf*.

Nous verrons.

Nous voyons bon nombre de gens tant heureux, qu'en leur mariage semble relier quelque idée et représentation des joies de paradis. —*Rabelais*.

Nul bien sans peine.

Nul n'aura bon marché s'il ne le demande.

Nul n'aura de l'esprit, hors nous et nos amis. —*Molière*.

We were amongst the swells of the place

We should gain more by letting ourselves be seen as we really are than by trying to appear what we are not.

We made him give way to us.*

We are born, we live, shepherdless,
We die—than this no more is known ;
For all men come from nothingness,
And where they go—God knows alone.

We will not surrender an inch of territory or a stone of our fortresses.†

We only listen to our own instincts and believe in no evil till it arrives.

We do not know what is absolutely good or bad fortune.

We never truly live, but we are always hoping to do so.

We readily forget our failings when they are known only to ourselves.

We pick quarrels with the unfortunate to avoid sympathising with them.

We are so used to disguising our real selves from others, that the disguise, in the end, deceives even us who wear it.

We are so thoroughly prepared, that if the war were to last ten years, we should not have to buy so much as a garter-button.‡

We shall see.

We see many married couples so happy that their union seems to shine with some reflection and representation of the joys of paradise.

No gains without pains.

You'll get no bargain unless for asking.

None shall have wit save us and our friends.

* Literally, "We made him give us his thumbs," a saying derived from the custom of the police, who make captured criminals put their fingers into a kind of handcuffs.

† This patriotic utterance of Jules Favre, after the defeat of Sedan, is often quoted. After the fall of Paris, however, his opinions necessarily underwent a change.

‡ It was this declaration of a responsible official, that the army was in a perfect state of equipment, which caused the French people to enter upon the war of 1870 "with a light heart."

Nul n'est content de sa fortune
Ni mécontent de son esprit.

—*Mme. Deshoulières.*

Nul n'est prophète dans son pays.

Nul n'est si large que celui qui n'a rien
à donner.

No one is content with his fortune, nor
discontented with his intellect.

No man is a prophet in his own country.
No one is so generous as he who has
nothing to give.

Observez cette barque conduite par deux
matelots : s'ils rament ensemble, ils
voquent doucement sur les flots agités ;
mais s'ils ne sont pas d'accord, cha-
que vague produit une secousse, et tel
coup d'aviron donné à contre-sens
pourrait faire chavirer leur frêle esquif.
Le bateau est le mariage, les rameurs
sont les deux époux ; ils naviguent
sur le fleuve de la vie, et ce n'est qu'en
unissant leurs efforts qu'ils adoucissent
les contrariétés du voyage.

Le duc de Lévis.

Occasions manquées.

O combien d'actions, combien d'ex-
ploits célèbres sont demeurés sans
gloire au milieu des ténèbres !

—*Cornille.*

Octroi.

O femmes ! vous êtes des enfants bien
extraordinaires. —*Diderot.*

Oignez vilain il vous poindra, poignez
vilain il vous oindra.

O l'amour d'une mère ! amour que nul
n'oublie !

Pain merveilleux, que Dieu partage et
multiplie !

Table toujours servie au paternel foyer !
Chacun en a sa part et tous l'ont tout
entier. —*Victor Hugo.*

O Liberté, que de crimes on commet en
ton nom ! —*Madame Roland.*

On achète tout fors le jour et la nuit.

On a de la fortune sans bonheur, comme
on a des femmes sans amour.

—*Rivarol.*

On affaiblit toujours tout ce qu'on
exagère. —*La Harpe.*

On aime plus la première fois, mais on
aime mieux la seconde. —*Rochevêdre.*

See that boat rowed by two men ; when
they keep time in rowing it goes
smoothly over the rough waters ; but
if not, each wave gives its shock and
any stroke of the oar wrongly applied
may capsize the frail skiff. Marriage
is the bark, the rowers the wedded
couple on the sea of life. Only by
pulling together can they lessen the
dangers of the voyage.

Favourable opportunities missed.

O how many noble actions, how many
exploits have remained hidden in-
gloriously in obscurity !

A tax on articles (for sale) entering a
town.

O women ! You are most extraordinary
children.

Stroke a nettle and it will sting you,
grasp it and it is soft as silk.

Maternal love ! Love which is never
forgotten ; it is a miraculous bread
which God distributes and multiplies ;
it is a table ever spread in the home ;
a banquet of which each member of
the family has a share, yet each enjoys
it undivided.

O Liberty, how many crimes are com-
mitted in thy name ! *

(Money can buy everything but night
and day.) Life cannot be bought.

One may have fortune without hap-
piness, just as one may have a wife
without love.

Exaggeration weakens everything it
touches.

The first time love is strongest, the
second time it is best.

* This is said to have been the exclamation of Madame Roland when she mounted the scaffold and perceived that the guillotine had been erected close to a statue of Liberty.

On aime sans raison, et sans raison l'on hait.—*Regnard.*

On alla aux voix.

On a peu de temps à être belle et long-temps à ne l'être pas.

—*Mme. Deshoulières.*

On apprend en faillant.

On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi.—*La Fontaine.*

On a toujours une certaine supériorité morale sur ceux dont on sait la vie.

—*Alex. Dumas, fils.*

On commence par être dupe ;

On finit par être fripon.

—*Mme. Deshoulières.*

On compte les défauts de ceux qu'on attend.

On connaît l'ami au besoin.

On coupe les cheveux ras aux forçats.

On débite un grand nombre d'histoires fausses sur les femmes, mais elles ne sont qu'une faible compensation des véritables, qu'on ignore.—*Meilhan.*

On devient cuisinier, mais on naît rôtisseur.—*Brillat-Savarin.*

On devient innocent quand on est malheureux.—*La Fontaine.*

On dit.

On dit est un sot.

On dit que "ceux qui savent bien haïr savent bien aimer," comme si ces deux sentiments avaient le même principe. L'affection part du cœur, et la haine de l'amour-propre ou de l'intérêt blessé.—*Meilhan.*

On doit appeler un chat un chat.

On doit se consoler de n'avoir pas les grands talents, comme on se console de n'avoir pas les grandes places. On peut être au-dessus de l'un et de l'autre par le cœur.—*L'auroenargues.*

On en a vu bien d'autres.

On entre, on crie,

Et c'est la vie !

On bâille, on sort,

Et c'est la mort !—*A. de Chancet.*

On est aisément dupé par ce qu'on aime.—*Molière.*

On est mieux seul qu'avec un sot.

There's no reasoning in love and hate.

It was put to the vote.

A woman has a few years wherein to own beauty, and many wherein she lacks it.

Man is taught by failures.

We often need the aid of one weaker than ourselves.

The knowledge of another's life gives one a kind of moral superiority over him.

We begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.

When you keep a man waiting, he employs the time reckoning up your faults.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Convicts have their hair cropped.

Many as are the false tales recited about women, they are but a weak compensation for the true ones of which we are unaware.

A cook is made, a roaster is born.

A man in misfortune becomes guileless.

It is said; a rumour.

"Town talk" is a fool.

The saying goes that "A good hater makes a good lover;" as if the two feelings had the same motive principle. Affection springs from the heart, and hate from wounded pride or disappointment.

(You should call a cat a cat.) Call a spade a spade.

Man should comfort himself for not having great talent as for not having a high station. The possession of a good heart may give a nobler rank than either talents or worldly eminence can bestow.

We are used to that sort of thing.

We enter and utter a cry—and that is life !

We yawn and depart —and that is death!

We are easily deceived by those whom we love.

One is better alone than with a fool.

On est plus heureux dans la solitude que dans le monde, parce que dans la solitude, on pense aux choses, et que dans le monde, on est forc  de penser aux hommes.—*Chamfort.*

On est—quand on veut—le maître de son sort.—*Louis Ferrier.*

On est seul dans la foule quand on souffre ou quand on aime.

—*Rochep tre.*

On est souvent puni par o  l'on a p ch .

On fait dire aux cloches tout ce qu'on veut.

On fait le loup plus grand qu'il n'est.

On fait plus souvent du bien pour pouvoir impun m  faire du mal.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

On fait presque toujours les grandes choses sans savoir comment on les fait, et on est tout surpris qu'on les a faites.—*Fontenelle.*

On fausse son esprit, sa conscience, sa raison, comme on g te son estomac.

—*Chamfort.*

On ferait un bien gros livre de tous les peut- tre qui se disent en un jour.

On frotte tant le fer qu'  la fin il s' chauffe.

On lie bien le sac avant qu'il soit plein.

On meurt deux fois, je le vois bien.

Cesser d'aimer et d' tre aimable,
C'est une mort insupportable;

Cesser de vivre, ce n'est rien.

—*Voltaire.*

On n'aime que ceux auxquels on pardonne; voil  pourquoi les d mocraties aiment les m diocrit s.—*l'h. Chastles.*

On na t g n ral comme l'on na t po te.
—*Marshal Saxe.*

On n'a jamais bon march  de mauvaise marchandise.

On n'a jamais vu ch vre morte de faim.

On n'a point pour la mort de dispense de Rome.—*Moli re.*

On n'a rien pour rien.

On n'aurait gu re de plaisir, si l'on ne se flattait point.

There is greater happiness in solitude than in society, for when alone we muse on things, whilst in a throng we must think about men.

We can be, when we wish, the masters of our fate.

The lover and the mourner are alike lonely in the throng.

We are often punished in the way we have sinned.

The ringers make the bells say what they please.

The devil is not so black as they paint him.

Men often do good in order to have impunity for their evil-doing.

Great deeds are nearly always accomplished without our knowing how we have done them, and then achievement fills us with surprise.

Mind, reason, and conscience may be impaired, just as digestion may be spoilt.

It would take a very big book to hold all the ifs and ans uttered in a day.

Even iron may be chased into a heat.

A sack is best tied before it is brim-full.

I perceive that we are to endure two kinds of death. The first, the loss of love and the loss of the power to win it, is the unendurable death. The other—the loss of life, is a mere trifle.

We have love only for those we can forgive: hence democracies like commonplace men.

A general, like a poet, is born and not made.

(Bad merchandise is never a good bargain.) Buy cheap, buy dear.

No one ever saw a goat dead of hunger. There is no dispensation of the Church against death.

Nothing is bought for nothing.

But little pleasure would a man have if he did not flatter himself.

On ne cherche point à prouver la lumière.

On ne comprend rien à son barbouillage.

On ne connaît point le vin aux cercles.

On ne doit jamais écrire que de ce qu'on aime.—*Renan*.

On ne doit pas laisser bonne terre pour mauvais seigneur.

On ne doit pas prendre au sérieux cette chose sans cohésion et sans but qui s'appelle le monde, et où l'on n'aperçoit rien qui ait un sens sérieux. Dire des riens dont le souvenir s'efface à mesure qu'on les dit, écouter des discussions oiseuses que le bon goût défend même d'approfondir, c'est faire preuve d'usage du monde, mais ce n'est rien faire du tout.

—*Georges Sand*.

On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils.

On ne fait pas de rien grasse purée.

On ne jette des pierres qu'à l'arbre chargé de fruits.

On ne meurt jamais trop tôt, quand on ne vit que pour soi.

On n'emporte pas la patrie à la semelle des souliers.—*Danton*.

On ne peut corriger les hommes qu'en les faisant voir tels qu'ils sont. La comédie utile et vérifique n'est point un éloge menteur, un vain discours d'académie.—*Beaumarchais*.

On ne peut désirer ce qu'on ne connaît pas.—*Voltaire*.

On ne peut être dupe de la vertu ; ceux qui l'aiment sincèrement y goûtent un secret plaisir, et souffrent à s'en détourner.—*L'aubernargues*.

On ne peut être juste si l'on n'est humain.—*Vauvenargues*.

On ne peut faire d'une buse un épervier.

On ne peut faire qu'en faisant.

On ne peut jamais aimer son prochain sans aimer Dieu.—*Bossuet*.

There is no need to prove (the existence of) light.

There is no understanding his scrawls (riganrole); one cannot make head or tail of them.

You cannot tell good wine by the barrel.

One ought never to write upon a subject that one does not love.

Do not give up good land because of a bad landlord.

Do not take seriously that aimless, incoherent thing called society, for it has no serious sense in it. To prattle trifles, forgotten as soon as uttered, to hear dull discussions into which good taste forbids one to enter—this is gaining experience of the world, but it is an idle employment.

People give nothing so liberally as their advice.

Fat broth cannot be made of nothing.

It is only the fruit-laden tree that is pelted with stones.

Death never comes too soon, when a man lives only for himself.

A man does not carry his country on the sole of his shoes.*

Men can only be corrected by showing them what they really are. A play, therefore, which is truthful and useful must not be an exaggerated description of men's good qualities, nor a vain didactic lecture.

One cannot desire what one does not know.†

Man cannot be the dupe of virtue; for those who sincerely love it find pleasure in that love, and pain if they go astray.

None can be just if not humane.

No one can make a hawk of a buzzard. To do, one must be doing.

No man can love his neighbour without loving God.

* The reply of Danton to his friends who advised him to flee, when, having opposed further unnecessary bloodshed, he incurred the enmity of Robespierre.

† A translation of Ovid's *Ignoti nulla cupido*.

On ne peut pas avoir le drap et l'argent.

You cannot have your cake and eat it too.

On ne peut pas avoir toujours raison.

One can't be always right.

On ne peut pas empêcher le vent de venter.

One can't hinder the wind from blowing.

On ne peut pas être et avoir été.

You cannot enjoy the present and the past.

On ne peut pas s'aviser de tout.

One cannot think of everything.

On ne peut sonner les cloches et aller à la procession.

One cannot ring the bells and also walk in the procession.

On ne prend pas le lièvre au son du tambour.

Old birds are not caught by chaff.

On ne saurait contenter tout le monde et son père.

None can please all the world and his wife.

On ne saurait faire boire un âne s'il n'a soif.

You cannot make an ass drink when he is not thirsty.

On ne saurait tirer de l'huile d'un mur.

(You cannot squeeze oil out of a wall.)

On n'est jamais bien juste à l'égard d'un rival.

You cannot get blood from a stone

On n'est jamais si heureux, ni si malheureux, qu'on se l'imagine.

We are never very just towards a rival.

On n'est point l'ami d'une femme lorsque qu'on peut être son amant.—*Falzac.*

We are never so happy, nor so unhappy, as we suppose.

On n'est point un homme d'esprit pour avoir beaucoup d'idées, comme on n'est pas un bon général pour avoir beaucoup de soldats.

No man who could be a woman's lover, is content to be her friend.

One is not a genius merely by possessing many ideas, as, in the same way, a general is not a great strategist because he has many soldiers under his command.

On ne trompe point en bien ; la fourberie ajoute la malice au mensonge.

We never use deceit when engaged in a good action; but knavery cloaks malice with lies.

—*La Bruyère.*

On pardonne les infidélités, mais on ne les oublie pas.—*Mlle. de Lafayette.*

Infidelities may be forgiven, but never forgotten.

On parle peu quand la vanité ne fait pas parler.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

There is little spoken unless vanity prompts.

On parle trop de l'ingratitude de l'enfant. Le don de la vie peut bien être payé en rancune.—*Gerafaut.*

The ingratitude of children is often censured. But the gift of life may often justly be paid for in rancour.

On perd plus de la moitié d'un ami quand il devient amoureux.

More than half your friend is lost to you when he falls in love.

—*Mme de Sartory.*

On perd tout le temps qu'on peut mieux employer.—*La Bruyère.*

All the time is lost that might be better employed.

On peut aisément se faire trop valoir.

It is easy to be too conceited.

On peut avoir un grand esprit et une âme vulgaire : une intelligence capable d'illuminer son siècle et une âme capable de le déshonorer : on peut être un grand homme par l'esprit et un misérable par le cœur.—*Lacordaire.*

A man may have a lofty mind and a base soul; intelligence capable of enlightening his generation and a spirit capable of disgracing it; his intellect may make him great, and his heart make him despicable.

On peut diviser la vie des femmes en trois époques : Dans la première elles rêvent l'amour ; dans la seconde elles le font ; dans la troisième elles le regrettent.—*Saint Prosper.*

On peut faire d'énormes sottises à Paris, sans que la passion soit de la partie. La vanité est cent fois plus coûteuse que tous les vices.—*Edm About.*

On peut longtemps, chez notre espèce, Fermer la porte à la raison ; Mais, dès qu'elle entre avec adresse, Elle reste dans la maison, Et bientôt elle en est maîtresse.

—*Voltaire.*

On peut payer l'or trop cher.

On peut savoir à un sou près ce que cela coûtera.

On peut souvent faire d'une pierre deux coups.

On pourrait s'attirer une bien mauvaise affaire.

On pourra toujours payer d'audace.

On prend le peuple par les oreilles, comme on prend un pot par les anses.

On prend souvent l'indolence pour la patience.

On revient toujours à ses premiers amours.

On s'écrie qu'il ne faut au génie que deux choses : *la vie et la réverie, le pain et le temps.* Le pain ! Dieu a dit à l'homme qu'il ne le mangerait qu'à la sueur de son visage. Pourquoi le génie serait-il dispensé de cette loi du travail, qui est la loi de Dieu ? — Mon travail, dit le génie, c'est de rêver. — Hélas ! la rêverie n'est pas une profession que la société puisse reconnaître et récompenser.

—*Saint Marc Girardin.*

On se croyait aimé, parce que *la personne* était aimable, avait des yeux brillants à notre approche, et se trouvait n'avoir habituellement jusque là, presque jamais parlé à nous. Et puis un jour, dans une simple réflexion échappée à *la personne* devant un visiteur, on découvre que l'on avait jamais eu, même la plus simple idée en commun.—*L. Dépret.*

On se fait à tout.

Woman's life may be divided into three stages; in the first she dreams of love, in the second experiences it, in the last she regrets it.

In Paris one may commit great follies without feeling any impulse of passion to do so. Vanity is a hundred times more expensive than all the vices.

We are able to keep the door shut against reason for a long time ; but, when it has once effected an entry, it soon becomes mistress of the house.

Too heavy a price may be paid for wealth.

You can tell to a halfpenny what it will cost.

One can often kill two birds with one stone.

You might get yourself into very hot water.

Anyhow we can put a bold front on it. The people should be taken by the ears as a pot is taken by the handle.

Indolence is often taken for patience.

We always return to our first loves.

It is asserted that genius requires "Life and meditation--bread and time." Bread ! God hath said : man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Why should genius be set free from this heavenly law of labour ? My labour is in musing, says Genius. Alas ! musing is not a calling that society can approve and recompense.

A man fancies himself loved because the woman is pleasant and looks brighter at his approach, although she hardly speaks to him. But one day, a simple remark discovers that they had never a single idea in common.

They can turn their hand to anything.

On se fait cuisinier, mais on est né rôtisseur.

On se fait toujours aimer, pourvu qu'on se rende aimable ; mais on ne se fait pas toujours estimer, quelque mérite qu'on ait.—*Malebranche*.

On se l'arrache.

On se persuade mieux, pour l'ordinaire, par les raisons qu'on a trouvées soi-même, que par celles qui sont venues dans l'esprit des autres. —*Pascal*.

On se souîble de manger tarte.

On touche toujours sur le cheval qui tire.

On traîne ses malheurs en croyant qu'on les fuit. — *Carmontelle*.

On va bien loin depuis qu'on est las.

On vend toutes les marchandises au prix de revient.

**On veut avoir ce qu'on n'a pas,
Et ce qu'on a cesse de plaire.**

—*Montrel*.

On vient de me voler. — Que je plains ton malheur !

Tous mes vers manuscrits ! — Que je plains le voleur ! — *Le Brun*.

O patrie, O doux nom que l'exil fait comprendre. — *C. Delavigne*.

Or est qui or vant.

Orgeat.

**O Richard, O mon roi,
L'univers t'abandonne :
Sur la terre il n'est donc que moi
Qui s'intéresse à ta personne.**

—*Sedaine*.

Oriflamme.

Os à ronger.

**O sexe fait pour la tendresse !
Le transport de notre jeunesse,
Le calme de notre vieillesse,
Notre bonheur dans tous les temps.**

—*Ducis*.

Ote-toi de là que je m'y mette.

* This song was popular among the faithful partisans of the Bourbons. At a dinner given to some of the soldiers at Versailles on the first of October, 1789, the guests greeted Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette by singing this song when the ill-fated king and queen entered the room.

+ The word is derived from the Latin, *Aurea-flamma*, "the flame-coloured" flag. It was the standard of the Abbey of St. Denis, the patron saint of France. This Abbey was the property of the Counts of Paris, and when they came to the throne, the banner of their family's Abbey was made the national standard.

A man may learn to be a cook, but he must be born a roaster.

We may always become beloved if we will but be loveable; but we cannot always be highly valued whatever our deserts may be.

He is very popular.

Usually a man is better persuaded by the arguments he has discovered himself, than by those which are the fruit of another's mind.

Eating sweets may sicken one.

The willing horse is whipped the most.

**Men drag their miseries at their heels in full belief they have dropped them.
Even when a man is tired he may still go a long way.**

All these goods are sold at cost price.

We are fain to love what we do not possess,

**While what we have no longer pleases,
“Oh ! I have been robbed !” “I pity your grief.”**

“Of all my verses !” — “I pity the thief !”

O fatherland, the sweet name which exile teaches us to understand.

Gold is that which buys gold.

A liquor made from barley.

O Richard, O my king, the universe abandons thee ; no one on the earth save myself cares for thy welfare.*

(The oriflamme.) The former national flag of France.†

A bone to pick.

**O Woman, sex for love created !
The transport of our youthful prime,
To life's decline a solace mated,
Our constant gladness in all time.**

Away from there ! I want your place.

Oublier je ne puis.

Oui, alors je serai sans souci.

—*Frederick the Great.*

Où il est faible le fil se rompt.

Où il n'y a aucune délicatesse, il n'y a
aucune littérature.—*Joubert.*

Oui, votre orgueil doit être immense ;
Car, grâce à notre lâcheté,
Rien n'égale votre puissance,
Sinon votre fragilité.

—*Alfred de Musset.*

Où la foi place un mystère, la philosophie
cherche une raison.—*S. de Sacy.*
Où la guêpe a passé le moucheron de-
meure.

Où la vertu va-t-elle se nichier ?

Où peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa
famille ?—*Marmontel.*

Où sont les neiges d'an'an ?—*Villon.*

Outrance.

Outré.

Ouvrage.

Ouvrez, c'est la fortune de France.

Ouvrier.

Pain tant qu'il dure, vin à mesure.

Panier percé.

Papeterie.

Papier maché.

Papillote.

Par accord.

Parce que les qualités de l'âge mûr excluent celles de la première jeunesse, ce n'est pas une raison pour regretter d'avoir échangé les dons brillants qui ne donnent qu'un jour contre les solides avantages de la maturité.

—*Ernest Renan.*

Par-ci par-là.

I can never forget.

Yes, then I shall be free from care.*

A chain snaps in its weakest link.

Without delicacy there can be no litera-
ture.

Fair ladies, the pride that you wear
Is immense, for thanks to men's fears
With your empire naught can compare,
Save only your frailty, my dears.
•

Where Faith sets up a mystery, Philo-
sophy seeks a reason.

Where the wasp got through, the fly
gets caught.

Where does virtue have its lodging ? +
In what better place can a man be than
in the bosom of his family ?

Where are the snows of yester-year ? ‡
Excess ; extremity.

Extravagant.

Work.

Open, it is the fortune of France. §

Workman.

Bread, as far as 'twill go, but wine, dole
it out slow.

(A leaky basket.) A spendthrift ; a
man who cannot manage his own
affairs.

A case with writing materials.

A substance made of a pulp obtained
from rags.

Curl paper.

In harmony with.

Although the qualities of ripe age ex-
clude those of early manhood, this is
no reason to regret that one has
exchanged the bloom of a day for
the solid fruit of maturity.

Here and there.

* So Frederick spoke of his death. His favourite house at Potsdam is called Sans Souci.

+ The question of Molière when he discovered unsuspected honesty in a beggar.

‡ This is the refrain of Villon's ballad, *Les Dames du temps jadis*, "The Fair Women of Former Days." After recalling to memory the famous beauties of the past, he demands

Où sont les neiges ? etc., deploiring the evanescence of all earthly delights.

§ After Crecy, Philip VI., the defeated French King, fled for refuge to the castle De l'Arboie. The warden hesitated to open the door until the king revealed his identity in the words quoted above. Another version gives the king's remark as, " *C'est l'infortuné roi de France.*" "Open, it is the unhappy king of France."

Par complaisance.	With a desire to be agreeable.
Par excellence.	Eminently ; the very ideal.
Par exemple.	For example ; for instance.
Parfaitemen t bien.	Perfectly well.
Par faveur.	By favour.
Par hasard.	By chance.
Paris vaut bien une messe.	Paris is worth a mass.*
Par la sambleu.	Hang it ! Confound it !
Par la splendeur de la naissance de Dieu.	By the glorious birth of God.†
Par le droit du plus fort.	By right of the strongest.
Par les mêmes voies on ne va pas tou- jours aux mêmes fins.	By the same roads we do not always arrive at the same ends.
Parlez du loup, et vous verrez sa queue.	(Speak of the wolf and you will see his tail.) Speak of the devil, and he will appear.
Parlez peu et bien, si vous voulez qu'on vous regarde comme un homme de mérite.	Speak but little and well, if you wish people to consider you a man of merit.
Par manière d'acquit.	(By way of discharge.) Carelessly.
Par moitié.	By halves.
Parole d'honneur !	On my word of honour !
Parole jetée va partout à la volée.	A word once uttered flies everywhere.
Par parenthèse.	By way of parenthesis.
Par précaution.	By way of precaution.
Par principe.	On principle.
Par privilège.	By way of privilege.
Par quel destin faut-il, par quelle étrange loi,	Strange work of fate past wondering,
Qu'à tous ceux qui sont nés pour porter la couronne	That, unto those born to the throne, "Twas the usurper who hath shown The parts that make the perfect king.‡
Ce soit l'usurpateur qui donne	
L'exemple des vertus que doit avoir un roi ? — <i>Parvillon.</i>	
Par signe de mépris.	As a token of contempt.
Part du lion.	The lion's share.
Parti.	Party ; partner.
Partie carrée.	(A square party.) A party consisting of two men and two women.§
Partir comme des frères, le mien est mien et le tien est à nous deux.	To share as brothers' do, mine is mine, and thine belongs to both of us.
Partout.	Everywhere.
Par trop débattre la vérité se perd.	In the fog of debate truth is lost.
Par trop presser l'anguille on la perd.	Grasping an eel too tightly is the way to loose it.

* The words are attributed to Henri IV., who exchanged his Protestant for Catholic opinions, when he found that the majority of the French people looked askance at a Protestant King.

† An oath constantly on the lips of William the Conqueror.

‡ A eulogy of Cromwell.

§ Often used incorrectly by English writers in the sense of "a small but select party."

Par un prompt désespoir souvent on se marie,
Qu'on s'en repent après tout le temps de sa vie.—*Molière.*

Parvenu.

Pas.

Pas à pas on va bien loin.

Pas de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles.

Passé.

Passe-partout.

Passer le Rubicon.

Passer sous les Fourches Caudines.

Pas seul.

Passez-moi la rhubarbe, je vous passerai le séné.

Passons au déluge.—*Racine*

Patience et longueur de temps

Font plus que force ni que rage.
—*La Fontaine.*

Patois.

Patte de velours.

Pauvres mortels, tant de haine vous lasse ;

Vous ne goûtez qu'un pénible sommeil,
D'un globe étroit divisez mieux l'espace;
Chacun de vous aura place au soleil.
Tous attelés au char de la puissance,
Du vrai bonheur vous quittez le chemin.
Peuples, formez une sainte alliance,
Et donnez-nous la main. —*Béranger.*

Pauvreté est une espèce de lâcherie.

Pauvreté n'est pas vice.

Pays de Cocagne.

Pays Latin.

Péché caché est à demi pardonné.

Peine forte et dure.

In a fit of despair a man oft takes a wife,
Then repents of his rashness the rest of his life.

A person of low origin who has risen ; upstart.

A step.

Step by step one goes a long way.

No news is good news.

Past ; out of date.

A master-key.

To cross the Rubicon.

(To pass through the Caudine Forks.)
To be publicly humiliated.*

A dance performed by one person.

(Give me the rhubarb and you may take
the senna,) Scratch me and I'll scratch thee.

(Let us pass on to the Deluge.) Come to the point.†

Time and patience do more than might and anger.

A dialect.

A velvet paw.

Poor mortals, so much hatred wearies you ; broken are your slumbers ; make a better division of the narrow earth you inhabit, as each of you will hold a place in the sun ; now drawn as captives, bound to the chariot of Power you leave behind the path of true happiness. Peoples of the earth, form a holy alliance, and give us your hand.

Poverty is a kind of plague.

Poverty is no vice.

An imaginary country, where everything is to be had in abundance and without labour.

(The Latin territory, district, region.)
The students of the Pays Latin, that is, of the University.

A sin concealed is half forgiven.

Severe punishment ; strong and severe pain.

* The expression is derived from the disaster that the Roman army suffered when they invaded Samnium.

† The request of Dandini in the *Plaideurs* to the tedious advocate who starts his speech for the defence from the period before the creation of the world. The English pleasantry, "Cut the cackle, and come to the 'osse," would seem to be a rough equivalent of the sentiment.

Penchant.

Pends-toi, brave Crillon, on a vaincu sans toi.—*Henri IV.*

Pensée.

Père de famille.

Périssent les colonies plutôt qu'un principe.

Perruques.

Persiflage.

Personnel.

Personne presque ne s'avise de lui-même du mérite d'un autre.

—*La Bruyère.*

Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid.

Petit-bleu.

Petit bourgeois.

Petit chaudron, grandes oreilles.

Petite chose aide souvent.

Petite étincelle engendre grand feu.

Petite étincelle luit en ténèbres.

Petite pluie abat grand vent.

Petites affiches.

Petit homme abat grand chêne

Petit-maître.

Peu.

Peu à peu.

Peu de bien, peu de soin.

Peu de bien, peu de souci.

Peu de chose nous console, parce que peu de chose nous afflige.—*Pascal.*

Peu de femmes désirent coiffer Sainte Catherine.

Peu de gens savent être vieux.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Peu de gens savent s'amuser. Quelques-uns se disent : Je fais ceci ou cela, donc, je m'amuse. J'ai payé tant de pièces d'or, donc, je ressens tant de plaisir. Et ils usent leur vie sur cette meule.—*A. de Musset.*

Strong inclination for anything.

Hang thyself, brave Crillon, we have conquered without you.*

A thought ; consideration.

The father of the family ; paterfamilias.

Perish the colonies, rather than a principle.†

(Wigs.) Drivelling old men.

Chaff; banter.

The staff of an establishment.

Scarcely anybody sees of his own free impulse the merit of another man.

Twig by twig, the bird builds its nest.

A letter card.‡

A second-rate citizen ; cit.

Little pitchers have long ears.

Every little helps.

A tiny spark kindles a great fire.

In dark places a little spark gives light.

A little rain calms a great wind.

Advertisements.

(A small man fells a great oak.) Little strokes fell great oaks.

A swell ; a fop.

Little, few.

By degrees.

Little wealth, little care.

Few possessions, few cares.

A little thing consoles us, because a little thing causes us grief.

Few women wish to die old maids.

(Few persons know how to be old.)

Youthful manners should not accompany old age.

Few know how to amuse themselves.

Some say : I spent so much and had so much amusement; I did so and so, and hence was pleased. And they wear out their life on this treadmill.

* Tradition says that the king wrote these words in a letter to Crillon, but the words are probably apocryphal.

† The declaration of Barnave, a member of the Assembly, when, in 1791, it was suggested that the French colonies would not submit to the principles of complete equality which the Revolution affirmed.

‡ This is the name given to the little blue folding-slips of paper, which are used for sending messages, to be transmitted by pneumatic tubes, in Paris. One of these *petit-bleu* has figured prominently in the Dreyfus case.

Peu d'hommes ont été admirés par leurs domestiques.—*Montaigne.*

Peu et paix c'est don de Dieu.

Peuples, formez une sainte alliance,
Et donnez-nous la main.

—*Béranger.*

Peu s'en est fallu qu'il ne soit tombé.

Peut-on affliger ce que l'on aime ?

Pièce de circonstance.

Pièce de résistance.

Pièces à conviction.

Pièces de position.

Pied poudreux.

Pierre qui roule n'amasse point de mousse.

Pioupiou.

Piquant.

Piquer des deux.

Piquer une tête.

Pis aller.

Place aux dames.

Plaqué; doublé (*ormolu*).

Pleins pouvoirs.

Pleurer à chaudes larmes.

Pleurer des larmes de sang.

Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.

Plus d'honneur que d'honneurs.

Plus fait douceur que violence.

—*La Fontaine.*

Plus inconstant que l'onde et le nuage,
La temps s'entuit, pourquoi le regretter?

Plus le péril est grand, plus doux en est
le fruit. —*Corneille.*

Few men have been admired by their own servants.*

A little and peace with it is the gift of God.

Nations, form a holy alliance, and give us your hand.

He very nearly fell.

Can we cause grief to that which we love?

(A composition to suit the occasion.) A work written to celebrate a particular event.

The principal dish.

(Things that aid the conviction.) Clothes &c., that are produced at a trial to incriminate a prisoner.

Heavy guns.

A vagabond.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

(A private soldier.) A French "Tommy Atkins."

Pointed ; pungent.

To put spurs to one's horse.

To tumble head-first into the water ; to take a header.

The last resort.

(Make) way for the ladies.

Ormolu ; brass with the appearance of gold.

Full powers.

(To shed hot tears.) To weep unrestrainedly.

(To shed tears of blood.) To suffer the agonies of remorse or disappointment.

The more it changes, the more it is the same thing.

(More honour than honours.) More glory than gain.

Gentleness counts more victories than violence.

More quickly changing than the waves and clouds,

Time flies, so why regret it ?

The greater the peril, the sweeter the gain.

* See note on *Il n'y a pas de grand homme.*

Plus l'homme de génie se rapproche de Dieu, plus il a charge d'âmes.

—*A. Houssaye.*

Plus on est de fous, plus on rit.

Plus on se hâte, moins on avance.

Plus près est la chair que la chemise.

Plus royaliste que le roi.

Plus sages que les sages.

Plutôt mourir que changer.

Plutôt souffrir que mourir,
C'est la devise des hommes.

—*La Fontaine.*

Point d'appui.

Point d'argent, point de Suisse.

—*Racine.*

Point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles.

Point de roses sans épines.

Polisson.

Port de relâche.

Pose.

Possession vaut titre.

Poste restante.

Pot au feu.

Pour avoir du goût, il faut avoir de l'âme. — *Vauvenargues.*

Pour bien instruire, il ne faut pas dire tout ce qu'on sait, mais seulement ce qui convient à ceux qu'on instruit.

—*La Harpe.*

Pour comble de bonheur.

Pour connaître un homme, il faut avoir mangé un muid de sel avec lui.

Pour couper court.

Pour encourager les autres. — *Voltaire.*

Pour faire rire.

Pour féconder le sillon où germie l'avenir des peuples libres, il n'est pas nécessaire de verser le sang, il suffit de répandre les idées.

—*Victor Hugo.*

The more divine a man of genius becomes, of the more souls he is the guide.

The greater the fool, the louder his laugh.

The more haste, the less speed.

(My flesh is nearer to me than my shirt.) I love my friends well, but myself better.

A greater royalist than the king himself.

More wise than the wise.

Sooner die than change.

“ Better to suffer than to die ”—that is the guiding motto of mankind.

Point of support ; prop.

(No money, no Swiss.) No work without pay.*

No news is good news.

No rose without a thorn.

A rascal; a blackguard.

A port which ships can put into.

Position ; attitude.

Possession is nine points of the law.

(Post left.) Place at the Post Office where letters may be addressed to be left till called for.

(Vegetable broth.) The staple food of the French peasantry.

To have taste one must have an imaginative soul.

To teach well we need not say all that we know, but only what is useful for the pupil to hear.

As the height of happiness.

To know a man, you must have eaten a bushel of salt with him.

To cut matters short.

To encourage the others.†

To move laughter.

To fecundate the field whence will spring the future of free peoples, it is not necessary to spill blood thereon, for sowing ideas will be sufficient.

* The Swiss were the soldier-mMercenaries of the Middle Ages.

† A sarcastic comment on the motives that induced the English to shoot Admiral Byng when he was accused of cowardice and neglect of duty.

Pour fuir la vulgarité, on tombait dans le faste.—*Rénan.*

Pour l'amour du grec.—*Molière.*

• Pour la populace ce n'est jamais par envie d'attaquer qu'elle se soulève, mais par impatience de souffrir.

—*Sully.*

Pour le peuple, mieux valait s'abaisser devant un maréchal de France qui a reçu de l'éducation, que devant un manant de grippé-sou paré de son écharpe tricolore.—*Marat.*

(Pour les étrangers) le voyageur n'est qu'un sac d'écus qu'il s'agit de désempler le plus vite possible.

—*Victor Hugo.*

Pour le succès il ne faut pas de talent, mais de l'à-propos. Habiléte d'aujourd'hui, d'hier et d'avant-hier, soutenue, vigilante, indéfatigable—voilà le succès.—*Ph. Chasles.*

Pour n'ant demande conseil qui ne le veut croire.

Pour parader honnête homme, en un mot, il faut l'être;

Et jamais, quoi qu'il fasse, un mortel ici-bas,

Ne peut aux yeux du monde être ce qu'il n'est pas. *Bordeau.*

Pour passer le temps.

Pour prendre congé (P.P.C.).

Pour que la goutte d'eau sorte de la poussière,

Et redévenne perle en sa splendeur première,

Il suffit, c'est ainsi que tout remonte au jour,

D'un rayon de soleil ou d'un rayon d'amour!—*Victor Hugo.*

“ Pourquoi avez-vous si mal parlé de cet homme ? ” demandai-je un jour à Henri Heine. “ Parce que je l'avais mal jugé.” “ Pourquoi l'avez-vous mal jugé ? ” “ Parce que *j'en avais*.” L'envie est une infériorité qui s'avoue.

—*Ph. Chasles.*

Pourquoi pleurez-vous ? M'avez-vous cru immortel ?—*Louis XIV.*

In avoiding vulgarity one falls into artificiality.

For the love of Greek.*

The people never revolt for the mere love of it, but because they cannot endure their suffering.

The lower classes had better bow to a field-marshall who has been educated fitly, than to a money-grubbing clown in a mayor's chain-of-office.

The tourist (among foreigners) is merely a moneybag that must be lightened as soon as possible.

To succeed, talent is not so much needed as timeliness. Sustained, vigilant, and indefatigable dexterity—this is success.

It is no use asking advice if you will not follow it.

In a word, in order to appear a man of honour, one must be one in reality. Whatever he does, no mortal man on the earth can appear to the eyes of others different from what he really is.

To pass away the time.

To take leave.

To restore the drop of water in the mire to its primitive pearl-like splendour, it suffices to apply the remedy which brings all things from darkness to light, a sunbeam or a ray of love.

“ Why did you speak so ill of that man ? ” I asked Henri Heine one day. “ Because I misjudged him.” “ Why did you misjudge him ? ” “ Because I envied him.” Envy is a confession of inferiority.

Why do you weep ? Did you think me to be immortal ? †

* In the famous comedy, the *Femmes savantes*, Philaminte, one of these learned ladies, hearing that Vaduus knows Greek, is so enchanted by finding so learned a man, that she kisses him, saying that it is “for love of Greek” that she does so.

† So the dying king said to some pages whom he saw weeping near his bed.

Pourrait-il d'un feu qui dévore
Eprouver deux fois les effets ?
Les cendres s'échauffent encore,
Mais ne se rallument jamais.

—L. Andrieux.

Pour rire.

Pour s'établir dans le monde, on fait
tout ce que l'on peut pour y paraître
établi.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

Pour toujours.

Pour une femme, les romans qu'elle
fait sont plus amusants que ceux
qu'elle lit.—T. Gautier.

Pour un Orphée qui fut chercher sa
femme en enfer, combien de veufs,
hélas ! qui n'iraient pas même en
paradis s'ils pensaient y retrouver la
leur.—J. Petit-Senn.

Pour un plaisir mille douleurs.

Pour vivre longtemps, il faut être vieux
de bonne heure.

Pour y parvenir.

Pouvez-vous traduire à livre ouvert ?

Précis.

Prend-moi tel que je suis.

Prendre des vessies pour des lanternes.

Prendre fait et cause pour quelqu'un.

Prendre la balle au bond.

Prendre la clef des champs.

Prendre la lune avec les dents.

Prendre la mouche.

Prendre l'occasion aux cheveux.

Prendre ne dois à la chandelle,
Ni or, ni toile, et moins pucelle.

Prendre ses jambes à son cou.

Prendre un billet de parterre.

Prendre une condition.

Prends le premier conseil d'une femme
et non le second.

Prenez de l'amour ce qu'un homme
sobre prend de vin, mais ne devenez
pas un ivrogne.—Alfred de Musset.

Is it possible to experience a second time
the force of love's devouring flame ?
The ashes may renew their warmth,
but the fire is never kindled again.

(To laugh at.) Ludicrous ; absurd.

To gain a position in the world, one
must do one's best to appear as if it
has been already gained.

For ever.

A woman's own adventures are more
entertaining than any she can read.

For one Orpheus who followed his
wife to Hades, how many widowers,
alas ! would not even go to Paradise
if there they expected to find theirs.

One pleasure may cost a thousand
pains.

In order to live long, one must be old
(in habits) early.

To accomplish the object.

Can you translate at sight ?

A summary ; an epitome.

(Take me as I am.) Motto of the
Marquis of Ely.

To think the moon is made of green
cheese.

To take anybody's side.

To catch the ball as it bounds ; to seize
an opportunity.

(To take the key of the fields.) To
take French leave.

(To seize the moon with one's teeth.)
To try to do the impossible.

(To catch the fly.) To make a fuss
about nothing.

Take time by the forelock.

Choose neither jewel, linen, nor wife
by candle-light.

To run away as fast as one's legs
will go.

(To take a ticket for the pit.) To
tumble ; to come down in the world.

To take service.

Follow a woman's first advice, not her
second.

Sip love as a sober man takes wine,
and never become besotted with it.

Prenez des informations là-dessus.

Prenez garde.

Près de l'église, loin de Dieu.

Prestige.

Prêt d'accomplir.

Prêt pour mon pays.

Prie-Dieu.

Pris sur le fait.

Procès verbal.

Projet.

Prolétaire.

Promettre c'est donner, espérer c'est jouir. — *Detelle*.

Promettre et tenir sont deux.

Promettre monts et merveilles.

Propos de soir le vent emporte.

Propriété littéraire.

Protégé.

Provision faite en saison
Fait du bien à la maison.

Pythagore, Epicure, Socrate, Platon, sont
des flambeaux ; le Christ, c'est le
jour. — *Victor Hugo*.

Quai d'Orsay.

Quand Auguste avait bu, la Pologne
était ivre. — *Voltaire*.

Quand celui qui écoute n'entend rien, et
celui qui parle n'entend plus, c'est
métaphysique. — *Voltaire*.

Quand il n'y a point de vent chacun
sait naviguer.

Quand il tomberait des hallebardes, je
viendrais.

Make enquiries about it.

Take care.

The nearer the church, the farther from
God.

Magic spell ; position ; influence.

(Ready to accomplish.) Motto of the
Earl of Shrewsbury.

Ready for my country.

A praying-chair ; a pew.

Caught in the act.

(Official report.) A summary of the
charge and evidence against an ac-
cused person.

A plan or project.

A person of the lower orders.

Promising is giving, hoping is enjoying.

Promises and performance are two very
different things.

(To make professions of future actions.)
Promises ending in smoke.

(The wind carries away lovers' pro-
mises.) At lovers' perjuries they say
Jove laughs.

Literary property : copyright.

One protected or patronized.

(Provision made in season, brings a
blessing to the house.) A stitch in
time saves nine.

Pythagoras, Epicurus, Socrates, Plato,
these are the torches of the world ;
Christ is the light of day.

The street in which the French Foreign
Office is situated ; the French office
for Foreign Affairs.

When Augustus had drunk, Poland was
drunken.*

When the man who listens understands
nothing, and the man who talks un-
derstands as little, then they are dis-
cussing metaphysics.

Every man is a pilot when the sea is
calm.

I will come though it rain cats and dogs.

* This line is a slight variation of a verse written by Frederick II. of Prussia. It is merely another way of expressing the statement that subjects model their ways on those of the king who rules them.

Quand je pense qu'il y a des hommes assez hardis pour regarder une femme en face, pour l'aborder, pour lui seurer la main et pour lui dire sans mourir de frayeur : Voulez-vous m'épouser ? Je ne puis m'empêcher d'admirer jusqu'où va l'audace humaine.—*Stendhal.*

Quand la porte est basse il faut se baisser.

Quand l'arbre est tombé tout le monde court aux branches.

Quand l'aveugle porte la bannière, mal pour ceux qui marchent derrière.

Quand le bonheur vous guide, on doit suivre ses pas. —*Destouches.*

Quand le diable dit ses patenôtres il veut te tromper.

Quand le fer est chaud, il le faut battre.

Quand le Français dort le diable le berce.

Quand les biens viennent les corps fail- lent.

Quand les femmes ont passé trente ans la première chose qu'elles oublient c'est leur âge ; lorsqu'elles sont arrivées à quarante, elles en perdent entièrement le souvenir.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattions de la créance que c'est nous qui les quittions.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Quand on a besoin des hommes, il faut bien s'ajuster à eux.—*Molière.*

Quand on a des filles on est toujours berger.

Quand on court après l'esprit, on attrape la sottise.—*Montesquieu.*

Quand on écrit avec facilité, on croit toujours avoir plus de talent qu'on n'en a. Pour bien écrire, il faut une facilité naturelle et une difficulté ac- quise.—*Joubert.*

Quand on est bien il faut s'y tenir.

Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a.

Quand on ne trouve pas son repos en soi-même, il est inutile de le chercher ailleurs.

Quand on parle du loup, on en voit la queue.

When I think there are men bold enough to look a woman in the eyes, take her hand, and tell her they love her, without being daunted, I cannot help admiring the extent to which human audacity will go.

One must stoop when the door is low.

When the tree is down everybody runs with his hatchet.

When the blind man carries the banner, woe to his followers.

When happiness shows the way, we ought to follow it.

When Satan quotes Scripture, he most means to deceive.

Strike while the iron is hot.

When the Frenchman sleeps the devil rocks him.

As wealth increases, health decreases.

When women pass thirty they first forget their age; when forty, they forget that they ever remembered it.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves with the notion that we are leaving them.

When we need men's help we must conduct ourselves so as to please them.

He who has daughters is always a sheep-herd.

In the race after wit, folly is caught.

The fluent writer accredits himself with more talent than he really possesses. To write well, one must have an innate facility and an acquired difficulty in composition.

When you are well off, there is no need to move.

When one has not what he likes, he must like what he has.

When one does not find repose in one-self, it is vain to seek it elsewhere.

(Talk of the wolf and you see his tail.)
Talk of the devil, he's sure to appear.

Quand on se fait entendre on parle toujours bien,
Et tous vos beaux dictons ne servent pas de rien.—*Molière.*

Quand on voit la chose on la croit.

Quand quelque chose nous défaut,
On sait alors ce qu'elle vaut.

Quand sur une personne on prétend se régler
C'est par les beaux côtés qu'il lui faut ressembler.—*Molière.*

Quand tous péchés sont vieux l'avarice est encore jeune.

Quand tout le monde a tort, tout le monde a raison.—*La Chaussée.*

Quand un ami a un grand succès, on l'aime un peu moins, mais on se vante plus souvent de son amitié.

— *Chas. Narrey.*

Quand un chien se noie, chacun lui offre à boire.

Quand une chose peut être de deux manières, elle est presque toujours de la manière qui paraît la moins naturelle.— *François Arago.*

Quand une fois on a trouvé le moyen de prendre la multitude par l'appât de la liberté, elle suit en aveugle, pourvu qu'elle en entende seulement le nom.—*Bossuet.*

Quand une lecture vous élève l'esprit, et qu'elle vous inspire des sentiments nobles et courageux, ne cherchez pas une autre règle pour juger de l'ouvrage : il est bon, et fait de main d'ouvrier.—*La Bruyère.*

Quand vient la gloire s'en va la mémoire.
Quand vos yeux en naissant s'ouvraient à la lumière

Chacun vous souriait, mon fils, et vous pleuriez.

Vivez si bien, qu'un jour à votre dernière heure

Chacun versera des pleurs et qu'on vous voie sourire. —*Marquise de Créguy.*

Que ceux qui lisent soient moraux, ceux qui écrivent le deviendront par la force des choses. Si la foule se presse autour des étalages à scandale, l'explosion d'immoralité fera des blessés. S'il y a vide, elle sera sans danger.—*Pierre Véron.*

The speech held the hearers because understood,
Whilst all your fine nonsense for nothing was good.

Seeing is believing.

When a thing is lost to us, we know how much 'twas worth.

When we claim to model our acts on another's, we ought to imitate the good side of his character.

When all other sins grow old avarice is still young.

(When everybody is wrong, everybody is right.) When all are sinners, the single sinner escapes punishment.

When a friend is successful he is loved somewhat less, but his friendship is more often boasted of.

When a dog is drowning, every one offers him a drink.

When a thing may be done in two ways, it is almost always done in the apparently least natural.

When once the multitude are led by one who knows how to use liberty as a lure, they blindly follow at the mere sound of that word.

When a passage in a book elevates the mind and inspires noble and courageous feelings, look for no other standard whereby to judge the work : it is good and wrought by a master hand.

When glory comes memory departs.

When your eyes at your birth did open to the world, you wept, my child, while those who saw you smiled. May you live so well that, at your last moments, all may weep and you may smile.

If readers be moral, writers become so by the force of circumstances. If the mob will flock up to scandalous shows, the explosion of immorality will hurt them. Establish a vacuum round them, and there will cease to be any danger.

Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère ?

(What the devil did he go to do in that galley?) Why on earth did he go to that place? *

Que faire ?

What is to be done?

Que la terre est petite à qui la voit des cieux! —*Delille.*

How small is the earth to him who looks from Heaven.

Quelle imprévoyance de vivre toujours au jour le jour.

How imprudent always to live from hand to mouth.

Quelque chose.

A trifle; something.

Quelque heureusement doués que nous soyons, nous ne devons en tirer vanité. —*Boniface.*

However richly we may be endowed, we ought not to be vain on that account.

Quelques crimes toujours précèdent les grands crimes. —*Racine.*

(Great crimes are always preceded by lesser ones.) *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.*

Que lui importe cela ?

What's that to him?

Que nous habitions ici ou à côté, nous sommes, non les citoyens d'un pays ou d'un monde, mais, en vérité, les citoyens du Ciel.

Whether we dwell here or there, we are not citizens of this country or this world, but citizens of Heaven.

—*Camille Flammarion.*

Qu'est-ce que le Tiers État ? Tout. Qu'a-t-il ? Rien. Que veut-il ? Y devenir quelque chose.

What is the Third Estate? Everything. What does it possess? Nothing. What does it desire? To become something.†

Que ta chemise ne sache ta guise.

Don't let your cap know what thoughts it covers.

Que vous faut-il ?

What do you require?

Qui a bon cœur a toujours le temps à propos. —*Gaucher de Châtillon.*

Every moment is the right moment for the man who has a stout heart.

Qui a bonne femme, est bien allié.

He who has a good wife, has a good ally.

Qui a bonne tête ne manque pas de chapeaux.

A good head need not go hatless.

Qui a bu boira.

(He who has drunk will drink again.) Ever drunk, ever dry.

Qui a des filles est toujours berger.

He who has daughters must always be a shepherd.

Qui à deux maîtres servira

Y who would two masters serve, is also to one or the other.

À un de ceux il mentira.

(Let the one who is cold blow the fire.) Who has most need should the most work.

Qui a froid souffle le feu.

Qui a honte de manger a honte de vivre.

He who is ashamed to eat is ashamed to live.

Qui aime bien, châtie bien.

(He loves well who chastises well.) Spare the rod and spoil the child. *

* This familiar saying is found in Molière's *Fourberies de Scapin*. The miser Géronte is told that his son has been carried off in a Turkish galley. Unwilling to offer a ransom, he constantly repeats this question.

† This was the title of a famous pamphlet by Sieyès, which had an important part in helping the Revolution. The title itself is thought to have been not the work of Sieyès but of Chamfort.

Qui aime bien, tard oublie.

Qui aime trop le petit succès renonce à la grande gloire. —*Ph. Chasles.*

Qui a la bourse pleine prêche au pauvre.
Qui a tête de cire ne doit pas s'approcher du feu.

Qui attend les souliers d'un mort risque d'aller pieds nus.

Qui bien mange, et qui bien dort,
Ne doit encore craindre la mort.

Qui casse les verres les paye.

Qui cesse d'être ami ne l'a jamais été.

Qui chapon mange chapon lui vient.

Qui commence et ne parfait, sa peine perd.

Qui compte sans son hôte, compte deux fois.

Quiconque refuse d'être loué par les autres, se loue lui-même. —*Macaron.*

Quiconque veut trouver quelques bons mots n'a qu'à dire beaucoup de sottises. —*J. J. Rousseau.*

Qui court deux lievres, n'en prendra aucun.

Qui donner peut, il a maint bon voisin.

Qui dort, dîne.

Qui doute ne se trompe point.

Qui écoute aux portes, entend plus qu'il ne désire.

Qui en dit du mal, veut l'acheter.

Qui épargne, gagne.

Qui épargne le vice, fait tort à la vertu.

Qui est avec les loups, il lui faut hurler.

Qui est-ce qui attachera le grelot ?

Qui est content est riche.

Qui est malade au mois de Mai,
Tout l'an demeure sain et gai.

Qui est malade de folie,
Ne s'en guérira toute sa vie.

Qui est sur la mer, il ne fait pas des vents ce qu'il veut.

A true lover is slow in forgetting.

When a man covets petty successes, he has given up hopes of glory.

Full purse preaches to the penniless.
A head of wax must not go near the fire.

He who waits for a dead man's shoes is like to go barefoot.

He who eats well and sleeps well need not think his end is near.

Who breaks, pays.

(He who has ceased to be my friend, was never my friend.) True friendship never dies.

Live high, and high living will come to you.

It is labour lost to begin and not complete.

He who reckons without his host, will have to reckon a second time.

Whoso refuses others' praise, praises himself.

Chatter a lot of nonsense and you'll find a few clever phrases amongst it.

(He that hunts two hares will catch neither.) Two many irons in the fire.

(He who is able to give has many a kind neighbour.) The rich never lack friends.

He who sleeps, dines.

Doubt, and you'll not be deceived.

(He who listens at doors hears more than he likes.) Listeners never hear any good of themselves.

He who decries a thing, wants to buy it.

A penny saved is a penny gained.

He who spares vice wrongs virtue.

(You must howl with the wolves.) When you are at Rome, do as the Romans do.

(Who will bell the cat?) Who will take the post of danger?

The contented man is always rich enough.

He who is sick in the month of May The rest of the year is well and gay.

He who is sick with folly, is sick and sorry all his life.

A man at sea cannot direct the winds.

Qui femme a, noise a.

**Qui femme vieille ou laide prend,
Donne à entendre qu'il aime argent.
Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi,
Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi.**

—*Scarron.*

Qui gagne, joue bien.

**Qui loin se va marier
Où est trompé, ou veut tromper.
Qui m'aime, aime mon chien.
Qui m'aime me suive.—*Francis I.*
Qui mal cherche, mal trouve.**

Qui menace, a peur.

Qui monte la mule, la ferre.

Qu'importe !

Qui naît le dimanche, jamais ne meurt de peste.

Qui n'a, ne peut.

Qui n'a pas argent en bourse, ait miel en bouche.

**Qui n'a pas l'esprit de son âge,
De son âge a tout le malheur!**

—*Voltaire.*

Qui n'a point de sens à trente ans, n'en aura jamais.

Qui naquit chat, court après les souris.

Qui n'a qu'un œil, bien le garde.

Qui n'a rien, ne craint rien.

Qui n'a santé, n'a rien.

Qui ne châtie culot, ne châtie culasse.

Qui ne craint point la mort ne craint point les menaces.—*Corneille.*

Qui ne dit rien consent.

Qui ne fait rien, fait mal.

Qui ne gagne, perd.

Qui n'entend qu'une cloche n'entend qu'un son.

Qui ne parle, n'erre.

* The battle-cry of Francis I. at Marignano, where the French army defeated the Milanese in the year 1515.

Who hath a wife hath always strife.

**Who doth an ugly maiden woo,
'Tis plain that he loves money too.**

**(He who runs away may return again,
but he who is killed cannot do so.)**

For he who fights and runs away

May live to fight another day;

But he who is in battle slain

Can never rise and fight again.—*Ray*

It's always the clever player who wins.

**He who goes far from home to seek a wife,
is either deceived or a deceiver.**

Love me, love my dog.

Let him who loves me follow me ! *

He who seeks for evil, never fails to find it.

A bully is always a coward.

He who rides the mule must shoe her.

What does it matter !

A child born on Sunday never dies of the plague.

Empty pockets cannot give.

He who has no money in his purse must have a honeyed tongue.

The man whose inclinations are not suited to his age, feels the full burden of his years.

(He who has no sense at thirty, will never have any.) A fool at forty is a fool indeed.

(Who is born a cat will run after mice.) Nature will out.

A man with only one eye must take good care of it.

(He who owns nothing, has nothing to fear.) The beggar is not afraid of the thief.

Without health, the rest is nothing.

He who corrects not youth controls not age.

The man who dreads not death cannot be daunted by threats.

Silence gives consent.

He who does nothing, does amiss.

He who does not win, loses.

(Who hears only one bell, hears only one sound.) One story is good till another is told.

Silence makes no mistakes.

Qui ne peut mordre, ne doit pas montrer les dents.
He who can't bite should not show his teeth.

Qui ne prend quand il peut,
Il n'aura quand il veut.
He that will not when he may,
When he will shall have nay.

Qui ne regarde pas en avant, se trouve en arrière.
He who looks not ahead finds himself behind.

Qui ne retire de sa vache que la queue, ne perd pas tout.
He who gets back only the tail of his cow does not lose all.

Qui ne risque rien n'a rien.
Nothing venture nothing gain.

Qui ne sait bien parler de son métier, il ne le sait pas.
A good workman does not desame his craft.

Qui ne se lasse pas, lasse l'adversité.
He who does not grow tired, tires out his ill-luck at last.

Qui ne sort que de jour, n'a que faire de lanterne.
He who goes abroad by day has no need of a lantern.

Qui ne souffre pas seul, ne souffre pas tant.
Sufferings are lessened when you share them with others.

Qui nous délivrera des Grecs et des Romains ?—*Berchoux.*
(Who will deliver us from the Greeks and Romans?) Who will set us free from the tyranny of the ancient classical models in literature?

Qui pardonne aisément invite à l'offenser.—*Cornille.*
He who pardons too readily invites fresh insult.

Qui parle, sème ; qui écoute, recueille.
Who speaks, sows; who listens, reaps.

Qui partout va, partout prend.
He who goes everywhere gleans everywhere.

Qui passe un jour d'hiver, il passe un de ses ennemis mortels.
Get over a winter's day, and you "get over" a mortal enemy.

Qui paye, a bien le droit de donner son avis.
He who pays, has the right to advise.

Qui paye tôt, emprunte quand il veut.
The ready payer can borrow anywhere.

Qui pense ?
(Who thinks?) Motto of the Earl of Howth.

Qui perd, péche.
He who loses sins.

Qui peut ce qui lui plaît, commande alors qu'il prie. —*Cornille.*
He who can realize his wishes can command what he prays for.

Qui plaisir fait plaisir requiert.
One good turn asketh another.

Qui plus qu'il n'a vaillant dépend, il fait la corde à quoi se pend.
He that spends more than he is worth makes a rope to hang himself with.

Qui plus sait, plus se tait.
The more a man knows, the less he talks.

Qui pourrait vivre sans espoir ?
If hope were dead, who could live ?

Qui premier vient au moulin, premier doit mouldre.
(Whoso first cometh to the mill, first grist.) First come, first served.

Qui prend une femme pour sa dot, à la liberté tourne le dos.
Who takes a wife for a dower, surrenders his power.

Qui prête à l'ami, perd au double.
Lend your friend money and you will lose friend and money.

Qui prouve trop, ne prouve rien.
Who proves too much proves nothing.

Qui que tu sois, voici ton maître;
Il l'est, le fut, ou le doit être.

—Voltaire.

Qui répond, paie.

Qui reste dans la vallée ne passera jamais la montagne.

Qui s'arrête à chaque pierre, n'arrive jamais.

Qui saurait les aventures, ne serait jamais pauvre.

Qui se couche avec des chiens se lève avec les puces.

Qui se détourne, évite le danger.

Qui se fâche, a tort.

Qui se fait brebis le loup le mange.

Qui se hâte en cheminant,
Se fourvoie bien souvent.

Qui se marie à la hâte, se repent à loisir.

Qui sème des chardons, recueille des épines.

Qui se ressemble s'assemble.

Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aieux.—Voltaire.

Qui se sent galeux, se gratte.

Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.

Qui tard se couche, et se lève matin,
Il pourrait bientôt voir sa fin.

Qui terre a, guerre a.

Qui tient la poêle par la queue, il la tourne là où il veut.

Qui tient le fil, tient le peloton.

Qui tôt donne, deux fois donne.

Qui tourmente les autres, ne dort pas bien.

Qui trébuche et ne tombe pas, avance son chemin.

Qui trop change, empire.

Qui trop embrasse mal étreint.

Qui un punit, cent menace.

Qui va chercher de la laine, revient tondu.

Qui va et retourne, fait bon voyage.

Qui veut apprendre à prier, aille souvent sur la mer.

(Whoe'er you are, your master see.
He is, or was, or he will be.) Love
the conqueror.

Who answers for another, pays.

He that lingers in the valley will never get over the hill.

He who stops at every stone never gets to his journey's end.

Could we foretell the future, we should never be poor.

He that sleeps with dogs gets up with fleas.

He who turns aside avoids danger.

He who loses his temper is in the wrong.

He that makes himself a sheep shall be eaten by the wolves.

Who hastens too much on his way
Doth often find himself astray.

Marry in haste and repent at leisure.

He who sows thistles must reap thorns.

Birds of a feather flock together.

He who serves his country well needs no ancestors.

If the cap fits, wear it.

He who excuses himself accuses himself.

He who goes late to bed, and is up betimes, is likely soon to die.

He who owns land is ever at war.

He who holds the handle of the frying-pan turns it as he pleases.

He who holds the thread holds the ball.
(He who gives quickly, gives twice.)

Bi dat, qui cito dat.

He who breaks another's rest, his slumbers ne'er are the best.

He that stumbles and falls not is still getting on.

Ever changing, never gaining.

(He who grasps too much holds little.)
Avarice overreaches itself.

In punishing one, a hundred are threatened.

He who goes a-shearing may come back shorn.

Who goes and returns makes a good enough journey.

If a man would learn to pray, let him go often to sea.

Qui veut être riche en un an, au bout de six mois est pendu.

Qui veut faire une porte d'or, il y met tous les jours un clou.

Qui veut la fin veut les moyens.

Qui veut noyer son chien l'accuse de la rage.

Qui veut plaire à tout le monde, doit se lever de bonne heure.

Qui veut prendre un oiseau il ne faut pas l'effaroucher.

Qui veut voyager loin, ménage sa monture.

Qui vient, est beau; qui apporte, est encore plus beau.

Qui vit à compte, vit à honte.

Qui vit content de rien possède toute chose.—*Boileau*.

Qui vit longtemps, sait ce qu'est douleur.

Qui vive?

Qui vivra, verra.

Qui voit une épingle et ne la prend vient un temps qu'il s'en repent.

Quoi, donc, les rois meurent-ils?

Quoique sol tarde, jour ne tarde.

Qu'on me donne six lignes de la main du plus honnête homme, j'y trouverai de quoi le faire pendre.

— *Cardinal Richelieu*.

Racine passera comme le café.

Raconteur.

Ragoût.

Raison d'être.

Raison froide.

Raisonné, catalogue raisonné.

Raisonneur sur l'amour, c'est perdre la raison!—*Boufflers*.

Ramollissement.

He who wants to be rich in a year will get hanged in six months.

He who wishes to make a golden door must drive a nail in every day.

Where there's a will, there's a way.

Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

He must rise betimes who would please everybody.

He who would catch a bird, must not frighten it.

He who wishes to travel far, takes care of his horse.

The empty-handed is welcome, but far more is he who brings a present.

Who lives on credit lives disgraced.

He who lives contentedly possesses everything.

He who lives long knows what pain is.

Who goes there? (On the *qui vive*, i.e. on the alert.)*

Who lives will see.

If you see a pin and let it lie,
You may yet want it before you die.

What, do kings die?

Though the fool lingers, the day does not wait.

Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough in them to hang him.†

Racine will go out of fashion as coffee will.‡

A narrator.

A highly seasoned dish.

Reason for existence.

(Cold reasoning.) Indifference.

Explanatory catalogue.

If you bring reason to bear on love, you lose your reason.

Sofstewing of the brain.

* The cry of French sentinels when on guard was, until the sixteenth century, *Qui va là*, “Who goes there?” It is said that the expression *Qui vive* has nothing to do with *vivre*, “To live,” but is derived from the Italian *Chi viva*, which is itself a corruption of *Chi vi, va, chi goes there?*”

† A saying popularly attributed to Richelieu, although M. Fournier declares it to be most unlikely that the Cardinal ever expressed such an opinion, since it was foreign to his character to be guilty of petty conduct worthy only of an executioner.

‡ A saying that has been wrongly attributed to Madame de Sévigné.

Ranz des vaches.

(Ranks or rows of the cows.) Swiss melodies played as cow-calls — so called because the cows on hearing the air come up to the player in rows. The act of bringing together : reconciliation.

Rapprochement.

Rarely does a man gain any advantage by constantly moving from land to land.

Rarement à courir le monde
On devient plus homme de bien.
—*Régnier-Desmarets.*

(Warmed up.) Cauld kail het again.

Réchauffé.

Elegant ; attractive.

Recherché.

A puff ; log-rolling.

Réclame.

A survey of the position.

Reconnaissance.

A choice collection.

Recueil choisi.

Editor (of a newspaper).

Rédacteur (en chef).

Government ; mode of living.

Régime.

To return thanks.

Remercier.

Compose yourself.

Remettez-vous.

Regeneration ; revival.*

Renaissance.

(The fox that sleeps in the morning never feathers his mouth.) The early bird catches the worm.

Renard qui dort la matinée
N'a pas la bouche emplumée.

An encounter.

Rencontre.

A place fixed for a meeting.

Rendezvous.

To give up the ghost.

Rendre l'âme.

(To give a pea for a bean.) To give tit for tat.

Rendre pois pour fève.

The funds ; Government stocks.

Rentes.

To give an evasive answer.

Répondre en Normand.

(A reply that admits of no rejoinder.)

Réponse sans réplique.

« A conclusive answer.

Résumé.

An abstract or epitome.

Réunion.

A reunion ; a social gathering.

Revanche.

Revenge.

Réveil.

The beat of the drum at daybreak.

Revenons à nos moutons.

(Let us return to our sheep.) Let us return to our subject.†

Rien de plus éloquent que l'argent comp-
tant.

(Nothing speaks so well as cash down.)

Rien n'abâtardit les esprits comme le
spectacle perpétuel du médiocre.

Money is a great persuader.

—*F. Frank.*

Rien n'aiguise l'esprit comme les études
théologiques.—*Talleyrand.*

Nothing so dulls the wit as the perpetual view of commonplaces.

Rien n'a qui assez n'a.

Nothing so sharpens the wit as theological study.

He has nothing who has not enough.

* The word is generally used in reference to the revival of learning and art in the early part of the sixteenth century.

† These words occur originally in an old French farce, *L'Avocat Pathelin*, where a lawyer, inclined to wander from the point, is recalled to the subject before the Court.

Rien ne m'est seur que la chose incertaine.—*Villon.*

Rien n'empêche tant d'être naturel que l'envie de le paraître.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Rien ne pèse tant qu'un secret :
Le porter loin est difficile aux dames ;
Et je sais même sur ce fait
Bon nombre d'hommes qui sont femmes.

—*La Fontaine.*

Rien ne ressemble mieux à un honnête homme qu'un fripon.

Rien n'est aussi divers que la beauté des femmes, si ce n'est l'impression qu'elle produit sur nous.—*Edm. About*

Rien n'est beau que le vrai.—*Boileau.*

Rien n'est inutile dans une œuvre sortie d'une tête bien faite.—*De Vigny.*

Rien n'est si utile que la réputation, et rien ne donne la réputation si sûrement que le mérite.—*Vauvenargues.*

Rien ne vaut poulain s'il ne rompt son lien.

Rien ne vicillit plus vite qu'un biensait.

Rira bien, qui rira le dernier.

Rire dans sa barbe.

Rire jaune.

Rire sans propos est propre aux fous.

Rire sous cape.

“Rodrigue, as-tu du cœur ?” “Tout autre que mon père l'éprouverait sur l'heure.”—*Corneille.*

Rôle.

Rôle d'équipage.

Rome n'a pas été faite en un jour.

Rome n'est plus dans Rome.

Rompez les rangs !

Ronger son frein.

Roué.

Nothing is so sure to me as uncertainty.

Nothing so much prevents one being natural as the seeking so to appear.

Nothing is so heavy to carry as a secret : it is difficult for women to keep it long ; and I know even in this matter a good number of men who are women.

Nothing more closely resembles an honest man than a knave.

Nothing is more varied than feminine beauty, unless it be the impression it produces upon us.

Nothing is beautiful but truth.

There is nothing useless in a work that issues from a well-constituted brain.

Nothing is so useful as reputation, and nothing wins it so surely as merit.

A colt is worthless if it does not break its halter.

Nothing grows old more quickly than a kindness.

He laughs best who laughs last.

(To laugh in one's beard.) To ridicule secretly.

To laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth.

Ill-timed laughter is the mark of fools.

To laugh in one's sleeve.

“Hast thou courage, Rodrigue ?” “Anyone but my father would test it at once.”*

A character in a play.

A list of the crew; muster-roll.

Rome was not built in a day.

(Rome is no longer in Rome.) The place is not itself; everybody is out of town.†

Break off !

(To gnaw the bit.) To fret inwardly.

A rake; a profligate.‡

* The question of Diègue, in *Le Cid*, to his son Rodrigue, appealing for vengeance against his foes. The question and reply are often quoted with playful application.

† A proverbial saying adapted from a line of Corneille's *Sertorius*, in which the hero declares that for him, forced to live as an exile in Spain, *Rome est toute en je suis*, “Rome is where I am,” i.e., that is the old saying that, “Every land is a fatherland to a brave man,” *Omne solum fortis patria est*.

‡ The friends of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, were such profligates that it was commonly said they deserved to be broken on the wheel (*roué*). This is the popular account of the origin of this expression.

Ruse contre ruse.

Ruse de guerre.

S'abstenir pour jouir, c'est la philosophie du sage, c'est l'épicuréisme de la raison.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Sain et sauf.

Saint ne peut, si Dieu ne veut.

Saint Nicolas, mon bon patron,
Donnez-moi quelquechose du bon,
Plein mes bas, plein mes souliers,
Saint Nicolas bien obligé.

Salle.

Salle à manger.

Salle des Pas Perdus.

S'amuser à la moutarde.

Sang-froid.

Sans changer.

Sans culottes.

Sans-culottides.

Sans Dieu, rien.

Sans dot !

Sans doute.

Sans façon.

Sans la femme, l'homme a dû faire des grandes choses.—*Roqueplan.*

Sans pain et sans vin, l'amour n'est rien ; quand la pauvreté entre par la porte, l'amour s'envole par la fenêtre.

Sans souci.

Sans tâche.

Santé.

Sapristi !

Sauter de la poêle sur la braise.

Saute-ruisseau.

Sauve qui peut.

Diamond cut diamond.

A stratagem.

To enjoy by abstention is the sage's philosophy and the epieurcanism of reason.

Safe and sound.

Saint cannot do what God will not do.

Saint Nicholas, my kind patron, give me something good,

. Fill my stockings, fill my shoes, Saint Nicolas, grant my prayer.*

A hall.

A dining room.

Hall of the lost footsteps.†

(To play with the mustard.) To stand trifling.

Cold blood ; indifference ; apathy.

Without changing.

Ragged men ; the lower classes of the French Revolution.

The holidays of the Sans-culottes.‡

Nothing without God.

Without a dowry ! §

Without doubt.

Without ceremony.

Were it not for woman, man would have done greater deeds.

Without bread and without wine, love is nothing ; when poverty enters the door, love flies out of the window.

Free from care ; free and easy.

Without stain.

Health.

By Jove ! How provoking !

Out of the frying pan into the fire.

(A leap-gutter.) The office-boy of lawyers, etc., who is employed to carry messages.

Save themselves who can.

* French children repeat this verse when they hang up their stockings before going to sleep. St. Nicholas is the patron saint of children and sailors. He has his festival on the 6th of December, but this custom of hanging up the stockings is now associated with Christmas, when the good Santa Claus (St. Nicholas) brings the children gifts.

+ This is the name given to the large hall in the Palais de Justice of Paris. It is so called because it is always thronged with barristers and their clients, &c., who constantly cross and recross one another's steps as they walk about.

‡ Days when the Revolutionists abstained from bloodshed were so called.

§ A remark constantly repeated by Harpagon, the chief character in Molière's *L'Avare*. The miser cannot resist the attractions of the old suitor for his daughter's hand, who offers to marry her without a dowry. To all objections the father has but one reply, *Sans dot !*

Savant.

A learned man.

Savoir.

Knowledge.

Savoir dissimuler est le savoir des rois.

—Richelieu.

Dissimulation is the art of kings.

Savoir faire.

Ability ; skill ; wits.

Savoir par cœur n'est pas savoir : c'est tenir ce qu'on a donné en garde à sa mémoire.—Montaigne.

To know a thing by heart is not real knowledge ; that is only ability to lay one's hand on a thing which we have placed in the storehouse of the mind.

Savoir vivre.

Good breeding ; refined manners.

Scrutin d'arrondissement.

Municipal ballot.*

Scrutin de liste.

(Voting by ballot.) The voting for the Departmental representatives.

Séance.

Session ; sitting.

Secret de deux, secret de Dieu ; secret de trois, secret de tout.

The secret of two is God's secret, the secret of three is everybody's secret.

Secret de la comédie.

Everybody's secret.

Se jeter dans l'eau de peur de la pluie.

(To jump into the pond to get out of the rain.) From Scylla to Charybdis.

Selon le saint l'encens.

The grander the saint, the sweeter the incense.

Selon les règles.

According to rule.

Selon le vent la voile.

(Set your sail as the wind blows.)

Selon que vous serez puissant ou misérable,

According as you are powerful or wretched, the judgments of the Court will paint you black or white.

Les jugements de cour vous rendront noir ou blanc.

S'embarquer sans biscuit.

(To embark without provisions.) To begin an undertaking without the means of carrying it out.

**Sème le jour de S. François,
Ton grain aura de poids.**

(Sow your wheat on St. Francis' day, if you wish to have a heavy crop.) Sow on the 4th of October.

Se mettre en quatre.

(To cut oneself in four.) To do anything to oblige another.

Sens dessus dessous.

Topsy-turvy, upside down.

Seraît-il sage de croire qu'un mouvement qui vient de si loin pourra être suspendu par les efforts d'une génération ? Pense-t-on qu'après avoir vaincu les rois, détruit la féodalité, la démocratie reculera devant les bourgeois et les riches ?—Tocqueville.

Is it wise to believe that a movement (the tendency to Democracy traced to the beginning of society) coming from so far back, can be stayed by the effort of one generation ? Can anyone believe that after overcoming kings and destroying feudalism, Democracy will retreat before the onslaught of the tradesman and capitalist classes ?

Se rompre le cou.

To break one's neck.

Ses folies sautent aux yeux.

His foibles are palpable.

Ses ouvrages sont loi.

His works are quite classics.

* *Scrutin de liste* and *Scrutin d'arrondissement* are two different modes of voting. In the former case the voter indicates the names of all the candidates he wishes to elect to represent the Department collectively ; in the latter case the members are voted for individually.

Ses rides sur son front ont gravé ses exploits,
Et nous disent encore ce qu'il fut autrefois.—*Corneille.*

Se tirer d'affaire.

Se trouver à la hauteur de la situation.

Si ce n'est toi, c'est donc ton frère.

—*La Fontaine.*

Si Dieu n'existe pas, il faudrait l'inventer.—*Voltaire.*

Si Dieu veult.

Siècle.

Siècle d'or.

Siècles des ténèbres.

Si je n'y suis pas, qu'il plaise à Dieu de m'y rétablir ; si j'y suis, qu'il plaise à Dieu de m'y maintenir.

—*Jeanne d'Arc.*

Si je puis.

Si je savais quelque chose qui me fût utile et qui fût préjudiciable à ma famille, je le rejettérerais de mon esprit. Si je savais quelque chose qui fût utile à ma famille et qui ne le fût pas à ma patrie, je chercherais à l'oublier. Si je savais quelque chose utile à ma patrie et qui fût préjudiciable à l'Europe et au genre humain, je le regarderais comme un crime.

—*Montesquieu.*

Si je tenais toutes les vérités dans ma main, je me donnerais bien de garde de l'ouvrir aux hommes.

—*Fontenelle.*

Si jeunesse savait ! si vieillesse pouvait !

Si la bonne foi était bannie du reste du monde, il fallait qu'on la trouvât dans la bouche des rois.

'Twas his exploits that furrowed thus his brow,
And what he did of yore they tell us now.

To save one's bacon.

To rise to the occasion.

If it is not you, it must be your brother.*

If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.†

(If God so wills it.) Motto of the Preston family.

An age.

The golden age (of Louis XIV.).

The dark ages.

If I am not in a state of grace before God, I pray God that it may be vouchsafed to me ; if I am, I pray God that I may be preserved in it.‡

If I can.§

If I knew some scheme which was advantageous to myself but hurtful to my kindred, I would banish it from my mind. If I knew some scheme which was advantageous to my kindred but hurtful to my country, I would try to forget it. If I knew what was of advantage to my country, but hurtful to Europe and the human race, I should regard it as a crime.

If I held all truths in my hand, I should be very careful how I delivered them to mankind.||

If youth had knowledge ! if age had the power !

If good faith were to be banished from the rest of the world, it must still be found in the mouth of kings.¶

* A saying from the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*. The wolf, being unable to show that the lamb has dirtied the water in the river, is determined to find an excuse for a quarrel by some means.

† Voltaire justified this expression of his opinion by erecting a church to the Deity (*Erexit Deo Voltaire*) in Ferney at his own charges.

‡ The reply of Jeanne d'Arc to her judges, when asked if she was in a state of grace.

§ This is the motto of the Colquhoun family. An ancestor of this family, being asked by the king to retake Dumbarton Castle, replied : *Si je puis.*

|| The opinion that truths may sometimes be dangerous, if too freely imparted to untrained minds, is common both to philosophers and theologians.

¶ After the Black Prince had won the battle of Poictiers, 1356, John II., King of France, was brought as a prisoner to England. Permitted to return to France for a time, in order to arrange terms of peace, he was implored by his friends not to return to England. Like the Roman Regulus, true to a promise made even to a foe, he made this reply to the suggestions of his friends.

Si l'âme est immatérielle, elle peut survivre au corps; et si elle lui survit, la Providence est justifiée. Quand je n'aurais d'autre preuve de l'immatérialité de l'âme que le triomphe du méchant et l'oppression du juste en ce monde, cela seul m'empêcherait d'en douter.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Si l'amour donne de l'esprit aux bêtes, c'est sans doute celui qu'il ôte aux gens d'esprit.—*Alphonse Karr.*

Si l'amour porte des ailes
N'est-ce pas pour voltiger ?
—*Beaumarchais.*

Si l'amour résiste rarement à l'absence, ce n'est pas seulement par l'oubli. C'est que, de loin, les imperfections disparaissent, et que lorsque l'on voit ensuite sa maîtresse telle qu'elle est, et non telle qu'on se la figurait, on se dit : "Comment, ce n'est que cela ?"
Et l'on passe.—*La Bruyère.*

Si l'amour vit d'espoir, il pérît avec lui; C'est un feu qui s'éteint faute de nourriture.—*Corneille.*

Si la pauvreté est la mère des crimes, le défaut d'esprit en est le père.
—*La Bruyère.*

Si la vie et la mort de Socrate sont d'un sage, la vie et la mort de Jésus sont d'un dieu.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Si le ciel tombait il y aurait bien des alouettes prises.

Si le diable étoit or, il deviendroit monnoie.—*Angot.*

Si le monde n'attachoit les hommes que par le bonheur de leur condition présente, comme il ne fait point d'heureux, il ne feroit point d'adateurs: l'avenir qu'il nous montre toujours, est sa grande ressource et sa séduction la plus inévitable; il nous lie par ses espérances, ne pouvant nous satisfaire par ses dons; et l'erreur de ses promesses nous endort toujours sur le néant de tous ses biensfaits.—*Massillon.*

Si le peuple manque de pain, qu'il mange de la brioche.

If the soul be immaterial, it may survive the body, and then Providence is justified. The triumph of the evil-doer and oppression of the just man in this world alone prevents me doubting that the soul is spiritual in its nature, even if I had no other proof of it.

If Cupid gives wit to the stupid, it must be what he deprives wise men of.

(If Love wears wings, is it not that he may fly?) Cupid has wings and quickly flies away.

If love rarely survives absence, it is not only through forgetfulness, but because imperfections vanish when observed from afar. When, however, the idol is seen as she is and not as fancied, one says: Is this all? and passes by.

If hope feeds love, when hope is gone love must expire, and lacking fuel, it dies, an extinguished fire.

If the mother of crime be Poverty, the father is deficiency of intellect.

If the life and death of Socrates are those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus Christ are those of a God.

If the sky were to fall we should catch plenty of larks.

If the devil were made of gold, he would turn into money.

If the world gained the affection of men for no other reason than the happiness of their present condition, it would have few worshippers, since it makes no men happy. It is the future which is the great and invincible attraction which the world offers. Not being able to satisfy us with its present gifts, the world binds us to itself by the hopes of the future which it holds out; and the deceitful fancies that its promises arouse, dull our perceptions to the nothingness of all its gifts.

If the people have no bread, let them eat cake.*

* This was the naive reply of Marie Antoinette when she was told that the people were starving for want of bread.

Si les cornets vous manquent, ralliez-vous à mon panache blanc ; vous le trouverez toujours au chemin de l'honneur et de la victoire.—*Henri IV.*

Si les époux se connaissaient avant de s'aimer, la plupart ne se mariaient pas.—*Chamfort.*

Si les hommes font les lois, les femmes font les mœurs.

Si les hommes n'entendent rien au cœur des femmes, les femmes n'entendent rien à l'honneur des hommes.

—*Dumas, fils.*

S'il est des jours amers, il en est de si doux !

Hélas ! quel miel jamais n'a laissé de dégoûts ?

Quelle mer n'a point de tempête ?

—*André Chénier.*

S'il est un fruit qui se puisse manger crû, c'est la beauté.

—*Alphonse Karr.*

S'il est vrai, il peut être.

S'il était légitime et nécessaire de prendre ses modèles dans la nature, il fallait savoir atteindre ce qui ne passe pas à travers ce qui passe.

—*Prévost-Paradol.*

S'il fait beau, prends ton manteau ; s'il pleut, prends-le si tu veux.

Si l'homme savait bien ce que c'est que la vie, il ne la donnerait pas si facilement.—*Mme. Roland.*

Silhouette.

S'il ne tient qu'à jurer, la vache est à nous.

S'il n'y avait point de jugement dernier, voilà ce que l'on pourrait appeler le scandale de la Providence, la patience des pauvres outragées par la dureté et l'insensibilité des riches.

—*Bourdaloue.*

Si nous n'avions point de défauts, nous ne prendrions tant de plaisir à en remarquer dans les autres.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Si nous payons la musique, nous voulons aussi danser.

Si nous résistons à nos passions, c'est plus par leur faiblesse que par notre force.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

If the ensigns fail you, rally round my white plume ; you will always find it in the path of honour and victory.*

If men and women knew one another before falling in love, there would be few marriages.

If men make laws, women make customs.

If we men never understand the feminine heart, women understand nothing about the honour of men.

If there are days of bitterness, there are also days as sweet. What honey is there that never cloys ? What sea is there that never knows a storm ?

Beauty is a fruit to be served up "without trimmings."

If true, it may be so.

Granting it be needful and lawful to choose models in nature, the painter must know how to seize on what never happens through what is happening.

If the weather is fine, take your cloak from the shelf ; if the weather is wet, do what pleases yourself.

If man knew rightly what life is, he would not so easily throw it away.

A small portrait in profile.

If it only depends on swearing, the cow is ours.

Were there to be no Last Judgment, the scandal of Providence would be the patience of the poor under the outrages of the rich man's harshness and insensibility.

If we had not any faults ourselves, we should not take so much delight in noticing those of other people.

If we pay the piper we will join in the dance.

When we withstand our passions, it is because they are weak, and not because we are strong.

* The exhortation of Henry of Navarre to his troops at Ivry, 1590.

Sire, je vais combattre les ennemis de
Votre Majesté, et je la laisse au
milieu des miens.—*Marshal Villars.*

Si tu as la tête de beurre, ne te fais pas
boulanger.

Si votre ramage se rapproche à votre
plumage
Vous êtes le phénix des hôtes de ces
bois.—*La Fontaine.*

Si vous êtes assez simple pour tenir à
la reconnaissance de quelqu'un, don-
nez-lui un peu et promettez-lui
beaucoup.—*Charles Narrey.*

Si vous êtes dans la détresse,
Mes chers amis, cachez-le bien ;
Car l'homme est bon, et s'intéresse
A ceux qui n'ont besoin de rien.

—*Pons de Verdun.*

Si vous lui donnez un pied, il vous en
prendra quatre.

Si vous observez avec soin qui sont les
gens qui ne peuvent louer, qui blâment
toujours, qui ne sont contents de per-
sonne, vous reconnaîtrez que ce sont
ceux mêmes dont personne n'est con-
tent.—*La Bruyère.*

Si vous voulez avoir du succès avec
les femmes, flattez leur amour-pro-
pre : ça sera toujours apprécié.

—*Mme. de Rieux.*

Sobriquet.

Sociétés anonymes.

Soi-disant.

Soi-même.

Soirée.

Sois juste et tu seras heureux.

—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Soit. Ainsi soit-il.

Solidarité.

Soliveau de la fable.

Son cheval a la tête trop grosse, il ne
peut sortir de l'écurie.

Son esprit n'est pas de bon aloi.

Songes sont mensonges.

* When about to take command of the army in the field, Villars took leave of Louis XIV. with these words. The Court of Versailles was full of backbiters, and then, as always, the absent were ever in the wrong.

† The origin of this proverbialism is the old fable of the frogs, who asked Jupiter for a king. At first he sent them a log, but they foolishly asked for a more active monarch. So the angry god sent them a water-snake (a crane in La Fontaine's version), who swallowed up all his subjects.

Sire, I am going to fight your Majesty's
enemies, and I leave you in the midst
of mine.*

If your head is made of butter, don't be
a baker.

If your singing matches your feathers,
you are the finest fellow of all the
dwellers in these woods.

If simple enough to wish for gratitude,
give a little and promise much.

If you are wise, be silent when
In penury and sorrow,
The world will gladly lend to men
Who have no need to borrow.

Give him an inch and he'll take an ell.

Carefully observe those who never praise
but blame always, and are contented
with nobody, and you will see that
they are the people with whom no-
body is contented.

Flatter woman's conceit if you would
win her ; she will always value that.

A nickname.

Joint-stock companies.

Self-styled ; would-be ; pretended.

One's self.

An evening party.

Be just and you will be happy.

So be it. Amen.

(A union of interest between indi-
viduals.) Joint liability

(The log in the fable.) A stupid but
harmless ruler.†

He rides too high a horse, it cannot
get out of the stable.

His wit is something musty.

Dreams are lies. Don't trust dreams.

Songez que du haut de ces pyramides,
quarante siècles vous contemplent.

—Napoleon I.

Sonnez le boute-selle.

Sortie.

Soubrette.

Souffler le chaud et le froid.

Souffrir est la première chose qu'il doit apprendre, et celle qu'il aura le plus grand besoin de savoir.

—J. J. Rousseau.

Souhaiter une bonne fête.

Soupçon.

Soupçon est d'amitié poison.

Soupe aux poireaux.

Sourire du bout des lèvres.

Souris qui n'a qu'un trou est bientôt prise.

Sous ce tombeau pour toujours dort Paul, qui toujours contait merveilles.

Louange à Dieu, repos au mort,

Et paix sur terre à nos oreilles.

—La Fontaine.

Sous tous les rapports.

Souvenez-vous que les bons comptes font les bons amis.

Souvenir.

Souvent à mauvais chien tombe un bon os en gueule.

Souvent d'un grand dessein un mot nous fait juger.—Racine.

Souvent femme varie,

Bien fol est qui s'y fie.

Souvent le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.

Soyez ferme.

Soyez plutôt maçon, si c'est votre talent ; Ouvrier estimé dans un art nécessaire, Qu'écrivain du commun et poète vulgaire.—Boileau.

Reflect that from the top of these pyramids forty centuries behold you.*

Sound the boot and saddle.

A sally.

A female attendant.

To blow hot and cold.

Endurance is the first lesson a child should learn, and it is the one that he will have most need to know.

To wish many happy returns of the day.

A little of anything ; a suspicion ; a taste.

Suspicion is the poison of friendship.

Soup made of leeks.

(To smile with one's lips.) To wear a forced smile.

The mouse that has but one hole is soon taken.

Forever sleeps beneath these stones

Paul, whose horritic tales caused fears.

Praise be to God ! rest to his bones,

And peace on earth unto our ears.

In all respects ; under all circumstances, Remember, short reckonings make long friends.

A keepsake.

Into the mouth of a bad dog falls many a good bone.

One word will often enable us to judge a great design.

Woman often changes, and foolish is the man who trusts her.†

(Better is often the enemy of good.) It's often best to leave well alone.

Be staunch.

Choose to be mason, if that is what you can do best ; it is better to be a workman in a necessary craft, than a common-place writer and an inferior poet.

* These words formed part of the speech that Napoleon delivered to his soldiers when he invaded Egypt. A good story is told in connection with this well-known saying. When the English army were occupying Egypt in 1882, an officer is said to have repeated these words in a message that he signalled from one of the pyramids to Lord Wolseley. The general, however, so far from appreciating the quotation, replied, "Come down, and don't make a fool of yourself."

† Lines said to have been scratched by Francis I. on a window of the castle of Chambord. They are an obvious reminiscence of Virgil's *Varium et mutabile semper femina*. Louis XIV. had the window removed in deference to the wish of Mlle. de la Vallière, who resented the imputation made against her sex.

Soyons amis, Cinna, c'est moi qui t'en convie.—*Corneille.*

Spirituel.

Suite.

Suivez de l'œil l'aigle au plus haut des airs, traversant toute l'étendue de l'horizon ; il vole et ses ailes semblent immobiles : on croirait que les airs le portent. C'est l'emblème de l'orateur et du poète dans le genre sublime.

—*La Harpe.*

Suivez la raison.

Suivez la rivière et vous gagnerez la mer.

Sujet.

Sûrement va qui n'a rien.

Sur espérance.

Sur le tapis.

Surtout, point de zèle.—*Talleyrand.*

Tableau.

Table d'hôte.

Lâche sans tache.

Tâchez de ne pas nous faire faux bond.

Taisez-vous.

Tant bien que mal il en sut sortir.

Tant de gens, tant de guises.

Tant mieux.

Tant pis.

Tant soit peu.

Tant va la cruche à l'eau qu'à la fin elle se brise.

Tapis.

Tard donner, c'est refuser.

Tel a du pain qui n'a plus de dents.

Tel bat les buissons

Qui n'a pas les oisillons.

Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier.—*Voltaire.*

Tel croit se chauffer qui se brûle.

Tel en pâtit qui n'en peut mais.

Tel est notre bon plaisir.

* The magnificent words of Augustus in *Cinna*, where the Emperor, having discovered a plot against his life, magnanimously forgives the ringleader of the conspiracy.

† Talleyrand's advice to his subordinates.

‡ The formula with which the French kings signified their assent to a new law. Similarly in England the Royal assent is expressed by the words *La Reine le veult*, "The Queen wishes it."

Let us be friends, Cinna ; I myself ask you.*

Possessing wit ; witty.

Remaining part ; attendants ; a series.

Watch the eagle cleave the skies, crossing the whole spread of the horizon ; he flies, yet the wings seem so little to move that the air appears to buoy him up. This is the emblem of the sublime poet and orator.

*

Follow reason.

All rivers lead to the sea.

A subject.

He goes safely who has nothing to lose.
(Upon hope.) Motto of Lord Moncrieff.

On the carpet ; under consideration.

Above all, avoid zeal.†

Picture ; striking representation.

The ordinary (dinner).

A work without a stain.

Try not to disappoint us.

Be quiet.

Somehow or other he got through it.

So many countries, so many customs.

So much the better.

So much the worse.

Never so little.

The pitcher which goes often to the well gets broken at last.

A carpet.

Slow in giving is next to refusing.

Bread comes to some who have no teeth left.

One beats the bush, and another catches the birds.

Often a man who is eclipsed in the first rank, shines in the second.

He burnt his fingers though only meaning to warm them.

Many a one suffers for what he can't help.

Such is our good pleasure.‡

Tel est très-susceptible qui taquine les autres.

Telle qui dans son habit de grisette, a l'air princesse . . . en costume de princesse, reprend, avec usure, l'air grisette.—*L. Dépret.*

Tel maître, tel valet.

Tel menace, qui a peur.

Tel porte le bâton dont à son regret le bat on.

Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera.
—*Racine.*

Tel qui se dit un ami sûr
Est en tout point semblable à l'ombre,
Qui paraît quand le ciel est pur,
Et disparaît quand il est sombre.

—*Gobet.*

Tel vend, qui ne livre pas.

Tenez bon!

Tenez bonne table et soignez les femmes.
—*Napoleon I.*

Tenir le loup par les oreilles.

Tes destins sont d'un homme, et tes vœux sont d'un dieu.—*Voltaire.*

Tête-à-tête.

Tête de fou ne blanchit jamais.

Tiens à la vérité.

Tiens ta foi.

Tiers-état.

Timbre-poste.

Tirage au sort.

Tiré à quatre épingle.

Tirer à la courte paille.

Tirer le diable par la queue.

Tirer les marrons du feu avec la patte du chat.

Tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée.
—*Rabelais.*

Tocsin.

Very touchy persons often tease others.

The woman who looks a princess in a peasant's dress, resumes the low-born aspect with usury when she dons the costume of a princess.

Like master, like man.

He who threatens is always afraid.
You gather a rod for your own back.

(He who laughs on Friday will weep on Sunday.) Mirth and sorrow are near neighbours.

The man who calls himself "a trusty friend," is very like the tiny cloud which appears when the sky is clear, and vanishes when the sky is lowering.

(Some sell who cannot deliver.) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Hold!

Keep a good table, and flatter the ladies.*

To hold the wolf by the ears

Thy destinies are those of a man, and thy aspirations those of a god.

Face to face; conversation.

A fool's head never whitens

Keep the truth.

Keep thy faith.

(The third estate.) The people of France as distinguished from the nobility and the higher clergy. The commons.

Postage stamp.

(Drawing lots.) Impanelling a jury.

Neat as a pin.

To draw lots.

(To pull the devil by the tail.) To go to the dogs.

To take the chestnuts out of the fire with the cat's paw.†

Draw the curtain, the farce is over.‡

An alarm bell.

* This was the Emperor's advice to the Abbé Pradt, whom he sent as a special envoy to conciliate the people of Poland.

† This familiar proverbialism is taken from one of La Fontaine's fables. It is commonly applied to those persons who use others as tools to serve their private ends.

‡ "I am going to seek a great Perhapr, tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée," are said to have been the last words of the dying Rabelais.

Toi, tu la contemplais, n'osant approcher
d'elle,
Car le baril de poudre a peur de l'étein-
celle.—*Victor Hugo.*

Tomber des nues.

Ton.

Ton oncle, dis-tu, l'assassin,
M'a guéri d'une maladie :
La preuve qu'il ne fut jamais mon méde-
cin,
C'est que je suis encore en vie.

—*Boileau.*

Tope là donc !

Toujours amoureux, jamais marié.

Toujours à toi.

Toujours pêche qui en prend un.

Toujours perdrix !

Toujours prêt.

Tour de force.

Tour d'expression.

Tous ceux qui connaissent leur esprit ne
connaissent pas leur cœur.

—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Tous les biens, nous les devons, ou à la
fortune, ou à la naissance : celui-là
nous ne le devons qu'à nous-mêmes.

—*Massillon.*

Tous les efforts de la violence ne peu-
vent affaiblir la vérité, et ne servent
qu'à la relever davantage. Toutes
les lumières de la vérité ne peuvent
rien pour arrêter la violence, et ne
sont que l'irriter encore plus. Qu'on
ne prétende pas de là néanmoins que
les choses soient égales, car il y a cette
extrême différence, que la violence n'a
qu'un cours borné par l'ordre de Dieu,
qui en conduit les effets à la gloire de
la vérité qu'elle attaque ; au lieu que
la vérité subsiste éternellement, et
triomphe enfin de ses ennemis, parce
qu'elle est éternelle et puissante
comme Dieu même.—*Pascal.*

Tous les égards sont dus à ceux avec
qui nous vivons, et nous ne devons
rien aux autres que la vérité.—*Mothé.*

Tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre
ennuyeux.—*Voltaire.*

Although you gazed you did not dare
approach the maid,
For powder near a spark must ever be
afraid.

Unexpected ; without parallel.

Tone ; taste ; fashion.

Your uncle, that murderous brute,
Cured me of an illness, you say :
That he was my doctor this fact will
refute,
That I am still living to-day.

Agreed !

Always in love, never married.

Ever thine.

He fishes on who catches one.

(Always partridge.) Always the same
old tale ! *

Always ready.

A feat of strength.

A peculiar mode of expression.

Those who read their mind aright do
not know their heart.

We owe all boons to fortune or to birth
(except a friend). That is the only
possession we can regard as gained by
our own merits.

All the efforts of violence cannot en-
feeble truth ; they only exalt it the
more. All the light of truth can do
nothing to stay violence, but only
irritates it the more. Nevertheless,
let none maintain that this makes
things even, because there is this abso-
lute difference between them : the
course of violence is bounded by God's
order, who makes its onslaught re-
ound to the glory of the truth as-
sailed, to the end that truth shall
exist eternally and finally triumph
over its enemies. For truth is eternal
and mighty as God himself.

Every respect is due to the living : to
the others we owe nothing but the
truth.

All kinds (of literature) are good, except
the kind that bores you.

* The exclamation of the confessor of the French King, Henri IV., when that lively monarch illustrated the maxim that variety is the secret of happiness by ordering every course at dinner to consist of partridge.

Tous les hommes sont fous, il faut pour
n'en point voir
S'enfermer dans sa chambre et briser
son miroir.—*Marquis de Sade.*

Tous nos goûts sont des réminiscences.
—*Lamartine.*

Tout-à-fait.

Tout à l'heure.

Tout au contraire.

Tout au monde est mêlé d'amertume et
de charmes,

La guerre a ses douceurs, l'hymen a ses
alarmes.—*La Fontaine.*

Tout bois n'est pas bon à faire flèche.

Tout ce qui branle ne tombe pas.

Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or.

Tout ce qu'il y a d'hommes sont presque
toujours emportés à croire non par la
preuve, mais par l'agrément.—*Pascal.*

Tout ce qu'on dit de trop est fade et
rebutant.—*Boileau.*

Tout chemin va à Rome.

Tout chien qui aboie ne mord pas.

Tout chien sur son fumier est hardi.

Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner.

Tout de même.

Tout d'un coup.

Toute chair n'est pas venaison.

Toute chose qui est bonne à prendre est
bonne à rendre.

Toute eau éteint feu.

Toute femme porte en elle une arme
mystérieuse, inconnue, que la nature
a caché au plus profond de son âme,
l'instinct, cet instinct vierge, incor-
ruptible, sauvage, qui fait qu'elle n'a
besoin, ni d'apprendre, ni de raison-
ner, ni de savoir; qui fait plier la forte
volonté de l'homme, domine sa raison
souveraine, et fait pâlir nos petits flam-
beaux scientifiques.—*A. de Musset.*

Toute la suite des hommes, pendant le
cours de tant de siècles, doit être
considérée comme un même homme
qui subsiste toujours et qui apprend
continuellement.—*Pascal.*

All men are fools, and if you do not
want to see one, you must shut your-
self up in your bedroom and—break
the mirror.

All our tastes are reminiscences.

Quite; entirely.

Just now.

On the contrary; quite the reverse.

All things in life are a mingling of bit-
terness and joy; war has its delights,
and marriage its alarms.

Every sort of wood is not suited for
making arrows.

A house may stand though shaky.

All that glitters is not gold.

All men have, almost always, been per-
suaded by compromise rather than
conviction.

All that is superfluously spoken is
mawkish and repulsive.

(Every road leads to Rome.) By hook
or by crook.

(Every dog that barks does not bite.)
Barking dogs seldom bite.

(Every dog is valiant on his own dung-
hill.) Every cock crows loudest on
his own dunghill.

To understand everything is to forgive
everything.

At the same.

At one stroke; suddenly.

All meat is not venison.

What is worth taking is worth return-
ing.

Any water puts out fire.

Hidden in woman's soul is a mysterious
weapon, Instinct, virgin, wild, incor-
ruptible, which saves her from any
need to learn, know, or reason; it
bends man's strong will, overrules his
sovereign reason, and makes our
paltry lights of knowledge pale before
it.

The whole line of mankind, throughout
the course of so many ages, ought to
be considered as one man who always
exists and continually learns.

Tout enfant qui n'aura pas éprouvé de grandes craintes n'aura pas de grandes vertus ; les puissances de son âme n'auront pas été remuées. Ce sont les grandes craintes de la honte qui rendent l'éducation publique préférable à la domestique, parce que la multitude des témoins rend le blâme terrible, et que la censure publique est la seule qui glace d'effroi les belle-âmes.—*Joubert*.

Toutes grandes vertus conviennent aux grands hommes.—*Racine*.

Toutes les clefs ne pendent pas à une ceinture.

Toutes têtes ne sont pas coffres à raison.
Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.

Tout est pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes possibles.—*Voltaire*.

Tout est pris.

Tout est tentation à qui la craint.

Toutes vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire.

Tout faiseur de journaux doit tribut au Malin.—*La Fontaine*.

Tout fait ventre, pourvu qu'il entre.

Tout finit par des chansons.
—*Bennimarchais*.

Tout flatteur
Vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute.
—*La Fontaine*.

Tout homme de courage est homme de parole.—*Cornelie*.

Tout homme est formé par son siècle.
—*Voltaire*.

Tout homme qui à quarante ans n'est pas misanthrope n'a jamais aimé les hommes.—*Chamfort*.

Tout le malheur des hommes vient d'une seule chose, qui est de ne pas savoir demeurer en repos dans une chambre.
—*Pascal*.

Tout le monde ne gagne pas à être connu.

* Thus Francis I. is said to have written to his mother, when announcing the disastrous defeat at Pavia. The letter is still extant, and it there appears that the King wrote: "I have lost all save my honour and my life," a far less heroic expression.

+ This optimistic declaration was not Voltaire's personal opinion, but a satirical summing up of the optimism of some of his contemporaries, Leibnitz and others.

‡ The line from the *Marriage of Figaro* is often quoted as a typical illustration of the French character, which turns even the most serious subjects to ridicule.

Children who have never known great fears will have no great virtues; the powers of their mind will not have been stirred. The great fears of open disgrace make public education preferable to private schooling, because the number of the bystanders makes rebuke feared, and it is public censure alone which intimidates fine natures.

All great virtues befit great men.

(All keys hang not from one girdle.)
One head does not contain all the knowledge in the world.

All heads are not knowledge-boxes.

All is lost save honour.*

Everything is for the best in the best of possible worlds.†

All is taken; every avenue preoccupied.
Everything tempts the man who fears temptation.

All truths are not good to be told.

All journalists owe tribute to the Father of Lies.

All's fish that comes into my net.

All ends with songs.‡

All flatterers live on their hearers.

Every courageous man is a man of his word.

Every man is shaped by the times he lives in.

Every man who is not a misanthrope at forty years of age has never loved mankind.

All man's misery springs from his inability to rest with tranquillity in one room alone.

Everyone does not improve on acquaintance.

Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire,
et personne ne se plaint de son juge-
ment.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Tout le monde veut du bien à cette
personne.

Tout lui sourit.

Tout ou rien.

Tout paraît jaune à qui a la jaunisse.

Tout par amour, rien par force.

Tout par raison.

Tout passe, tout casse, tout lasse.

Tout passe vite, tout a passé, tout pas-
sera. On vit peu, et l'on est beau-
coup plus longtemps mort que vivant.
Vos yeux de chair ne voient pas ce
qui est. Aspects, formes, mirages
sont fugitifs et passagers; ce qui
demeure, ce qui vit, ce qui régit le
monde, c'est l'invisible. Ne vivez
point par les sens: vivez par l'esprit.

—*Camille Flammarion.*

Tout se passa en un clin d'œil.

Tout soldat français porte dans sa gi-
berne le bâton de maréchal de France.

—*Napoleon I.*

Tout va à qui n'a pas besoin.

Tout va bien.

Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre.

Traduire à livre ouvert.

Traiter de haut en bas.

Travailler en plein air.

Travaillez jour et nuit à acquérir de l'ex-
périence, elle vous servira tôt ou tard
à voir les fautes—des autres.

—*Chas. Narrey.*

Tremblez, tyrans, vous êtes immortels!

—*Delille.*

Trêve de plaisanteries.

Tricherie revient à son maître.

Triste.

Tristesse.

Trois frères, trois châteaux.

Trop achète le miel qui le lèche sur les
épines.

Trop de zèle gâte tout.

Everybody complains of their bad
memory, but never of their bad sense.

Everyone wishes her well.

Everything goes well with him.

All or nothing.

All things are yellow to the jaundiced
eye.

(All by love, nought by force.) Gentle-
ness wins more than violence.

Everything guided by reason.*

All is fleeting, all is brittle, all is wear-
some.

All flies by, all has flown, and all will
fly. Short is life and man lies dead
longer than he lived. Our earthly
eyes do not see what really exists.
Aspect, form—these are mere fugitive
mirages; what remains and rules the
world is the Unseen. Let not the
senses but the intelligence be the
guide of your life.

The whole thing took place in a flash of
lightning.

Every French soldier carries in his
knapsack a marshal's bâton.

Everything comes to the man who does
not need it.

All is well.

All things come to him who knows how
to wait.

To translate at sight.

To laugh to scorn.

To work out of doors.

Work night and day to acquire experi-
ence; it will enable you sooner or later
to see the faults of—others.

Tremble, tyrants, you are immortal!

A truce to joking.

Knavery comes home at last.

Sad; melancholy.

Sadness; depression.

Three brothers, three castles.

He pays too dear a price for honey who
licks it off thorns.

Too much zeal spoils everything.

* A favourite saying of Cardinal Richelieu.

Trop tranchant ne coupe pas, trop pointu
ne perce pas.

(Too sharp an edge does not cut, too
fine a point does not pierce.) The
cunning man over-reaches himself.

Trouvaille.

A god-send.

Tue-la.

Kill her.*

Un amant, dont l'ardeur est extrême,
Aime jusqu'aux défauts des personnes
qu'il aime.—*Molière*.

A lover, whose ardour is very great,
loves even the faults of those whom
he adores.

Un amant qui ne peut dépenser qu'en
soupirs

N'est plus payé qu'en espérance.
—*De Mére*.

A lover who only expends sighs is paid
in hopes alone.

Un aveugle mène l'autre en la fosse.

When the blind leads the blind, both
fall into the ditch

Un badinage qui fait sourire une femme
honnête souvent effarouche une prude:
mais quand un danger réel force l'une
à fuir, l'autre n'hésite pas s'avancer.

—*Latina*.

The jest that makes a good woman
smile would alarm a prude; but when
real danger forces the former to flee,
the other does not hesitate to advance

Un baiser, mais à tout prendre,
qu'est-ce?

A kiss— well, what is a kiss? 'Tis an
avowal uttered at closer quarters, a
promise ratified, a confession that is
eager to confirm itself, a rose point
on the i of the word (*aimer*) "I
love you."

Un serment fait d'un peu plus près,
une promesse

Good advice is as good as an eye in the
hand.

Plus précise, un aveu qui veut se
confirmer,

One gaper makes another.

Un point rose qu'on met sur l'i du
verbe aimer.—*Edm. Rostand*.

A cultivated mind is, so to speak, the
storehouse of all the wisdom of pre-
vious generations.

Un bon avis vaut un oeil dans la main.

A bargain is not always a cheap pur-
chase.

Un bon bailleur en fait bailler deux.

A cunning fox does not eat his neigh-
bour's fowls.

Un bon esprit cultivé est, pour ainsi
dire, composé de tous les esprits des
siècles précédents.—*Fontenelle*

Hunger should be the first course to a
good dinner.

Un bon marché n'est pas toujours bon
marché.

A brain is worth little without a tongue.

Un bon renard ne mange pas les poules
de son voisin.

A cat may look at a king.

Un bon repas doit commencer par la
faim.

An obscure, penniless man, who has no
support but his virtue, is above the
conqueror of the world.

Un cerneau ne vaut guère sans langue.

One nail drives out another.

Un chien regarde bien un évêque.

A fine action is one which has kindness
for its motive, and requires vigour for
its performance.

Un citoyen, obscur, sans biens, qui fait
de sa vertu tout son appui, est au-
dessus du conquérant du monde.

—*Pascal*.

Un clou pousse l'autre.

Une belle action est celle qui a de la
bonté, et qui demande de la force
pour la faire.—*Montesquieu*.

* The famous saying in *L'Homme-Femme*, of Dumas fils, has become a typical example of the feeling of an outraged husband towards a wife who has proved unfaithful.

Une belle femme qui a les qualités d'un honnête homme est ce qu'il y a au monde de plus délicieux ; l'on trouve en elle tout le mérite des deux sexes.

—*La Bruyère.*

Une bonne à tout faire.

Une bonne pensée, de quelque endroit qu'elle parte, vaudra beaucoup mieux qu'une sottise de son cru, n'en déplaise à ceux qui se vantent de trouver tout chez eux et de ne tenir rien de personne. —*Lamothe le Vayer.*

Une des premières vertus sociales est de tolérer dans les autres ce qu'on doit s'interdire à soi-même. —*Duclos.*

Une extrême justice est souvent une injure. —*Racine.*

Une femme, c'est le premier domicile de l'homme. —*Diderot.*

Une femme qui écrit à deux torts, elle augmente le nombre des livres et diminue le nombre des femmes.

—*Alphonse Karr.*

Une femme sensée ne devrait jamais prendre d'amant sans le consentement de son cœur, ni de mari sans le consentement de sa raison.

—*Ninon de Lenclos.*

Une fleur ne fait pas une guirlande.

Une fois n'est pas coutume.

Une grande rivière est un mauvais voisin.

Une heure vient de sonner.

Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps.

Une horloge entretenir,

Jeunes dames à gré servir,

Vieille maison réparer,

Est toujours recommencer.

Une lettre à cheval.

Une nation de singes à larynx de perroquets. —*Sieyès.*

Un endroit écarté,

Où d'être homme d'honneur on ait la liberté. —*Molière.*

Une science requiert tout son homme.

Une tromperie en attire une autre.

A handsome woman with an honourable man's qualities is the most delightful thing in the world : she has all the merit of both sexes.

A general servant.

A good thought from any quarter is better than a silly idea of one's own, in spite of those who boast that they manufacture their own ideas and borrow from nobody else.

One of the foremost social virtues is toleration in others of what we should prohibit in ourselves.

Law, when too strictly applied, is often injustice.

A wife gives a man his first home.

The literary woman commits two faults : she adds to the number of books and lessens the number of women.

A sensible woman never should fall in love without her heart's consent, nor marry without that of her reason.

One swallow does not make a summer.
One act does not make a habit ; one swallow does not make a summer ; no rule without an exception.

(A large river is a dangerous neighbour.)
A great lord is a bad neighbour.

One o'clock has just struck.

One swallow does not make a spring.

To see a clock's kept wound with care,
To please young maidens who are fair,
To keep old houses in repair,
One is always recommending.

An imperious letter.

A nation of apes with the throats of parrots.*

A spot withdrawn from the world,
where one may be a man of honour if one pleases. †

To master one art you must give yourself wholly to it.

One lie makes many.

* This comment on the French nation appeared in a letter written to Mirabeau.

† The words of Alceste, the Misanthrope, the hero of the famous comedy of that name, when, disgusted with the ways of the world, he goes into voluntary banishment.

Une vérité que l'on ne comprend pas devient une erreur.—*Desbarrolles.*

Un fou avise bien un sage.

Un fou fait toujours commencement.

Un homme aveitti en vaut deux.

Un homme bien monté est toujours orgueilleux.

Un homine criblé de dettes.

Un homme de cinquante ans est plus redoutable à cet âge qu'à tout autre. C'est à cette époque de la vie qu'il use d'une expérience chèrement acquise et de la fortune qu'il doit avoir.

—*Balzac.*

Un homme est le fils de ses œuvres.

Un homme est plus fidèle au secret d'autrui qu'au sien propre : une femme, au contraire, garde mieux son secret que celui d'autrui.—*La Bruyère.*

Un homme mort n'a ni parents ni amis.

Un homme nul homme.

Un homme sage est au-dessus de toutes les injures qu'on lui peut dire, et la grande réponse qu'on doit faire aux outrages, c'est la modération et la patience.—*Molière.*

Un je ne sais quoi qui n'a plus de nom dans aucune langue.—*Bossuet.*

Un livre a toujours été pour moi un conseil, un consolateur éloquent et calme, dont je ne voulais pas éprouver vite les ressources, et que je gardais pour les grandes occasions.

—*G. Sand.*

Un livre est un ami qui ne trompe jamais.
—*Guibert de Pixérécourt.*

Un mal attire l'autre.

Un malheur ne vient jamais seul.

Un mari est un emplâtre qui guérit tous les maux des filles.—*Molière.*

Un marteau d'argent rompt une porte de fer.

Un mauvais accommodement vaut mieux qu'un bon procès.

A truth beyond comprehension becomes an error.

A wise man may sometimes take a lesson from a fool.

A fool is always beginning.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A man on a handsome horse is always proud.

A man over head and ears in debt.

At fifty a man is more to be dreaded than at any other age. Then he employs a dearly bought experience and the fortune he probably possesses to make conquests.

A man is the child of his own works.

A man keeps another's secret better than his own ; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own secret better than that of another.

A dead man has neither relations nor friends.

A man by himself is no man.

A wise man is superior to every insult that one may offer him ; and restraint and endurance are the dignified reply that we ought to make to such attacks.

An indescribable something which has no name in any language.*

A book has always been for me a counsellor, an eloquent and soothing consoler, whose aid I am not fain to exhaust at once, but which I keep for great events.

A book is a friend that never deceives us.

One mischief falls upon the neck of another.

Misfortunes seldom come alone.

A husband is a panacea for all the woes of maidenhood.

(A silver hammer breaks down an iron door.) A silver key will open any gate.

Better be worsted in a compromise, than successful in a lawsuit.

* So Bossuet, in his famous funeral oration over Henrietta of England, the Duchess d'Orléans, speaks of the condition of the human body after death. *Je ne sais quoi*, as an expression for something impossible to define, has become almost a part of our own language.

Un menteur est toujours prodigue de serments.—*Corneille*.

Un ministre du commerce a dit ce beau mot : " Si la Parisienne n'exista pas, il faudrait l'inventer." En effet, le budget d'une Parisienne ne passerait pas aussi vite au Corps législatif que le budget de la France. Elle se moque du nécessaire pourvu qu'elle ait le superflu. Elle a ses jours d'économie. Elle prend une voiture à l'heure pour aller acheter une demi-livre de crevettes.—*Arsène Houssaye*.

Un peu d'absence fait grand bien.

Un peu d'aide fait grand bien.

Un peu de fiel gâte beaucoup de miel.

Un pince sans rire.

Un poète manqué.

Un regard de Louis entantait des Corneilles.—*Delille*.

Un Robespierre à cheval.
—*Madame de Staél*.

Un sac percé ne peut tenir le grain.

Un saint homme de chat.
—*La Fontaine*.

Un sot à triple étage.

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admiré.

Un style serré.

Un tel écrit beaucoup ; mais, résultat funèbre !

Plus il devient connu, moins il devient célèbre. —*Jules Viard*.

Un tiens vaut deux tu l'auras.

Un traducteur est un musicien barbare qui veut absolument jouer sur la flûte un air qui a été écrit pour le violon.

—*Gérault*.

Un vaurien qui bat le pavé.

Un ver se recoquille quand on marche dessus.

Vache de loin a lait assez.

Valet de chambre.

A liar is always full of vows and protestations.

A Secretary of the Board of Trade said wittily : " If there were no Parisian ladies, they would have to be invented." Indeed their budget would not pass the House as quickly as the National one. The Parisian lady laughs at the necessities of life if she has the superfluities, and on her saving days, hires a cab by the hour to buy a dish of prawns.

(A little absence does great good.) Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

A little help when needed most is the greatest boon.

A drop of gall spoils a pound of honey.

A dry joker.

A would-be poet.

One glance from Louis produced Corneilles.

(A Robespierre on horseback.) A military revolutionist.*

A torn sack holds no corn.

(A very pious fellow of a cat.) A treacherous fellow.†

An egregious blockhead.

A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

Concise style.

Since Mr. Blank writes many books

His name is widely known ;

Alas ! the more he publishes

The less his fame has grown.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

A translator is a barbarous musician who persists in playing on the flute a composition written for the violin.

A vagabond loafing about.

Even a worm will turn when you tread on it.

A cow in another county gives plenty of milk.

An attendant ; footman.

* This was Madame de Staél's estimate of Napoleon when he first began to appear as a star on the political horizon.

† A proverbial expression taken from the fable of *La Fontaine, The Cat, the Weasel, and the Little Rabbit*, where the cat, pretending to be a saint, gobbles up his unsuspecting visitors.

Valet devant, maître derrière,
En pont, en planche, en rivière.

Va-t'en voir s'ils viennent.

Vedettes.

Venez au fait.

Venir de Pontoise.

Vent au visage rend un homme sage

Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.

Ventre à terre.

Ventre plein conseille bien.

Vérité.

Vérité en deçà des Pyrénées, erreur au
delà.—*Fuscal.*

Vérité sans peur.

Vers de société.

Verser des larmes de crocodile.

Verve.

Viande d'ami est bientôt prête.

Vieil en sa terre, et jeune en étrangère,
Mentent tous deux d'une même manière.

Vieille avec deniers est mieux
Que jeune fille avec cheveux.

Vieux amis et comptes nouveaux.

Vieux bœuf fait sillon droit.

Vieux garçon.

Vilain enrichi ne connaît ni parent ni
ami.

Ville qui parlemente est moitié rendue.

Vin d'honneur.

Vingt années de vie sont pour nous une
bien sévère leçon.—*Mme. de Staél.*

Vin versé n'est pas avalé.

Vis-à-vis.

Vive la bagatelle !

Vive le roi !

The servant in front and the master
behind, on a bridge, a plank, or a
river.

Don't you wish you may get it.

Sentinels on horseback.

Come to the point.

(To come from Pontoise.) To have a
confused, puzzled manner.*

(A head wind makes a man wise.) In
hard times a man learns wisdom
An empty belly has no ears.

With whip and spur helter-skelter.
A man well fed has a prudent head.

Truth.

(Truth on this side of the Pyrenees, is
error on that.) Every nation has its
own standard of justice and morality.

Truth without fear.

(Society verses.) Poetry dealing lightly
with trifling subjects.

To shed crocodile tears.

Animation ; spirit.

A friend's meat is soon ready.

An old man in his own land, and a young
man abroad, both lie in the same
fashion.

An old woman with money is fairer than
a young maid with nothing but her
hair for a dowry.

Long friendships and short reckonings.

An old ox makes a straight furrow.

Old bachelor.

A lout enriched forgets his relations
and friends.

The town which parleys is half-surren-
dered.

(Wine of honour.) Cup of welcome ;
wine drunk in honour of a welcome
guest.

Twenty years' life is a very severe lesson
for us.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and
the lip.

Opposite ; face to face.

Success to trifling ! Trifles for ever !

Long live the king.

* During the 18th century the French Parliament was twice expelled to Pontoise, as the members had incurred the displeasure of the king. At Pontoise they were out of touch with current affairs, and, on their return to the capital, gave uncertain replies to questions that were put to them. This is said to be the origin of this proverbial expression.

Vivre au jour la journée.

Vivre comme un coq en pâtre.

Vivre content de peu, c'est être vraiment riche.—*Gaudin.*

Vogue la galère.

Voilà qu'il broie du noir.

Voilà tout.

Voilà une autre chose.

Voir le dessous des cartes.

Voir rouge.

Voir tout couleur de rose ; voir tout en rose.

Voiture.

Voulez-vous donc qu'on vous fasse des révolutions à l'eau-rose?

—*Chamfort.*

Voulez-vous faire une partie de boules ?

Voulez-vous que je vous indique une bonne manière de vous singulariser ? Quand tout le monde attaque une femme, défendez-la.—*Chas. Narrey.*

Vouloir, c'est pouvoir.

Vouloir prendre la lune avec les dents.

Vouloir rompre l'anguille au genou.

Vous allez voir comment on meurt pour vingt-cinq francs.—*Antoine Baudin.*

Vous apprendrez, maroufle, à rire à nos dépens.—*Molière.*

Vous avez bon caractère.

Vous avez fait là un pas de clerc.

Vous avez fait, monsieur, trois fautes d'orthographe.—*De Favras.*

Vous avez mis le doigt dessus.

Vous caressez ce chien parce qu'il est petit ;

S'il devenait trop grand, il n'aurait rien d'aimable.

Un petit amour divertit ;

S'il devient très-grand, il accable.

—*Fontenelle.*

Vous êtes orfèvre, Monsieur Josse.

—*Molière.*

Vous faites la sourde oreille.

* These words are the refrain of a popular old ballad.

† A reply to Marmontel, who deprecated the outrages of the Revolutionists.

‡ The remark made by De Favras when the clerk of the court read out to him the sentence of death.

† The reply to a goldsmith, who recommended a present of jewels as a cure for melancholy.

To live from hand to mouth.

To live in clover.

To live content with little is to possess true riches.

(Row on the galley.) Here goes, come what may.*

Look at him in a brown study.

That is all.

That's quite a different matter.

To be in the secret.

(To see red.) To be in a mad, ungovernable rage.

To regard everything favourably ; to look always on the sunny side.

A carriage.

Do you wish revolutions to be made with rose-water ? †

Will you have a game of bowls ?

To become prominent, defend the woman whom everybody attacks.

Will is power.

(To wish to take the moon in one's teeth.) To attempt the impossible.

To try to break an eel on one's knee.

You are going to see how a man dies for twenty-five francs a day.

I will teach you, scoundrel, to laugh at our expense.

You are good-tempered.

You have made a silly blunder.

You have made three orthographical blunders.‡

You have hit the nail on the head.

A dog is fondled when small, but, grown up, he would not be so delightful ; thus, a flirtation amuses, but, become real love, it overpowers.

(You are a goldsmith, Mr. Josse.) Your advice merely cries your own wares. §

You are deaf to the voice of the charmer.

Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu,
George Dandin.—*Molière.*

Vous leur fites, Seigneur,
En les croquant, beaucoup d'honneur.
—*La Fontaine.*

Vous m'aimez, vous êtes roi, et je pars.
—*Marie Mancini.*

Vous ne me garderez pas rancune pour
cela.

Vous ne me jetterez pas ainsi de la
poudre aux yeux.

Vous ne pourrez être impunément le
mari d'une très jolie femme que si
vous avez assez de jeunesse, assez de
fortune et assez de générosité pour lui
donner tout ce que les autres lui
offrent.—*Charles Narrey.*

Vous n'êtes pas dans mes petits papiers.
Vous n'y êtes pas.

Vous parlez devant un homme à qui
tout Naples est connu.—*Molière.*

Vous prêtez continuellement à rire.

Vous sortez du sujet, revenez à vos
moutons.

Vous verrez que vous vous en mordiez
les doigts.

Vous vous adressez mal.

Vous vous moquez de moi.

Vous vous prêtez-là à quelque chose
d'équivoque.

Vous y perdrez vos pas.

Vraie noblesse nul ne blesse.

Vraisemblance.

(You have wished it, you have wished
it, George Dandin.) You are paying
the price of your own folly.*

You did them too much honour, my
lord, when you devoured them.†

You love me, you are king, and I de-
part.‡

You won't bear me malice on that ac-
count.

(You won't throw dust in my eyes in
that way.) You cannot cajole me.
A beauty's husband should have enough
youth, money, and generosity, to offer
her all which others are ready to offer
her.

You are not in my good books now.
(You are not there.) You have not hit
the right nail upon the head.

(You are talking before a man to whom
all Naples is known.) You cannot
deceive me.

You are always making yourself ridicu-
lous.

You are wandering from the subject ;
come back to the point.

You will find you will be sorry for it.

You mistake your man.

You are laughing at me.

You are engaged in doubtful business.

You will lose your labour.

True nobility can suffer no hurt.

Likelihood ; provability.

Wagons-lits.

Sleeping-cars.

* The lament of the man who has married above his station, and learns to repent it.

† The remark of the fox, who is a type of the sycophant, to the lion who regrets that he has sometimes eaten the shepherd as well as the sheep.

‡ Louis XIV. in his youth had an affection for Marie Mancini, Mazarin's niece. When she was sent away from the Court, she is said to have spoken thus to the disconsolate king. M. Fournier, however, shows that it is more than improbable that this remark was ever made, as the rupture between the monarch and the lady occurred months before she left the Court circle.

German.

Abgeordneter.

A deputy; a parliamentary representative.

Absichtlich.

On purpose.

Ach, die Welt ist Sterbenden so süß.
—*Schiller*.

Ah, the world is so sweet to the dying!

Ach! so ist der Menschen Geschlecht:
 wir sehnen und hoffen,
Und das ersehnte Glück wird uns er-
 rungen zur Last.—*Th. Körner*.

Ah! such is the race of men: we long
and hope, and then the longed-for
happiness, when obtained, proves
burdensome.

Acht Tage.

(Eight days.) A week.

Ach! warum, ihr Götter, ist unendlich
Alles, alles, endlich unser Glück nur?
—*Goethe*.

Ah, why, ye gods, is everything eternal,
while our happiness alone abideth
not?

Ach, wie glücklich sind die Todten.
—*Schiller*.

Ah! how happy are the dead.

Adam muss eine Eva haben, die er zeiht,
 was er gethan.

Adam must have an Eve, in order that
he may blame her for what he has
done.

Adler brüten keine Tauben.

(Eagles do not give birth to doves.)
Brave men breed no cowards.

Aengstlich zu sinnen und zu denken,
 was man hätte thun können, ist das
Uebelste, was man thun kann.
—*Lichtenberg*.

Anxiously to reflect and ponder on what
one could have done, is the very worst
thing one can do.

Affen bleiben Affen, wenn man sie auch
in Sammet kleidet.

Apes are still apes, though you clothe
them in velvet.

Alle anderen Dinge müssen; der Mensch
ist das Wesen, welches will.—*Schiller*.

All other creatures act under compul-
sion; but Man is the only being that
has the power of free-will.

Alle Beschränkung beglückt. Je enger
unser Gesichts-, Wirkungs- und Be-
rührungsreich, desto glücklicher sind
wir: je weiter, desto öster fühlen wir
uns geängstigt.—*Schopenhauer*.

All limitation gives happiness. The
narrower our circle of vision, action,
and contact, the happier we are; the
more extended it is, the more we feel
our anxieties increase.

Alle Frachten lichten, sagte der Schiffrer,
da warf er seine Frau über Bord.

All freight lightens the ship, said the
skipper, as he pitched his wife over-
board.

Alle Länder gute Menschen tragen
—*Lessing*.

Every land produces good men.

Alle Menschen, gleichgeboren,
Sind ein adliges Geschlecht.

—H. Heine.

Alle Menschen müssen sterben !

Alle Menschen sind Lügner.

Alle Menschen werden Brüder,

Wo dein sanfter Flügel weilt.

—Schiller.

Aller Ausgang ist ein Gottesurteil.

—Schiller.

Allerheiligen.

Alles freuet sich und hoffet,

Wenn der Frühling sich erneut.

—Schiller.

Alles Grosse muss im Tod bestehen.

Alles in der Welt lässt sich ertragen,

Nur nicht eine Reihe von schönen
Tagen.—Goethe.

Alles was geschieht, vom Grössten bis
zum Kleinsten, geschieht nothwendig.—Schopenhauer.

Alles zu seiner Zeit.

Allwissend bin ich nicht; doch viel ist
mir bewusst. Goethe.

Allzuviel ist nicht genug.

Als Adam grub und Eva spannt,

Wer war denn da ein Edelmann ?

Alte Bäume lassen sich nicht biegen.

Alte Liebe rostet nicht.

Alte Wunden bluten leicht.

Am Abend wird man klug

Für den vergangnen Tag ;

Doch nimmer klug genug

für den, der kommen mag. — Rückert.

Am Baume des Schweigens hängt
seine Frucht, der Friede.

Am Ende.

Amerika, du hast es besser.—Goethe.

Am Herzen liegen

Am Rhein, am Rhein, da wachsen
unsre Reben.—M. Claudius.

All men now are free and equal,
All are noble from their birth.

—J. E. Wallis.

All men must die.

All men are liars.

All men are brethren wherever thy (Joy)
gentle wings do rest.

The issue of all things is of God's or-
daining.

All Saints' Day.

All is full of hope and joy, when the
Spring returns.

All greatness must suffer death.

Everything in the world is durable,
save only a succession of fine days.

Everything that happens, from the
greatest to the least, happens of
necessity.*

Everything in its proper time.

I do not know everything; still, many
things I understand.

Too much of anything is good for no-
thing.

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman ?
(Old trees cannot be bent.) As the
twig grows, the tree's inclined.

True love does not rust with age.

Old wounds readily bleed anew.

In the evening one becomes wise as to
the day that is past; but we never
learn wisdom for that which may
come upon us.

From the tree of Silence hangs its fruit,
Tranquillity.†

After all; in a word.

(America, thou art more fortunate.)
America is more fortunately situated
than the States of Europe.

To be near one's heart; to be much
beloved.

By the Rhine, by the Rhine, there
thrive our vines.

* The recognition of this fact, and the wisdom of shunning the pursuit of pleasure, may be taken as a summary of Schopenhauer's philosophy of life.

† This saying is quoted by Schopenhauer in his *Parriga et Parmipomona*. He says that it is an Arabic proverb. The same remark applies to the proverb *Was dein Feind nicht wissen soll*, &c., which is also to be found in this section.

Am Tage.

Am Tode sein.

Amt ohne Geld macht Diebe.

Am Werke erkennt man den Meister.
An armer Leute Bart lernt der Junge scheeren.

An der Armut will jeder den Schuh wischen.

Andere nach sich selbst abmessen.

Andere Saiten aufziehen.

Anfangs wollt ich fast verzagen,
Und ich glaubt, ich trüg es me ;
Und ich hab es doch getragen—

Aber fragt mich nur nicht : wie ?—

—H. Heine.

Arbeit ist des Blutes Balsam,
Arbeit ist der Tugend Quell.—Herder.

Arbeit ist des Bürgers Zierde,
Segen ist der Mühe Preis :

Ehrt den König seine Würde,
Ehret uns der Hände Fleiss.

—Schiller.

Arbeit macht das Leben süß,
Macht es nie zur Last,
Der nur hat Bekümmerniss,
Der die Arbeit hasst.

—G. W. Burmann.

Armut schändet nicht.

Armut und Hunger haben viel gelehrt
Jünger.

Art lässt nicht von Art.

Aschermittwoch.

Auch das Schöne muss sterben.

—Schiller.

Auch der beste Gaul stolpert einmal.

Auch ich war in Arkadien geboren.

—Schiller.

Auf den Abend soll man den Tag loben.

Auf den Bergen ist Freiheit.—Schiller.

By day ; in the daytime.

To be on the point of death ; at the last gasp.

Office without pay is the breeder of thieves.

The craftsman is known by his work.

On the chins of the poor the barber learns to shave.

Every one is ready to wipe his boots on poverty.

To judge other people by oneself.

To change one's tune ; to turn over a new leaf.

At first I fancied in despair
I ne'er should learn my fate to bear,
Yet I have learned to bear it now—
But oh ! you must not ask me how !

—J. E. Wallis

Work's the balsam of the blood

Work's the source of every good.

To freedom labour is renown

Who works—gives blessings and commands :

Kings glory in the orb and crown—

Be ours the glory of our hands.

—Lytton.

It is work that makes the life sweet and never makes it wearisome. He only has deep sorrow who hates work.

Poverty is no shame.

Poverty and hunger have many apt pupils.

What is bred in the bone comes not out of the flesh.

Ash Wednesday.

Even the beautiful must die.

Even the best horse will stumble once.
(I also was born in Arcadia.) I am an idealist.*

(One may praise the day when evening comes.) Don't halloo until you are out of the wood.

Freedom dwells upon the mountains.

* Goethe used an adaptation of this phrase, *Auch ich in Arkadien*, "I, too, have been in Arcadia," as the motto for his "Travels in Italy." In the Latin form, *Et ego in Arcadia*, these words appear upon the monument erected in Rome by Chateaubriand in honour of Poussin, the great painter having used them as the title of one of his pictures. In the foreground of this picture, representing a dance of shepherdesses, Poussin introduced a tombstone, with the words inscribed, *Et moi aussi, je vécus en Arcadie.* "I, too, once lived in Arcadie."

Auf den Busch schlagen.	To beat about the bush.
Auf den Hund kommen.	To go to the dogs.
Auf frischer That ertappt.	(Caught in the act.) <i>In flagrante delicto.</i>
Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.	Deferred is not denied.
Auf Regen folget Sonnenschein.	The sunshine follows after rain.
Auf's cheste.	At the earliest moment; as soon as possible.
Auf seinem Miste ist der Hahn ein Herr.	On his own dunghill the cock is a lord.
Auf's Gerathewohl.	*
Auf Wiedersehen.	At random.
Aus dem Regen in die Traufe kommen.	(Till we meet again.) <i>Au revoir.</i>
Aus den Augen, aus dem Sinn.	(To get out of the rain and stand under the spout.) From Scylla to Charybdis.
Aus der Hand in den Mund leben.	Out of sight, out of mind.
Aus der Mode.	To live from hand to mouth.
Aus derselben Ackerkrume Wächst das Unkraut wie die Blume; Und das Unkraut macht sich breit.	Old-fashioned.
—Fr. Bodenstedt.	From the same clod of earth grows both weed and flower—and the weed gives itself airs.
Aus des Esels Wadel wird kein Sieb.	(You can't make a sieve from a donkey's tail.) You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
Aus nichts wird nichts.	Nothing comes from nothing.
Autorität, nicht Majorität,	Authority, not majority!
Bahnhof.	Railway station.
Bedenke das Ende.	(Look to the end.) <i>Respicere finem.</i>
Begonnen ist halb gewonnen.	Well begun is half done.
Beim Anbruch des Tages.	At daybreak.
Beim wunderbaren Gott! Das Weib ist schön,—Schiller.	By the wonderful God! How fair woman is!
Bei Nacht sind alle Katzen grau.	In the dark all cats are grey.
Beinahe bringt keine Mücke um.	Almost never killed a fly.
Belieidigst du einen Mönch, so klappen alle Kuttenzipsel bis nach Rom.	Insult a single monk, and you will put all the cowls into a flutter as far as Rome.
Bellende Hunde beißen nicht.	Yelping curs do not bite.
Benutzt den Augenblick.	(Make use of the present moment.) <i>Carpe diem.</i>
Berühre nicht alte Wunden.	Do not disturb old sores.
Beschlafen Sie es.	Sleep upon it; look before you leap.
Besser ein halb Ei als eitel Schale.	(Half an egg is better than empty shells.) Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Besser ein lebender Hund als ein todter Löwe.	A living dog is better than a dead lion.

Besser frei in der Fremde als Knecht
daheim.

Besser ist besser.

Besser spät als nie.

Besser Unrecht leiden als Unrecht thun.

Besser was als gar nichts.

Bewahre Gott!

Bierhaus.

Bitte.

Bittre Pillen vergoldet man.

Blaustrumpf.

Bloder Hund wird selten fett.

Blödes Herz buhlt keine schöne Frau.

Blut ist dicker als Wasser.

Blut und Eisen.

Borgen macht Sorgen.

Böse Geschwatze verderben gute Sitten.

Boser Brunnen, da man Wassen muss
eintragen.

Boser Vogel, boses Ei.

Boses Werk muss untergehen,
Rache folgt der Frevelthat.—*Schiller*.

Bose Waare muss man aufschwatzten.

Brief.

Briefmarke.

Briefstrager.

Better to be a freeman abroad than a
slave at home.

Better is better.

Better late than never.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do
wrong.

Half a loaf is better than no bread.

Heaven forbid!

Alehouse.

Please.

Bitter pills are gilded.

A blue-stocking.

(A timid dog seldom becomes fat.)
Faint heart never won fair lady.

Faint heart never won fair lady.

Blood is thicker than water.

Blood and iron.

He who goes a-borrowing, goes a-
sorrowing.

Evil communications corrupt good
manners.

It is a bad well into which water must
be poured.

A bad bird lays a bad egg.

Evil deeds must end in ruin, vengeance
follows hard on crime.

Bad wares need crying up to sell them.

Letter.

Postage stamp.

Postman; letter-carrier.

Dampf boot.

Darunter und darüber.

Das Alter macht nicht kindlich, wie
man spricht

Es findet uns nur noch als wahre
Kinder.—*Goethe*.

Das alte romantische Land.—*Wieland*.

Das arme Herz, hienieden

Von manchem Sturm bewegt,
Erlangt den wahren Frieden,
Nur wo es nicht mehr schlägt.—*Salis*.

Das beste Glück, des Lebens schönste
Kraft,

Ermattet endlich.—*Goethe*.

Das Beste ist gut genug.—*Goethe*.

Das Beste kauft man am wohlfeile-
sten,

Steamboat.

Topsy-turvy.

It is not old age that makes us childlike,
as people declare, but it merely reveals
that we are still nothing but children.

The old land of romance.

The heart of man by griefs oppressed,
In Life's storms stricken sore,
Can never hope to gain true rest
Until it throbs no more.

The greatest happiness, the fairest joys
of life, at last fade away.

The best is good enough.

(The best is the cheapest thing to buy.)
A useless thing is dear at any price.

Das Beste, was wir von der Geschichte haben, ist der Ethusiasmus, den sie erregt.—*Goethe.*

Das eben ist der Fluch der bösen That,
Das sie fortzeugend immer Böses muss gebären.—*Schiller.*

Das Edle zu erkennen ist Gewinnst,
Der nimmer uns entrissen werden kann.
—*Goethe.*

Das Ei will klüger sein als die Henne.

Das Erste und Letzte was vom Genie gefordert wird, ist Wahrheitsliebe.
—*Goethe.*

Das Ewig-Weibliche.—*Goethe.*

Das fragt sich.

Das geht nicht.

Das geht über meine Begriffe.

Das Genie bleibt sich immer selbst das grösste Geheimniß.—*Schiller.*

Das Glück giebt Vielen zu viel, aber Keinem genug.

Das Glück ist dem Kühnen hold.

Das glücklichste Wort es wird verhöhnt
Wenn der Hörer ein Schiefohr ist.
—*Goethe.*

Das hat viel auf sich.

Das heisst.

Das Herz und nicht die Meinung ehrt den Mann.—*Schiller.*

Das Huhn legt gern ins Nest, worin schon Eier sind.

Das irdische Glück.

Das ist für die Katze.

Das ist gesprochen, wie ein Mann!
—*Schiller.*

Das ist Recht.

Das ists ja, was den Menschen zieret,
Und dazu ward ihm der Verstand,
Dass er im innern Herzen spüret,
Was er erschafft mit seiner Hand.
—*Schiller.*

Das klassische Land der Schulen und Kasernen—Preussen.

Das kleinste Haar wirft seinen Schatten.
—*Goethe.*

Das Leben ist das einzige Gut des Schlechten.—*Schiller.*

The greatest gain that we derive from the study of history, is the enthusiasm that it arouses in us.

That is still the curse of the evil action, that for the future it must always continue to breed evil.

The appreciation of noble things is a possession of which we can never be deprived.

(The egg will be wiser than the hen.)
Don't try to teach your granny to suck eggs.

Devotion to truth is the first and last thing that we demand of genius.

The eternal feminine.

That remains to be seen.

That will never do.

That is beyond my powers; the subject is too difficult for me.

Genius always remains most inexplicable to itself.

Fortune gives too much to many people, but no one is ever satisfied with her gifts.

Fortune favours the brave.

The happiest speech is depreciated, when the listener's ears are at fault.

That is a weighty matter.

That is to say.

It is his own heart and not the opinions of others that honour a man.

The hen lays in the nest where there are eggs already.

Earthly happiness.

(That is for the cat.) A worthless trifle.

That is spoken like a man.

That is right.

And this is mankind's greatest pride,
And hence the gift to understand,
That man within his heart can guide
All that he fashions with his hand.

Prussia, the classic land of schools and barracks.

The smallest hair casts a shadow.

Life is the only blessing that wickedness possesses.

Das Leben ist der Güter höchstes nicht,
Der Uebel grösstes aber ist die Schuld.
—*Schiller.*

Das Leben ist die Liebe.—*Goethe.*
Das Leben ist doch schön.—*Schiller.*
Das Leben kann allerdings angesehen werden als ein Traum, und der Tod als das Erwachen.—*Schopenhauer.*
Das Naturell der Frauen
Ist so nah mit Kunst verwandt.
—*Goethe.*

Das Neue daran ist nicht gut, und das Gute daran ist nicht neu.
Das Postamt.
Das Publikum, das ist ein Mann,
Der alles weiss und gar nichts kann.
Das schlechteste Rad am Wagen knarrt am meisten.
Das schöne Geschlecht.
Das thut nichts.

Das Universum ist ein Gedanke Gottes.
—*Schiller.*

Das Vaterland.
Das versteht sich von selbst.

Das Weib wollte die Natur zu ihrem Meisterstücke machen.—*Lessing.*
Das Wenige verschwindet leicht dem Blick,
Der vorwärts sieht, wie viel noch übrig bleibt.—*Goethe.*
Das Werk lobt den Meister.
Das Wunder ist des Glaubens liebstes Kind.—*Goethe.*

Dawider behüte uns Gott.
Delicatessen.
Dem Himmel sei Dank.
Dem lieben Gotte weich nicht aus,
Findst du ihn auf dem Weg.—*Schiller.*
Dem Menschen ist ein Mensch noch immer lieber als ein Engel.—*Lessing.*
Dem Mutigen ist das Glück hold.
Dem Wandersman gehört die Welt
In allen ihren Weiten.—*F. Rückert.*
Dem Zuschauer ist keine Arbeit zu viel.
Den alten Hund ist schwer bellen
lehren.

Life is not the highest good, but the consciousness of sin is life's greatest evil.

Life is Love.
Life is still so fair.
Life may be considered altogether as a dream, and Death as the awakening from sleep.

Nature in women is so near akin to art.

The new in it is not good, and the good in it is not new.

Post-office.
The public is a person who knows everything, and can do nothing.
It is the worst wheel in the cart that creaks the loudest.
The fair sex.
It doesn't matter ; don't trouble about that !

The universe is a thought of God.

The Fatherland (Germany).
That is self-evident ; it goes without saying.

It was Nature's purpose to make Woman the masterpiece of creation.
The little (that has been done) soon fades from the sight of the man who sees how much before him still remains to be done.
The work proves the craftsman.
Miracle is the dearest child of Faith.

Heaven forbid !
Dainties.
To Heaven be the praise !
Do not turn aside from God, shouldst thou meet him by the way.
A man is always dearer than an angel to a man.
Fortune favours the brave.
To the wanderer the wide, wide world belongs.
No work is very hard to the man who merely looks on.
It is a hard task to teach old dogs to bark.

Den Baum muss man biegen, wenn er jung ist.

(You must bend the tree while it still is young.) As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

Den Freund erkennt man in der Not.

(In trouble a friend is known.) A friend in need.

Den Gelehrten ist gut predigen.

A word to the wise is enough.

Den Himmel überlassen wir

We leave Heaven to the angels and the spirits.

Den Engeln und den Spatzen.

—H. Heine.

Denke nur niemand, dass man auf ihn als den Heiland gewartet habe.

—Goethe.

Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen.

Let no man think that the world has

Denn alle Schuld rächt sich auf Erden.

—Goethe.

Denn, geht es zu des Bösen Haus,

For, when we go to the devil's house, woman leads the way a thousand paces ahead.

Das Weib hat tausend Schritt voraus.

—Goethe.

Den todt'n Löwen kann jeder Hase an der Mähne zupfen.

Every hare may pull at the dead lion's mane.

Den Ton angeben.

To set the tune ; to set the fashion.

Der Abend rot, der Morgen grau

Evening red, morning grey,

Bringt das schönste Tagesblau.

Are sure signs of a sunny day.

Der Adler fängt nicht Fliegen.

The eagle does not catch flies.

Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm.

The apple does not fall far from the tree-trunk.) The son takes after his father.

Der Arme isst, wenn er was hat, der Reiche, wenn er will.

The poor man eats when he can, the rich man when he wills.

Der Ausgang gibt den Thaten ihre Titel.—Goethe.

The issue gives the title to the work.

Der Bart macht den Mann.

(The beard makes the man.) Wisdom comes with age.

Der Bauch ist ein boser Rathgeber.

The stomach is an evil counsellor.

Der beste Prediger ist die Zeit.

Time is the best preacher.

Der Bettelsack wird nie voll.

(There is no filling a beggar's purse.) Beggars are never satisfied.

Der brave Mann denkt an sich selbst zuletzt.—Schiller.

The gallant man thinks of himself last.

Der edle Mensch ist nur ein Bild von Gott.—Tieck.

The noble man is but an image of God.

Der Eichwald brauset, die Wolken ziehn;

The wind roars through the oak trees, the clouds scud across the sky ; the maiden wanders by the green strand. The waves beat loudly against the shore, while she sings out into the dark night, and her eyes are full of tears.

Das Mägdlein wandelt an Ufers Grün,

Es bricht sich die Welle mit Macht,

Und sie singt hinaus in die finstre Nacht,

Das Auge von Weinen getrübet.

—Schiller.

Der Eine schlägt auf den Busch, der Andere kriegt den Vogel.

One man beats the bush, while another catches the bird.

Der Erde Gott, das Geld.—Schiller.

Gold is the god of the earth.

Der Erde Paradies und Hölle
Liegt in dem Worte Weib.—*Seume*
Der ewige Jude.

Der Feige droht nur, wo er sicher ist.
—*Goethe*.

Der Freihandel.

Der Freiheit eine Gasse!

Der Freunde Eifer ist's, der mich
Zu Grunde richtet, nicht der Hass der
Feinde.—*Schiller*.

Der Fuchs ändert den Pelz, und behält
den Schalk.

Der Fürst ist der erste Diener seines
Staates.—*Frederick the Great*.

Der Glaube ist nicht der Anfang,
sondern das Ende alles Wissens.

—*Goethe*.

Der Glaube ist wie die Liebe: er lässt
sich nicht erzwingen.—*Schopenhauer*.

Der Glückliche glaubt nicht, dass noch
Wunder geschehen; denn nur im
Elend erkennt man Gottes Hand und
Finger, der gute Menschen zum
Guten leitet.—*Goethe*.

Der Gott, der Eisen wachsen liess,
Der wollte keine Knechte.—*Arndt*.

Der Hahn im Korbe sein.

Der Hass ist parteiisch, aber die Liebe
ist es noch mehr.—*Goethe*.

Der hat die Macht, an den die Menge
glaubt — *Frederick II.*

Der hat nie das Glück gekostet,
Der die Frucht des Himmels nicht
Raubend an des Höllenflusses
Schauervollm Rande bricht.
—*Schiller*.

Der Herr rust kein Geschöpfe aus dem
Nichts zum Elend hervor.—*Gessner*.

Der Historiker ist ein rückwärts ge-
kehrter Prophet.—*F. von Schlegel*.

Der Horcher an der Wand hört seine
eigne Schand.

Earth, Heaven, and Hell, are all com-
prised in the one word—Woman.

The everlasting Jew; the wandering
Jew.

The coward does not threaten save
when he is in no danger.

Free trade.

Liberty has only one road.

('Tis my friend's zeal, not my enemy's
hate, that overthrows me.) Save me
from my friends.

The fox may change his skin, but he is
still a fox.

(The king is the first servant of his
country.) The king is subject to the
laws, and is the chief administrator
of them.

Faith is not the beginning but the end
of all knowledge.

Faith and Love have one thing in com-
mon: neither of them can be created
by compulsion.

The happy have no faith in the existence
of miracles; for it is only in sorrow
that we recognise the hand and finger
of God, which leads good men to
goodness.

(God, who placed iron in the earth,
wished none to be slaves.) None
should be slaves while they may hold
a sword.

(To be the cock in the basket.) To be
the most important person in the
company.

Hate is unjust, but love is even more so.

That man has the power whom the
people believe in.

Ah! never he has rapture known,
Who has not, where the waves are
driven

Upon the fearful shores of Hell,
Pluck'd fruits that taste of Heaven.
—*Lytton*.

The Lord brought none of his creatures
out of nothing into existence to make
them miserable.

The historian is a prophet whose eyes
are turned to the past.

The listener never hears any good of
himself.

Der Hunger ist der beste Koch.

Der ist der glücklichste Mensch, der das Ende seines Lebens mit dem Anfang in Verbindung setzen kann.

—Goethe.

Der Junge kann sterben, der Alte muss sterben.

Der Kaiser.

Der katholische Priester ist von dem Augenblick, wo er Priester ist, ein eingezirkelter Offizier des Papstes.

—Bismarck.

Der kreisende Berg hat ein Maus geboren.

Der Krieg ernährt den Krieg.

—Schiller.

Der Krieg ist lustig den unerfahrenen.

Der Kummer, der nach Hülfe und Trost verlangt, ist nicht der höchste.

—W von Humboldt.

Der Liberalismus geht immer weiter, als seine Träger wollen —Bismarck.

Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt.

Der Mensch ist frei wie der Vogel im Käfig, er kann sich innerhalb gewissen Grenzen bewegen. *Lavater.*

Der Mensch ist, was er ist.

Der Mensch kann, was er soll; und wenn er sagt, er kann nicht, so will er nicht.—*Fichte.*

Der Mensch liebt nur einmal.

Der Mensch mag sich wenden, wohin er will, er mag unternehmen, was es auch sei, stets wird er auf jenen Weg wieder zurückkehren, den ihm Natur einmal vorgezeichnet hat. —Goethe.

Der Mohr hat seine Arbeit gethan, der Mohr kann gehen.—*Schiller.*

Der Mutter schenk' ich,
Die Tochter denk' ich.—*Goethe.*

Der Pfennig macht den Thaler.

Der preussische Schulmeister hat die Schlacht bei Sadowa gewonnen.

—Moltke.

Hunger is the best sauce.

He is the happiest man who can join in close union the beginning with the end of his life.

The young may die, but the old must die.

The Emperor.

The Catholic priest, from the moment in which he becomes a member of the priesthood, is a commissioned officer of the Pope.

(The mountain is in labor and brings forth a mouse.) Much cry and little wool. *Parturunt montes.*

War fosters war.

War is a fine thing to those who have not experienced it.

The grief which yearns for help and comfort is not the deepest.

Liberal policy has always a tendency to extend its aims according to the will of those who direct it.

Man proposes, God disposes.

Man is free like the bird in a cage; he can move himself within certain limits.

(Man is what he eats.) A man's nature is formed by the food he eats.

A man can do what is his duty; and when he says "I cannot," he means, "I will not."

Man loves but once.

Man may go whither he will; he may undertake what he pleases; still he will come back to that path which Nature has appointed for him.

The Moor has done his work, the Moor may go.

The mother gets my presents, but the daughter has my thoughts.

(A penny makes the thaler.) Many pennies make a pound; a penny saved is a penny gained.

The Prussian schoolmaster won the battle of Sadowa.*

* Moltke was not the first to make use of this saying, but quoted it from a speech delivered by Dr. Puschel. The words are, however, commonly attributed to the great strategist,

Der Schmerz ist die Geburt der höheren NATUREN.—*A. Tiedge.*
 Der Schuster hat die schlechtesten Schuhe.
 Der Sinkende greift selbst nach einem Strohhalm.
 Der Stärkste hat Recht.
 Der Stil ist die Physiognomie des Geistes.—*Schopenhauer.*
 Der Teufel ist ein Egoist.—*Goethe.*
 Der Teufel ist nie so schwarz, als man ihn malt.
 Der Thor läuft den Genüssen des Lebens nach und sieht sich betrogen: der Weise vermeidet die Uebel.
 —*Schopenhauer.*

Der Tod, das ist die kühle Nacht
 Das Leben ist der schwüle Tag.
 —*H. Heine.*

Der Umgang mit Frauen ist das Element guter Sitten.—*Goethe.*
 Der Unendliche hat in den Himmel seinen Namen in glühenden Sternen gesät, aber auf die Erde hat er seinem Namen in sanften Blumen gesät.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Der Volksgenist Preussens ist durch und durch monarchisch.—*Bismarck.*

Der Wahn ist kurz, die Reu ist lang.
 —*Schiller.*

Der Wald hat Ohren.
 Den Wald vor lauter Bäumen nicht sehen.—*Wieland.*

Der Weg des Verderbens.
 Der Weg zur Hölle ist mit guten Vorsätzen gepflastert.

Der Wein erfindet nichts.

Der Wermuth des Gewissens verbittert sogar den Schmerz.
 —*Jean Paul Richter.*

Der Zufriedene hat immer genug.
 Des einen Glück ist des andern Unglück.

Des Lebens Mai blüht einmal und nicht wieder.—*Schiller.*

Des Lebens Mühe
 Lehrt uns allein des Lebens Güter schätzen.—*Goethe.*

(Grief is the birth of the higher nature.)
 Sorrow refines a noble mind.
 The shoemaker has always the worst shoes.
 A drowning man snatches at a straw.

Right is on the side of the strongest.
 (Style is the mind's physiognomy.) *Le style c'est de l'homme.*
 The devil is all for himself.
 The devil is never so black as he is painted.
 The fool pursues the pleasures of life, and finds himself deceived: the wise man avoids its evils.

Death is the cooling night, and Life the sultry day.

The society of the fair sex is the school of good manners.
 The Eternal God has written his name in shining stars upon the heavens; upon the earth he has written it in tender flowers.

The temperament of the Prussian people is entirely favourable to a monarchical government.
 Short is the intoxication (of love), but the repentance is long.

The wood has ears.
 Not to see the wood because of the trees.

The road to ruin.
 The way to hell is paved with good intentions.

(Wine invents nothing.) *In vino veritas.*
 The wormwood of conscience adds bitterness even to sorrow.

The contented man has always enough.
 (One man's happiness is the misery of another.) What is meat to one, is poison to the other.
 The May of life blooms once, and never blooms again.
 The toils of life alone teach us to value the blessings of life.

Des Menschen Engel ist die Zeit.

—*Schiller.*

Des Menschen Wille, das ist sein Glück.

—*Schiller.*

Des Volkes Stimme ist Gottes Stimme.

Deutsch.

Deutschland.

Deutschland, Deutschland über alles
Über alles in der Welt.—*H. Hoffmann.*

Deutschland, ein geographischer
Begriff.

Dichtung und Wahrheit.

Die Abwesenden haben immer unrecht.

Die Baukunst ist eine erstarre Musik.

—*Goethe.*

Die edelste That hat doch nur einen
zeitweiligen Einfluss; das geniale
Werk hingegen lebt und wirkt, wohl-
thätig und erhabend, durch alle Zei-
ten. Von den Thaten bleibt nur das
Andenken, welches immer schwächer,
entstellt und gleichgültiger wird,
allmählich sogar erloschen muss, wenn
nicht die Geschichte es aufzimmt und
es nun im petrificirten Zustande der
Nachwelt überliefert. Die Werke
hingegen sind selbst unsterblich, und
können, zumal die schriftlichen, alle
Zeiten durchleben. —*Schopenhauer.*

Die Ehre ist, objektiv, die Meinung
Anderer von unserm Werth, und
subjektiv, unsere Furcht vor dieser
Meinung.—*Schopenhauer.*

Die ersten Entschlüsse sind nicht
immer die klügsten, aber gewöhnlich
die redlichsten.—*Lessing.*

Die Extreme berühren sich.

Die Freuden, die man übertreibt,
Verwandeln sich in Schmerzen.

—*Bertuch.*

Die Froheit ist wie ein Sonnenglanz des
Lebens.—*W. von Humboldt.*

Die Gegenwart ist eine mächtige Göt-
tin.—*Goethe.*

Die Gewohnheit ist eine zweite Natur.

Time is the angel of men.

(The will of man is the arbiter of his
fortune.)

I am the master of my fate.

I am the captain of my soul.—*Henley.*

(The voice of the people is the voice of
God.) *Vox populi, vox Dei.*

German.

Germany.

Germany, Germany, over all throughout
the world.

Germany is a geographical expression.*

Poetry and truth.†

(The absent are always blamed.) *Les
absents ont toujours tort.*

Architecture is frozen music.

The noblest action has always only a
temporary influence; a work of
genius, on the contrary, exists and
moves, beneficent and inspiring,
throughout the ages. Of actions
only the memory abides, and this
becomes continually more and more
vague, changed, and indifferent, and
is bound to be gradually effaced,
unless history takes it up, and petri-
fying it, hands it on to posterity.
Works, however, are of themselves
immortal, and, especially if they are
written, may survive for all time.

Honour is, objectively, the opinion
others hold of our worth, and, sub-
jectively, the fear which this opinion
inspires in us.

One's first resolves are not always the
best, but they are generally the most
honest.

Extremes meet.

The pleasures in which we indulge too
much become pains.

Mirth is, so to speak, the sunbeam of
life.

The present is a mighty divinity.

Habit is second nature.

* In these terms Metternich described the disunited condition of Germany in the year 1849. Two years before he had made a similar remark with regard to Italy.

† This is the title of one of Goethe's best-known books.

Die goldne Zeit, wohin ist sie geflohen?
—*Goethe.*

Die Hand im Spiele haben.

Die Hausfreunde heissen meistens mit
Recht so, indem sie mehr die Freunde
des Hauses, als des Herrn, also den
Katzen ähnlicher, als den Hunden
sind.—*Schopenhauer.*

Die Hölle selbst hat ihre Rechte?
—*Goethe.*

Die Irrthumer des Menschen machen
ihn eigentlich liebenswürdig.
—*Goethe.*

Die Kunst geht nach Brod.—*Luther.*

Die Kunst ist Himmelsgabe.
—*Schiller.*

Die Kunst ist lang
Und kurz ist unser Leben.—*Goethe.*
Die Kunst ist zwar nicht das Brod, aber
der Wein des Lebens.
—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Die Leute, die niemals Zeit haben, thun
am wenigsten.—*Lichtenberg.*

Die Liebe ist der Liebe Preis
—*Schiller.*

Die Liebe macht zum Goldpalast die
Hütte.—*Holtz.*

Die Liebe überwindet alles.

Die meisten Menschen sind so subjektiv,
dass im Grunde nichts Interesse für
sie hat, als ganz allein sie selbst.
—*Schopenhauer.*

Die Menschen glauben gern an das, was
sie wünschen.

Die Menschen gleichen darin den Kin-
dern, dass sie unartig werden, wenn
man sie verzicht; daher man gegen
keinen zu nachgiebig und lieblich
seyn darf.—*Schopenhauer.*

Die Natur ist das einzige Buch, das
auf allen Blättern grossen Inhalt
bietet.—*Goethe.*

Die Natur weiss allein, was sie will.
—*Goethe.*

Die Pferde hinter den Wagen spannen.

Die Politik ist keine Wissenschaft, wie
viele der Herren Professoren sich
einbilden, sondern eine Kunst.

—*Bismarck.*

Die Probe eines Genusses ist seine
Erinnerung.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

The golden age, whither has it flown?

To have a hand in the game.

“Friends of the house” are generally
rightly so-called, for they are more
friends of the house than friends of
its master. They resemble the cats
rather than the dogs.

Has even Hell its rights?

It is a man’s failings that make him
truly lovable.

(Art comes after bread.) Art is long,
but man must live.

Art is a gift of Heaven.

(Art is long, and our life is short.) *Ars
longa vita brevis.*

Art is not the bread, but the wine of
life.

People who never have any time are
those who do least.

Love is love’s reward.

Love transforms the humble cottage
into a golden palace.

(Love conquers all.) *Omnia vincit amor.*

Most men are so subjective that at the
bottom nothing has any interest for
them except their own selves alone.

Men readily believe what they wish to
be true.

Men are like children in that they be-
come ill-mannered when they are
spoiled, therefore we ought not to
be too yielding and amiable to any-
one.

Nature is the only book that presents
words of deep significance on all its
pages.

Nature alone knows what her purpose
is.

To put the cart before the horse.

Politics are not a science, as many pro-
fessors declare, but merely an art.

The test of pleasure is the memory that
it leaves behind.

Die Rechnung ohne den Wirt machen.

Die Regierung.

Die Religion muss dem Volke erhalten werden.—*Emperor William I.*

Die Religion selbst ist in der Natur des Menschen eingepflanzt.

—*W. von Humboldt.*

Die Saiten zu hoch spannen

Die Schonen Tage in Aranjuez

Sind nun zu Ende — *Schiller*

Die Schönheit ist ein guter Empfehlungsbrief.

Dieser Monat ist ein Kuss, den der Himmel giebt der Erde

—*F. von Logau.*

Die Sonne geht in meinem Staat nicht unter — *Schiller*

Die Sonne wirds bringen in den Tag, was unterm Schnee verborgen.

Die süßesten Trauben hängen am höchsten

Die Todten reiten schnell! — *Burger.*

Die Uhr schlägt keinem Glücklichen — *Schiller.*

Die Wacht am Rhein

Die Wände haben Ohren

Die Weisheit ist nur in der Wahrheit — *Goethe*

Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht. — *Schiller.*

Die Welt ist dumm, die Welt ist blind, Wird täglich abgeschmächter

— *H. Heine*

Die Zeit ist kurz, die Kunst ist lang. — *Goethe*

Doch der den Augenblick ergreift, Das ist der rechte Mann — *Goethe.*

Donner und Blitz.

Doppel-gänger.

Doppelt giebt, wer gleich giebt.

To reckon without one's host.

The administration; the government.

Religion must be preserved for the good of the nation.

Religion has its roots in man's own nature.

To take too high a tone.

The happy days in Aranjuez are past and gone

Beauty is a good letter of introduction.

This month (May) is a kiss that heaven gives to the earth

The sun never sets on my empire.*

What snow conceals, the sun reveals.

The sweetest grapes hang on the top of the tree

The dead ride quickly.†

(The clock does not strike for any happy people.) The happy man does not notice the flight of time.

(The watch on the Rhine.) The title of the German national song ‡

Walls have ears.

There is no wisdom, save in truth.

History is the world's criticism of the past.

The world is stupid, the world is blind, and grows more tedious every day.

(Time is short, but art is long.) *Ars longa, vita brevis.*

He who seizes the opportune moment is the right man.

Thunder and lightning.

A second self; *alter ego.*

(He gives twice who gives in a trice.) *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

* Schiller puts these words into the mouth of Philip II of Spain in "Don Carlos." The idea, according to Buchmann, is an old one, for Herodotus narrates that Xerxes, the Persian king, made a somewhat similar remark concerning his own projected conquests.

† In Burger's famous poem *Lenore*, the heroine, distracted owing to her lover's not returning from the war, denies the existence of a Divine Providence. But at midnight her lover rides up to her door, and asks her to ride back with him to the army. Throughout the night they gallop at a furious pace, and whenever Lenore asks the reason for such haste, her lover replies — *Die Todten reiten schnell!* Finally, the form of the man changes into that of a skeleton, and the earth opens to swallow up both the rider and the maid.

‡ This song was written by Schneckenburger in 1840.

Dreikönigstag.
Duldet mutig, Millionen !
Duldet für die bessre Welt !
Droben überm Sternenzelt
Wird ein grosser Gott belohnen.

—Schiller.

Durch Schaden wird man klug.
Durch Todesnacht bricht ewges Morgenrot ! —Körner.
Du sprichst ein grosses Wort gelassen aus.—Goethe.

Edel ist, der edel thut.
Ehret die Frauen ! sie entflechten und weben
Himmelsche Rosen ins irdische Leben.
—Schiller.

Ehre, wem Ehre gebührt.
Ehrlich währt am längsten.
Eile mit weile.

Eilen thut nicht gut.
Ein Appell an die Furcht findet in deutschen Herzen niemals ein Echo.
—Bismarck.

Ein Augenblick gelebt im Paradies,
Wird nicht zu teuer mit dem Tod gebüsst.—Schiller.

Ein Dienst ist des andern werth.
Ein Doctor und ein Bauer wissen mehr als ein Doctor allein.

Ein edler Mensch zieht edle Menschen an.—Goethe.

Eine Hand wäscht die andere.

Ein Ei ist dem andern gleich.

Ein einziger dankbarer Gedanke gen Himmel ist das vollkommenste Gebet.
—Lessing.

Einem auf die Finger klopfen.

Einem das Fell über die Ohren ziehen.

Eine Nadel im Heu suchen.

Einen Mohren weiss waschen.

Eine schöne Menschenseele finden ist Gewinn.—Herder.

(Three kings' day.) Twelfth Night.
Endure patiently, ye millions ! Endure for the better world to come. Yonder above the canopy of the stars Almighty God will reward you.

Experience is the mistress of fools.
Through the night of death shines the brightness of the eternal morning.
Calmly dost thou utter a momentous saying.

Handsome is that handsome does.
Honour women ! They entwine and weave the roses of heaven into the life we live on earth.

Give honour to whom honour is due.
Honesty is the best policy in the end.
(Hasten slowly.) More haste, less speed. *Festina lente.*

The more haste, the less speed.
An appeal to fear never finds an echo in the hearts of Germans.

For a moment lived in Paradise, death is not too dear a price to pay.

One good turn deserves another.
(A doctor and a fool know more than a doctor alone.) Two heads are better than one.

A noble man attracts a noble man.

(One hand washes the other hand.) Every man lives by the help of another.

(One egg is like another.) As like as two peas.

A single thought of thankfulness to Heaven is the most acceptable prayer we can make.

(To rap one on the knuckles.) To clip his wings.

(To pull the skin over one's ears.) To fleece a man artfully.

To look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

(To wash a blackamoor.) To waste one's toil.

To discover a beautiful human soul is a great gain

Eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer.
Ein Esel bleibt ein Esel.

One swallow does not make a summer.
(A fool remains a fool.) There is no cure for an empty head.

Eines Mannes Rede ist keine Rede.

(One man's tale is no man's tale.) One tale is good until another is told.

Ein fauler Apfel steckt hundert gesunde an.

(One bad apple spoils a hundred.) One rotten sheep mars the whole flock.

Ein faules Ei verdirbt den ganzen Brei.

One bad egg spoils the whole pudding.

Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott.
—*Luther*.

Our God is a strong tower of defence.

Ein Frauenhaar zieht mehr als ein Glockenseil.

A single hair of a woman draws more than a bell-rope.

Ein Freund ist ein Wesen, das uns ganz trägt mit unsren Fehlern und Mängeln allen.—*George Förster*.

A friend is a person who cheerfully bears with all our failings and weaknesses.

Ein gekränktes Herz erholt sich schwer.
—*Goethe*.

It is difficult to heal a wounded heart.

Ein Gelehrter hat keir lange Weile.
—*Jean Paul Richter*.

A scholar never suffers from boredom.

Ein guter Mensch in seinem dunkeln Drange
Ist sich des rechten Weges wohl bewusst.—*Goethe*.

A good man, amid all the dark wrestlings of his mind, is ever conscious of the right path to follow.

Ein guter Name ist ein reiches Erbtheil.
Ein guter Name ist mehr werth als Reichthum.

A good name is a rich inheritance.
A good name is better than riches.

Ein guter Name ist unschätzbar.
Ein Herz und ein Sinn.

A good name is beyond price.
(One heart and one mind.) Close friends.

Ein Kaiserwort
Soll man nicht drehn noch deuteln!
—*Bürger*.

An Emperor's word must not change or be lightly kept.

Ein Keil treibt den andern.
Ein Leben wie in Paradies
Gewährt uns Vater Rhein!

One nail drives in another.
A life, like that in Paradise, our father Rhine bestows upon us.

Ein Mann, ein Wott.

(A man, a word.) An honest man's word is his bond.

Ein schlechtes Pferd, das sein Futter nicht verdient.

It is a poor horse that does not earn its keep.

Ein Schuh is nicht Jedem gerecht.

The same shoe will not fit every foot.

Ein Thor findet allemal noch einen grössem Thoren.

One fool can always find another who is a still greater fool.

Ein tiefer Sinn wohnt in den alten Bräuchen.—*Schiller*.

There is a deep meaning hidden in old customs.

Ein unbedeutender Mensch.

A man of no account; a worthless fellow.

Ein Unglück kommt niemals allein.
Ein unnütz Leben ist ein früher Tod.
—*Goethe*.

A misfortune never comes alone.
A wasted life is premature death.

Ein Vogel in der Schüssel ist besser als hundert in der Luft.	(One bird on the dish is worth a hundred flying.) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
Ein Weib verschweigt nur, was sie nicht weiss.	A woman only keeps one secret—what she does not know herself.
Eisenbahn.	(Iron way.) Railroad.
Eisen und Blut.	Iron and blood.*
Ende gut, alles gut.	All's well that ends well.
Entbehren sollst du! sollst entbehren. —Goethe.	Thou shalt, thou must refrain! †
Erfahrung ist die beste Lehrmeisterin.	Experience is the best schoolmaster.
Er hat aller Schande den Kopf abgebissen.	He is lost to all sense of shame.
Er hat Bohnen in den Ohren.	(He has beans in his ears.) None so deaf as those who will not hear.
Er hat Haare auf den Zähnen.	(He has hairs on his teeth.) He is a sharp customer.
Erinnerung.	Recollection; memory.
Er ist sein Vater, wie er leibt und lebt.	He is the very image of his father.
Erlaubt ist, was gefällt.—Goethe.	What a person likes to do, that he thinks 'tis right to do.
Er misst alle anderen nach seiner Elle aus.	He measures others by his own measure.
Ernst ist das Leben, heiter ist die Kunst.—Schiller.	Life is earnest, Art is joyful.
Eröffnung des Reichstages.	The opening of Parliament.
Erst besinn', dann beginn's.	Look first before you leap.
Erste wägen und dann wagen.	(First weigh, then go ahead.) Consider first the chances of success, but, when you have adopted a plan of action, at once pursue it.‡
Ertragen muss man was der Himmel sendet.	What Heaven sends we must endure.
Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, Sich ein Charakter in dem Strom der Welt.—Goethe.	Talent is formed in calm solitude; Character amid the busy stream of life.
Es bleibt dabei.	Agreed!
Es erben sich Gesetz' und Rechte Wie eine ew'ge Krankheit fort. —Goethe.	Laws and rights are handed down like perennial hereditary disease.
Es fällt keine Eiche von einem Streiche.	You can't fell an oak with a single stroke.
Es geschicht dir eben recht.	You have got your deserts; it serves you right.
Es gibt.	There is; there are.

* Bismarck used these words in a speech delivered by him in September, 1868. It is usual to speak of the great statesman as the "man of blood and iron." The expression *Eisen und Blut* seems to have been suggested by a phrase in one of Arndt's poems.

† In these words is said to be contained the moral of Goethe's "Faust," that life must be a constant renunciation and a shunning of all unholy pleasures.

‡ This was the favourite maxim of Moltke.

Es gibt drei Aristokratien: die der Geburt und des Ranges; die Geldaristokratie; die geistige Aristokratie. Letztere ist eigentlich die vornehmste.—*Schopenhauer.*

Es gibt ja nichts Reineres und Wärmeres als unsere erste Freundschaft, unsere erste Liebe, unser erstes Streben nach Wahrheiten, unser erstes Gefühl für die Natur.

—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Es irrt der Mensch so lang' er strebt.
—*Goethe.*

Es ist besser, das geringste Ding von der Welt, als eine halbe Stunde für gering halten.—*Goethe.*

Es ist doch den Mädchen wie angeboren, dass sie allein gefallen wollen, was nur Augen hat.—*Gleim.*

Es ist ein böser Vogel, der sein eigen Nest beschmutzt.

Es ist eine der grössten Himmelsgaben, So ein lieb Ding im Arm zu haben.

—*Goethe.*

Es ist ein gross Ertönen Sich in den Geist der Zeiten zu versetzen, Zu schauen, wie vor uns ein weiser Mann gedacht.—*Goethe.*

Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glänzt.

Es ist Schade.

Es lebe der König.

Es lebt, ein Gott zu strafen und zu rächen.—*Schiller.*

Es schlafen nicht alle welche die Augen zu haben.

Es sind nicht alle Jäger, die das Horn gut blasen.

Es stirbt als Knabe, wen die Götter lieben.—*E. Geibel.*

Es waren mir böhmische Dörfer.

Es wird kein blöder Hund fett.

Es wird kein Hahn darnach krähen.

Eulen nach Athen tragen.

Ewigkeit.

There are three aristocracies; the first of birth and rank; the second of wealth; the third of intellect. The last is really the most honoured.*

There is nothing more pure and warm than our first friendship, our first love, our first striving after truth, our first appreciation of the works of Nature.

So long as a man strives, he makes mistakes.

It is better to be engaged in the most unimportant matter, than to think half an hour of no importance.

It is, so to speak, an inborn quality of girls, to wish to please everything that has a pair of eyes.

It is a sorry bird that fouls its own nest.

It is one of Heaven's greatest gifts to hold so loved a thing in one's arms.

It is a great pleasure to return to the spirit of former days, and to see what a wise man has thought before us.

All is not gold that glitters.

That is a pity.

Long live the King.

God lives, who will punish and avenge.

(Everyone with closed eyes is not asleep.) Appearances are deceptive.

All are not huntsmen who can blow the huntman's horn.

Whom the gods love die young.

(It was Bohemian to me.) It was all Greek to me.

A timid dog never grows fat.

(No cock will crow over that.) No one will care twopence about it.

(To take owls to Athens.) To pour water into the Thames.

Eternity.

* Schopenhauer illustrates the last part of this remark by recounting an incident connected with the friendship of Frederick the Great and Voltaire. Frederick's Court Chamberlain remonstrated with his master for admitting Voltaire to his own table, though men of high rank had perforce to sit at another. *Les émes privilégiées rangent à l'égal des rois,* "Privileged persons rank equal with kings," was the reply of Frederick to this remonstrance.

Fasten.

**Faulheit ist der Schlüssel zur Armut.
Feiertage.**

Feindlich ist die Welt
Und falsch gesinnt ! Es liebt ein jeder
nur
Sich selbst.—*Schiller.*

Fette Küche, magere Erbschaft.

Fliegende Blätter.

Folge meinem Worte, nicht meinen
Thaten.

Fort von hier.

Frau.

Fräulein.

Frei geht das Unglück durch die ganze
Welt.—*Schiller.*

Freiheit ist bei der Macht allein.
—*Schiller.*

Freiheit ist nur in dem Reich der
Träume,
Und das Schöne blüht nur im Gesang.
—*Schiller.*

Freiheit „liebt das Tier der Wüste,
Frei im Aether herrscht der Gott.“
—*Schiller.*

Freimarke.

Fremdes Pferd und eigene Sporen haben
bald den Wind verloren.

Freuet euch des Lebens,
Weil noch das Lämpchen glüht
Pflücket die Rose, eh' sie verblüht.
Freunde in der Noth wären selten ?—
Im Gegenheil ! Kaum hat man mit
Einem Freundschaft gemacht ; so ist
er auch schon in der Noth und will
geld geleihten haben.

—*Schopenhauer.*

Friede.

Friedensheim.

Frisch auf !

Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.
Früh zu Bett und früh wieder auf
Macht gesund und reich in Kauf.

Für den Tod ist kein Kraut gewach-
sen.

Für einen Kammerdiener giebt es
keinen Held.—*Hegel.*

The season of Lent.

Idleness is the key to Poverty's door.
Holidays.

Hostile is the world, and treacherous !
Each man loves nothing but himself.

A fat kitchen leaves few legacies.

Fly-leaves : pamphlets.

Imitate my words, and not my actions.

Be off with you ! Begone !

Mrs. ; wife ; lady.

Miss ; young lady.

Misery travels free throughout all the
earth.

Freedom cannot exist save when united
with might.

Freedom exists only in the realm of
dreams, and Beauty blooms not save
in song.

The wild beast in the desert loves its
freedom, and free is God who ruleth
in the heavens.

Postage-stamps.

The horse of a stranger and your own
spurs go more quickly than the
wind.

Rejoice in life, while still the light
burns bright ; pluck the roses while
they are in bloom.*

Friends in need are rare ?—On the con-
trary ! No sooner have we contracted
a new friendship, than we find that
we have a friend in need, and ready
to borrow money from us.

Peace.

Home of Peace.

Cheer up.

A bold attack is half the battle.

Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and
wise.

There is no cure for death.

No man is a hero to his own valet.

* The first lines of a well-known song, familiar to English people under the name "Life let us cherish."

Für Gerechte giebt es keine Gesetze.

Für Gott und Ihr.

Fürsten haben lange Hände.

(There are no laws for the good.) The righteous man is a law to himself.

All for God and her.*

Kings have long arms.

Gebranntes Kind scheut das Feuer.

Gebraucht die Zeit, sie geht so schnell von ihnen.—*Goethe*.

Gedanken sind zollfrei.

Geduld! Geduld! wenn's Herz auch bricht!—*Bürger*.

Gefährte munter kürzet die Meilen.

The burnt child dreads the fire.

Make use of the time, for it flies away so fast.

Thoughts are free.

Patience! Patience! e'en though thy heart is breaking!

(Cheerful companions shorten the miles.) A cheerful companion is as good as a coach.

Winged words.

It is money that makes the man.

Money rules the world

It is opportunity that makes the thief.

No sooner said than done.

(Busy idleness.) Very busy doing nothing.

Health is better than riches.

(A forewarned man is half saved.) Fore-warned is forearmed.

Habit is second nature.

(Glittering sorrows.) Sorrows that outward splendour cannot hide.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Similarity of temperament is always the surest bond of love.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Good luck on the way; may good fortune attend you.

Good luck!

Happy children become happy men.

Fortune and women favour fools.

To make great promises.

The golden mean.

(A golden hammer breaks an iron door.) A golden key will open any door.

The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.

God's word lasts for ever.

God is over all.

Glück auf! Glück zu!

Glückliche Kinder geben glückliche Menschen.—*G. Forster*.

Glück und Weiber haben die Narren lieb.

Goldene Berge versprechen.

Goldene Mitte.

Goldener Hammer bricht eisernes Thor.

Gottes Mühlen mahlen langsam, mahlen aber trefflich klein.

Gottes Wort bleibt ewig.

Gott ist überall.

* In the Thirty Years' War, Christian, Duke of Brunswick, supported the cause of the Elector. As he had done this for love of the Electress Elizabeth, rather than from any other motive, he caused this device to be inscribed on his standard.

Gott macht gesund, und der Doktor kriegt das Geld.

Gott mit uns !

Gott sei Dank !

Grau, teurer Freund, ist alle Theorie,
Und grün des Lebens goldner Baum.

—*Goethe.*

Grosse Diebe hängen die kleinen.

Grosse Leidenschaften sind Krankheiten ohne Hoffnung.—*Goethe.*

Grosse Seelen dulden still.—*Schiller.*

Güte bricht einem kein Bein.

Gute Freunde, getreue Nachbarn.

—*Luther.*

Guten Abend.

Guten Morgen.

Guten Willen muss man für die That nehmen.

Guter Anfang ist die halbe Arbeit.

Guter Rath kommt über Nacht.

Gutes und Röses kommt unerwartet dem Menschen.

Gute Tage können wir nicht ertragen.
—*Luther.*

Gute Ware verkauft sich selbst.

Gut Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekissen.

Hals über Kopf.

Hänge nicht alles auf einen Nagel.

Hast du Geld, so setz dich nieder ;
Hast du keins, so pack dich wieder.

Hauptstadt.

Hausfrau.

Heimweh.

Heirathen in Eile

Bereut man mit Weile.

Herr.

Herzchen.

Heute mir, Morgen dir.

Heute rot, Morgen tot.

Hier liegt der Hund begraben.

Hilf dir, und der Himmel wird dir helfen !

God effects the cure, but the doctor gets the money.

(God with us.) Motto of the Kings of Prussia.

God be thanked ! Heaven be praised !

Gray, my dear friend, is every theory, and green the golden tree of life.

Great thieves hang the little ones.

Great passions are maladies, the cure of which is hopeless.

Great souls suffer silently.

Kindness breaks no bones.

Good friends, trusty neighbours.

Good evening.

Good morning.

You must take the will for the deed.

A good beginning is half the work.

(Good counsel comes overnight.) In the night there is counsel.

Both good and evil come to man when he does not expect them.

It is prosperity that we cannot endure.

Good bargains sell themselves.

A good conscience is a soft pillow.

(Heels over head.) Headlong.

(Do not hang all on one nail.) Don't put all your eggs into one basket.

Have you money, come and stay.

Have you nothing, go away.

Chief town.

Lady of the house ; housewife.

Home-sickness ; nostalgia.

Marry in haste, repent at leisure.

Mr.

Little heart ! Darling !

My turn to-day, yours to-morrow.

To-day red, to-morrow dead.

(Here lies the dog buried.) There's the sore point.

(Help thyself and heaven will help thee.) Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Himmel !
Hin ist hin.

Hinter der Thür Abschied nehmen.

Hoch lebe der Kaiser !

Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall.

Hof.

Höflichkeit ist Klugheit ; folglich ist
Unhöflichkeit Dummheit.

—Schopenhauer.

Hof-prediger.

Hoher Sinn liegt oft im kind 'schem
Spiel.—Schiller.

Hunde, die viel bellen beissen nicht.

Hundert graue Pferde machen nicht
einen einzigen Schimmel.—Goethe.
Hut ab !

Ich bin der Geist, der stets verneint.
—Goethe.

Ich bin es müde, über Sklaven zu
herrschen.—Frederick II.

Ich bin gewohnt in der Münze wieder-
zuzahlen, in welcher man mich
bezahlte.—Bismarck.

Ich danke Ihnen.

Ich dien.

Ich habe genossen das irdische Glück ;
Ich habe gelebt und geliebet.

—Schiller.

Ich habe keine Zeit, müde zu sein.
—Emperor William I.

Ich hatt einen Cameraden,
Einen bessern find'st du nicht.
Die Trommel schlug zum Streite,
Er ging an meiner Seite
In gleichem Schritt und Tritt.

—Uhland.

Ich sag' es dir ; ein Kerl, der spekuliert,
Ist wie ein Tier, auf dürter Heide
Von einem bösen Geist im Kreis herun
geföhrt,
Und rings umher liegt schöne grüne
Weide.—Goethe.

* This is the reply of Mephistopheles when pressed by Faust to reveal his name.

† The motto of the Prince of Wales. It was first assumed by the Black Prince after Crecy, 1346, where John, King of Bohemia, whose motto it had been, was killed in battle.

‡ The aged Emperor made this reply, during his last illness, to those who inquired whether he felt tired.

† The first stanza of *Der gute Kamerad*, "the good comrade," one of the best-known German popular songs.

Heavens !

(Gone is gone.) It is no use to cry over
spilt milk.

To take French leave.

Long live the Emperor.

Pride goes before a fall.

Court.

Politeness is prudence ; therefore im-
politeness is folly.

Court-chaplain.

Deep meaning often lies in children's
play.

(Dogs that bark the loudest are slowest
to bite.) Boasters seldom accomplish
much.

A hundred grey horses do not make a
single white one.

Hats off !

I am the spirit that ever denies.*

I am weary of ruling over slaves.

It is my wont to pay back people in the
same coin with which they have paid
me.

I thank you.

I serve.†

I have experienced the joy that earth
bestows ; I have lived and loved.

I have no time to be tired.‡

I had a comrade, a better none could
find. When the drum called us to
arms, we marched along together,
step by step and side by side.§

I tell you this : a fellow who speculates
is like a beast that roams upon a
barren heath, urged to wander in a
circle by some evil spirit, while all
around fair green pastures lie.

Ich weiss nicht, was soll es bedeuten,
Dass ich so traurig bin;
Ein Mährchen aus alten Zeiten,
Das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn.

—H. Heine.

Im Alter versteht man besser die Un-
glücksfälle zu verhüten; in der Ju-
gend, sie zu ertragen.

—Schopenhauer.

Im Deutschen lügt man, wenn man
höflich ist.—Goethe.

Im Gegentheil.

Im härtesten Winter.

Im Hause der Gehenkten soll man nicht
vom Stricke reden.

Immer schlimmer.

Immer wird, nie ist.

In der einen Hand Brot, in der anderen
einen Stein.

In der freien Luft.

In der Klemme sein.

In der Kunst ist das beste gut genug.
—Goethe.

Indessen das Gras wachst, verhungert
der Gaul.

In einen sauren Apfel beißen.

Irren ist menschlich.

Ist die Welt erst tugendhaft, dann wird
sie von selbst frei.—G. Förster.

Ist dir wohl, so bleibe.

Ists Gottes Werk, so wirds bestehn;
Ists Menschenwerk, wirds untergehn.

Je älter der Geck, je schlimmer.

Jedem dünket sein' Eul' ein Falk

Jeder Arbeiter ist seines Lohnes wert
Jeder fege vor seiner Thür.

My heart is heavy. I know not what
it may portend; a story told from
ancient times keeps running through
my mind.*

In old age we understand better how to
avert troubles; in youth, how to
endure them.

To pay compliments in German, you
must tell lies.

On the contrary; from the opposite
point of view.

In the depth of winter.

One must not talk of a rope in the
house of the man who was hanged.

From bad to worse.

(Ever coming, never coming.) What
is always going to happen, never
happens.

In one hand, bread; in the other a
stone.

In the open air.

To be in a tight place; not to know
which way to turn.

In Art the best is good enough.

While the grass is growing, the horse
perishes with hunger.

(To put one's teeth into a sour apple.)
Here goes! In for a penny, in for a
pound.

To err is human.

When the world is once virtuous, then
will it have won its own freedom.

(If you are well off, remain so.) Never
quit certainty for hope.

If it is God's work, it will abide; if it
is man's, it will fall.†

(The older the fool is, the more foolish
he grows.) No fool like an old fool.

(The owl seems a falcon to his owner.)
All think their own geese are swans.

The labourer is worthy of his hire.

Let each man sweep before his own
doorstep.

* The opening words of Heine's *Lorelei*.

† These lines are inscribed on the Luther monument at Wittenburg. They are merely an adaptation of the words of Gamaliel to the Jews. See Acts v. 38.

Jeder für sich, Gott für alle.

Jeder ist Herr in seinem Hause.
Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied.

Jeder ist sich selbst der Nächste.

Jeder ist werth, dass man ihn auf-
merksam betrachte; wenn auch nicht
Jeder, dass man mit ihm rede.

—Schopenhauer.

Jeder liebt sein Land, seine Sitten, seine
Sprache, sein Weib, seine Kinder,
nicht weil sie die besten auf der
Welt, sondern weil sie die bewahrt
Seinigen sind, und er in ihnen sich
und seine Mühe selbst liebt.

—Herder.

Jedermann ist Herr bei sich.

Jeder muss ein Paar Narrenschuhe ver-
schleissen verschleist er nicht mehr.

Jeder Vogel hat sein Nest lieb.

Jede Strasse führt an's End der Welt.

Jedes Weib will lieber schön als fromm
sein.

Jede Unthat
Trägt ihren eignen Rache-Engel schon.

—Schiller.

Jedoch das Allerschlimmste

Das haben sie nicht gewusst;
Das Schlimmste und das Dämteste
Das trug ich geheim in der Brust.

—H. Heine.

Je früher reif, je früher faul.

Je näher dem Bein, je süßer das Fleisch.

Je näher der Kirche, je weiter von
Gott.

Johannistag.

Junkerschaft.

Kalte Hände, warme Liebe.

Kampf ums Dasein.

Keiner kann über sich sohn.

—Schopenhauer.

Each man for himself, and God for us
all.

Every man is master in his own house.
Every man is the master of his own
fortune.

(Every man is nearest to himself.)
Charity begins at home.

Every man is worth studying carefully;
but every man is not worth talking
to.

Every man loves his own country, man-
ners, language, wife, and children, not
because they are the best in the
world, but because they are pecu-
liarly his own, and, loving them, he
loves himself, and the toil he has
undergone for them.

(Every man is a lord in his own house.)
A man's house is his castle.

Every man must wear out one pair of
fool's shoes, if he does not wear out
more.

(Every bird loves its own nest.) *A
chaque oiseau son nid est beau.*

(Every road leads to the end of the
world.) All roads go to Jericho.

Every woman prefers prettiness to saint-
liness.

Every evil deed brings with it its own
angel of vengeance.

But the worst of all my failings
They have not even guessed;
For my worst, my greatest sin is——
Kept secret in my breast.

Early ripe, early rotten.

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the
flesh.

The nearer to church, the farther from
God.

Midsummer day.

The young nobility ; squirearchy.

Cold hands, and a loving heart.

The struggle for existence.

(No man can see beyond himself.) No
man can appreciate the virtues and
merits of another, if he has not, at
least, the germs of those virtues
within himself.

Keine Rosen ohne Dornen.

Kein Geld, keine Freunde mehr.

Kein Rauch ohne Feuer.

Kein Talent, doch ein Charakter.

—*H. Heine.*

Kein Unglück allein.

Kellner.

Kennst du das Land, wo die Citronen blühn,

Im dunkeln Laub die Gold-Orangen glühn,

Ein sanfter Wind vom blauen Himmel weht,

Die Myrte still und hoch der Lorbeer steht?

Kennst du es wohl?

Dahin ! Dahin !

Möcht' ich mit dir, O mein Geliebter, ziehn.—*Goethe.*

Kinder und Narren sprechen die Wahrheit.

Kladderadatsch.

König und Kaiser.

Krieg.

Kulturmampf.

Kunst.

Kunst ist die rechte Hand der Natur.

—*Schiller.*

Kurze Rechnung, lange Freundschaft.

Kurz ist der Schmerz, und ewig ist die Freude.—*Schiller.*

Kurz und gut.

Landsturm.

Landwehr.

Langsam.

Lassen Sie es gut sein.

Lass uns, geliebter Bruder, nicht vergessen,

Dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann.—*Goethe.*

Leben Sie wohl !

Leben und leben lassen.—*Schiller.*

No rose without a thorn.

No money, no friends.

No smoke without fire.

No talent, but still a character.

Misfortunes never come alone.

Waiter.

Knowest thou the land where the lemon trees bloom, where the golden oranges gleam through the dark foliage; a gentle breeze blows from the blue heavens, the myrtle is motionless, and the laurel raises its head? Dost thou know it? Thither, O thither, my darling, my loved one, with thee would I fly.*

Children and fools speak the truth.

Slap-bang ! †

King and Emperor.

War.

Culture-struggle. ‡

Art.

Art is the right hand of Nature.

Short reckonings make long friendships.

Brief is the pain, and eternal is the joy.

Short and to the point.

(General levy of the people.) All men capable of bearing arms that are not included in the line, the reserve, or the landwehr.

Militia.

Slowly.

Never mind.

Let us never forget, dear brother, that man can never separate himself from his own nature.

Farewell.

To live and to let live.

* The opening lines of Mignon's song in *Wilhelm Meister*. It is often quoted as a description of the charm of Italy.

† The name of a well-known comic paper.

‡ See note on *Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht.*

Lebe, wie du, wenn du stirbst,
Wünschen wirst, gelebt zu haben.

—*Gellert.*

Leere Tonnen geben grossen Schall.
Leg deinen Reichthum nicht all' auf ein
Schiff.

Lehrjahre.

Leichter ist Vergeben als Vergessen.

Leitartikel.

Lerne leiden, ohne zu klagen.

Lerne schweigen, O Freund ! Dem Sil-
ber gleichet die Rede;
Aber zur rechten Zeit schweigen, ist
lauteres Gold.—*Herder.*

Liebchen.

Liebe ist blind, und macht blind.

Liebe kann viel, Geld kann Alles.

Liebe kennt der allein, der ohne Hoff-
nung liebt.—*Schiller.*

Liebe ohne Gegenliebe ist wie eine
Frage ohne Antwort.

Lieber biegen als brechen.

Liebeszorn ist neuer Liebeszunder.

Liebe wintert nicht.—*Tieck.*

Lied.

Lieder ohne Worte.

Lied von der Glocke.

List gegen List.

List geht über Gewalt.

Lust-Schlösser bauen.

Lustspiel.

Macht geht vor Recht.

Mädchen.

Mährchen.

Majestäts beleidigung.

Live in such a way as, when you come
to die, you will wish to have lived.

Empty barrels give the loudest sound.
(Don't put all your wealth into one
boat.) Put not all your eggs into one
basket.

(Instruction years.) Apprenticeship.
It is more easy to forgive an injury than
to forget it.

Leading article.

Learn to suffer without complaining.*

Learn to keep silence, friend ! Speech
is like silver, but to be silent at the
proper season is like pure gold.

Beloved ! Darling !

Love is blind, and makes its victims
blind.

Love is powerful, money omnipotent.
That man alone knows what love is,
who loves when hope is gone.

Love which is not returned is like a
question without an answer.

Better to bend than break.

(Lovers' quarrels are the tinder of
love.) The quarrels of lovers are the
renewal of love.

Love knows no winter.

A song.

Songs without words.

The Lay of the Bell.

(Set cunning against cunning.) Set a
thief to catch a thief.

Cunning overcomes strength.

To build castles in the air.

A comedy.

Might takes precedence of Right.†

Girl; maid.

Fabulous tale.

Defaming the king; *löse majestät.*

* The advice of the late Emperor, Frederick the Noble, to his son, the present Emperor of Germany.

† It is generally supposed that Bismarck was the coiner of this phrase, and that it was acknowledged by him to be the key-note of his policy. As a matter of fact, he repudiated it altogether. In a speech made in the Prussian Lower House on the 13th of March, 1863, he advocated very drastic measures. One of his political opponents, Count Von Schwerin, followed in the debate, and declared that the policy advocated by Bismarck might be summed up in the words, *Macht geht vor Recht.*

Man hat immer Zeit genug, wenn man sie gut anwenden will.—*Goethe.*

Man kann die Erfahrung nicht früh genug machen, wie entbehrlich man in der Welt ist.—*Goethe.*

Man kann Gold zu teuer kaufen.

Man kauft die Katze nicht im Sack.

Man lebt nur einmal in der Welt.
—*Goethe.*

Man liebt an dem Mädchen, was es ist, und an dem Jüngling, was er ankündigt.—*Goethe.*

Man mag wollen oder nicht.

Man muss das Eisen schmieden, wenn es warm ist.

Man muss Heu machen während die Sonne scheint.

Man sagt.

Man soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben.

Man spricht selten von der Tugend, die man hat; aber desto öfter von der, die uns fehlt.—*Lessing.*

Man spricht vergebens viel, um zu versagen;

Der Andre hört allein nur das Nein.
—*Goethe.*

Man wird nie betrogen, man betrügt sich selbst.—*Goethe.*

Mässig.

Mehr Licht!

Mein Herr.

Mein Herz gleicht ganz dem Meere,
Hat Sturm und Ebb und Flut,
Und manche schöne Perle
In seiner Tiefe ruht.—*H. Heine.*

Mit den Wölfen, muss man heulen.

Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens.—*Schiller.*

Mit der Mutter soll beginnen,
Wer die Tochter will gewinnen.

Mit der Thür in das Haus fallen.

Mit der Zeit pflückt man Rosen.

We have always time enough, if we will make good use of it,

This is a lesson we cannot learn too soon, that the world can go on easily without us.

One can buy gold too dear.

(No one buys cats when they are in a sack.) Do not buy a pig in a poke.

Man lives only once in the world.

We love girls for what they are; we love lads for what they seem likely to become.

Whether one likes it or not; willy-nilly.

You must strike the iron while it is hot.

Make hay while the sun shines.

(They say.) Report says; *on dit.*

We ought not to praise the day before the evening comes.

We seldom speak of the good qualities that we possess; but far more often of those we lack.

It is a vain employment to use many words in order to refuse; the other person, in spite of all your talk, only hears your "No."

We are never deceived, but we deceive ourselves.

Moderate.

More light.*

Sir (in addressing one).

My heart is like the restless sea,
Has storm, and ebb, and flow,
And many shining pearls lie hid
In secret depths below.

(You must howl with the wolves.) When in Rome, you must do as Rome does.

With stupidity the gods themselves contend in vain.

With the mother first begin,
If you would the daughter win.

(To fall into the house with the door.) To blurt out a tale.

(In time we gather roses.) Everything comes to him who waits.

* The last words of Goethe. He died peacefully on March 22nd, 1832, in his eighty-third year.

Mit Gewalt.
Mit gleicher Münze zahlen.

Mit Haut und Haaren.

Mit lauter Stimme.
Mittelweg ein sicherer Steg.

Mitten im Sommer.
Mit umgehender Post.
Morgen, morgen, nur nicht heute,
Sprechen alle trägen Leute.
Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.

Mündlich.
Münze.

Musik ist Poesie der Lust.

—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht
—*Bismarck.*

Nach meinem Bedünken.

Nachricht.

Nach und nach.

Nehmt die gute Stimmung wahr,
Denn sie kommt so selten.—*Goethe.*

Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek.
Neue Besen kehren gut.

Neuere Poeten thun viel Wasser in die
Tinte.—*Goethe.*

Neujahrstag.

Nicht alles an einen Nagel hängen.

Nicht Alles, was glänzt, ist Gold.

Nicht Glückseligkeit ist der Zweck
unsers Daseins, sondern Glückwürdig-
keit.—*Fichte.*

Nichts andres bleibt uns übrig.

By force; by compulsion.
To pay back in the same coin; to give
tit for tat.

(With skin and hair.) Tooth and nail;
thoroughly.

At the top of one's voice.
(The middle way is the safe way.)
Medio tutissimus ibis.

In the height of summer.
By return of post.
All foolish people are wont to say,
“To-morrow, to-morrow, not to-day!”
(The morning hour has gold in its
mouth.) Early to bed and early to
rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy,
and wise.

By word of mouth.
Coin.
Music is the poetry of the air.

We are not going to Canossa.*

In my opinion; according to my view
of the case.

News.
Gradually; by degrees.
(Seize the right mood, for it comes so
seldom.) Do not let the moment of
inspiration pass disregarded.

New Universal German Library.
New brooms sweep clean.
The poets of to-day put a great deal of
water in their ink.

New Year's Day.
(Not to hang all on one nail.) To have
two strings to one's bow.

All is not gold that glitters.
Not to attain happiness, but to be
worthy of it, is the purpose of our
existence.

(Nothing else remains over for us;) We have no alternative.

* This saying, which has become proverbial, was uttered by Bismarck in a speech delivered by him in the Reichstag in the year 1872. At that time the Kulturkampf, the famous struggle against the claims of the Clerical Party, was going on, and the relations between the German government and the Vatican were strained. The Iron Chancellor expressed his unyielding attitude towards the Pope in these words. The reference is to the abject submission that the Emperor Henry IV. made to Gregory VII.—the Pope who resuscitated the power and reputation of the Papacy—at Canossa, in North Italy, in the year 1077.

Nichts halb zu thun ist edler Geister
Art.—*Wieland.*

Nichts mit Hast als Flöhe fangen.

Nichts thun lehrt Übel thun.

Nicht Stimmenmehrheit ist des Rechtes
Probe.—*Schiller.*

Nichts von Bedeutung.

Nichtswürdig ist die Nation, die nicht
Ihr Alles freudig setzt an ihre Ehre.
—*Schiller.*

Nichts zuviel.

Niemand ist mehr Sklave, als der sich
für frei hält, ohne es zu sein.
—*Goethe.*

Niemand kann den Schleier wegziehen,
den die Vorsehung gewiss mit tiefer
Weisheit über das Jenseits gezogen
hat.—*W. von Humboldt.*

Niemand wird in seinem Lande als
Prophet geehrt.

Niemand wird tiefer traurig, als wer zu
viel lächelt.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Nimm die Zögernden zum Rath, nicht
zum Werkzeug deiner That.

Not kennt kein Gebot.

Not lehrt beten.

Not lehrt Künste.

Nur der Irrthum ist das Leben
Und das Wissen ist der Tod.

—*Schiller.*

Nur die Tugend ist ein Kampf, durch
die man Fehler besiegt.

—*Schleiermacher.*

Oberhaus und Unterhaus.

O dass sie ewig grünen bliebe,
Die schöne Zeit der jungen Liebe.
—*Schiller.*

Offenherzig gesagt.

Ohne Abschied weggehen.

Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast.—*Goethe.*

Ohne Kampf und Entbehrung ist kein
Menschenleben.—*W. von Humboldt.*

Ostern.

High-souled men are wont to do
nothing by halves.

Naught in a hurry save the catching of
fleas.

(Idleness the teacher of wickedness.)
Satan still finds work for idle hands
to do.

It does not prove a thing to be right
because the majority say it is so.

Nothing of importance; a mere trifle.

Worthless is the nation which is not
ready to risk everything for its
honour.

Nothing in excess.

He is most truly a slave, who thinks
himself free without being so.

No one is able to remove the veil with
which Providence, in its infinite wis-
dom, has concealed the next world
from our eyes.

No man is ever a prophet in his own
country.

Nobody is so utterly sad as he who
laughs too much.

(Deliberate slowly, execute promptly.)
Strike while the iron is hot.

(Necessity knows no law.) Needs must
when the devil drives.

Necessity teaches one to pray.

Necessity is the mother of the arts.

Life is but error, and it is death that
brings knowledge.

Virtue is merely a struggle wherein we
overcome our weaknesses.

(Upper House and Lower House.)
Houses of Lords and Commons.

O that they might remain for ever
vernal, those happy days of youthful
love.

Speaking frankly; to be candid.

To take French leave.

Without haste, but without rest.*

The life of no man is free from struggle
and suffering.

Easter.

* His description of the steady onward march of the sun.

Ost, Süd, West,
Daheim ist's am best !

" O was müssen wir der Kirche Gottes
halber leiden ! " rief der Abt, als
ihm das gebratene Huhn die Finger
versengt.

O weh mir armen Korydon.—*Bürger.*
O, wunderschön ist Gottes Erde,
Und wert, darauf vergnugt zu sein
—*Hölty.*

Pantoffel-regiment.

Pfaffen und Weiber vergessen nie.
Pfennig ist Pfennig's Bruder.

Pflücke Rosen, weil sie blühn,
Morgen ist nicht heut.—*Gleim.*

Posthaus.

Prophete rechts, Prophete links,
Das Weltkind in der Mitten.—*Goethe.*

Prosit.

Prosit Neujahr !

Rache trägt keine Frucht.—*Schiller.*

Raphael wäre em grosser Maler geworden,
selbst wenn er ohne Hände auf
die Welt gekommen ware.—*Lessing.*

Rathhaus.

Raum ist in der kleinsten Hütte
Für ein glücklich liebend Paar.
—*Schiller.*

Real-schulen.

Reden ist Silber, Schweigen ist Gold.
Rede wenig, rede wahr.
Reich ist genug, wer sich genügen lässt.

Reichsanzeiger.

Reichskanzler.

Reichsrath.

Reichstag.

Reichsverfassung.

Rinderpest.

Rom ward nicht in einem Tage gebaut.

East or West
Home is best.

" Ah ! How we have to suffer for the
Church," exclaimed the abbot, when
the roast chicken burnt his fingers.

O woe is me, poor Corydon.

O wondrous fair is God's earth ; 'tis
meet that we should rejoice therein.

Petticoat government.

Priests and women never forget.

(Penny is the penny's brother.) Money
makes money.

Gather the roses while the bloom is
still on them ; for to-morrow is not
to-day.

Post-office.

A prophet on the right, a prophet on
the left, and the world-child in the
middle.

Good luck ! Here's to your health !

A happy New Year (to you) !

Revenge brings no fruit.

Raphael would have been a great
painter, even if he had come into
the world without hands

Town hall.

In the tiniest cottage there is room
enough for a happy, loving pair.

(" Real " schools.) Secondary schools
giving a general practical education.

Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

Speak little, but speak the truth.

Who allows himself to be contented, is
rich enough.

Official gazette ; the organ of the
government.

Imperial Chancellor.

Council of the Empire.

The Imperial Diet. *

Constitution of the Empire.

Cattle plague.

Rome was not built in a day.

Rosen auf den Weg gestreut.
Und des Harms vergessen!—*Hölty*.
Rückwärts, rückwärts, Don Rodrigo!
Rückwärts, rückwärts, stolzer Cid!
—*Herder*.

Ruhe ist die erste Bürgerpflicht.

Sauerkraut.
Scherz bei Seite.
Schlafende Hunde soll man nicht wecken.
Schlafen Sie wohl!
Schloss.
Schnaps.
Schnellzug.
Schönen Dank.
Schöne Worte machen den Kohl nicht fett.
Schönheit ist ein offener Empfehlungsbrief, der die Herzen zum voraus für uns gewinnt.—*Schopenhauer*.
Schön war ich auch, und das war mein Verderben.—*Goethe*.
Seine Gedanken beisammen haben.
Sein Sie so gut.
Selbst gethan ist wohl gethan.
Selbst ist der Mann.
Seltener Vogel.
Setzen wir Deutschland, so zu sagen, in den Sattel! Reiten wird es schon können.—*Bismarck*.
Setzt einen Frosch auf goldenen Stuhl,
Er hüpfst doch wieder in den Pfuhl.
Sich das Leben nehmen.
Sich die Hörner ablaufen.
Sich um des Kaisers Bart streiten.
Sieht doch wohl die Katze den Kaiser an.
Sie ist die erste nicht.

Scatter roses on the path, and forget your sorrows.
Back, back, Don Rodrigo! Back, back, haughty Cid!

Tranquillity is the first duty of citizens.

Pickled cabbage.
Seriously; joking apart.
Let sleeping dogs lie.
(Sleep well.) Good-night!
Castle; royal palace.
A dram; a glass of spirits.
Express train.
Best thanks.
Fine words butter no parsnips.
Beauty is an open letter of recommendation, which gains for us the hearts of others beforehand.
I, too, was beautiful, and that was my ruin.
To have one's wits about one.
If you please.
(Self-done is well done.) The master's eye makes the horse fat.
(Self is the man.) If you want a thing done well, do it yourself.
(A rare bird.) An uncommon thing;
Tara avis.
Put Germany, so to speak, in the saddle; you will find that she can ride.*
Set a frog on a golden stool,
He soon jumps back into the pool.
To commit suicide.
To sow one's wild oats.
(To quarrel about the Emperor's beard.)
To quarrel about a trifle.
Even a cat may look at a king.
(She is not the first.) Other women have been betrayed.†

* Bismarck said this in a speech delivered by him in 1869. How well Germany could ride was proved in the following year.

† This is one of the cynical sayings of Mephistopheles in Goethe's *Faust*. Goethe did not originate it, but it is an old German proverbialism.

Sie loben ewig das Geringe,
Weil sie das Gute nie gekannt.
—*Gellert.*

Sitzung des Abgeordnetenhauses.
So ?
So geht es in der Welt.
Sogleich.
So gut man kann.

So schnell als möglich.
So schwer es demnach ist, den Ruhm
zu erlangen, so leicht ist es, ihn zu
behalten.—*Schopenhauer.*

So viel ich weiss.
So wahr ich lebe.
So weit als das Gesicht reicht.
So, wie man sichbettet, muss man
liegen.
Spanien, das Land des Weins und der
Gesänge.—*Goethe.*

Sparen bringt Haben.

Spare nicht auf morgen was du heute
thun kannst.
Spätestens.
Sprechen ist silber,
Schweigen ist gold.
Sprechen sie Deutsch ?
Steuer.
Stille Wasser gründen tief.
Strasse.
Stückweise.
Sturm und Drang.
Sünder und böse Geister scheuen das
Licht.—*Schiller.*

Tadeln können zwar die Thoren
Aber klüger handeln nicht.—*Langbein.*
Tag wird es auf die dickste Nacht.
—*Schiller.*

Tausch ist kein Raub.
Treue Liebe bis zum Grabe
Schwör ich dir mit Herz und Hand :
Was ich bin und was ich habe,
Dank ich dir, mein Vaterland !
Nicht in Worten nur und Liedern
Ist mein Herz zum Dank bereit ;
Mit der That will ich's erwiedern
Dir in Noth, in Kampf und Streit.
—*Hoffmann von Fallersleben*

They (incapable critics) always praise
the trivial, because they have never
known the good.
Sitting of the delegates.
Really ? Indeed ?
That's the way of the world.
Presently.
To the best of one's ability ; as well as
one can.
As quickly as possible.
It is as difficult to win a reputation, as
it is easy to maintain it.

To the best of my knowledge.
As sure as I'm alive.
As far as the eye can see.
As you make your bed, so you must lie
upon it.
Spain, the land of wine and song.

(Saving produces wealth.) A penny
saved is a penny gained.
Do not put off till the morrow what you
can do to-day.
At the very latest.
Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

Do you speak German ?
Tax ; rate.
Still waters run deep.
Street.
By fits and starts.
Storm and stress.
Sinners and evil spirits avoid the light.

Fools can easily criticise, when they
cannot do better themselves.
After the darkest night there comes the
day.
Exchange is no robbery.
Love unchanging to the grave
weat I now with heart and hand .
What I am and what I have,
Springs from thee, my Fatherland.
Not in song alone or word
Doth my grateful soul o'erflow ;
But in deed I draw my sword
Thee to shield from dreaded foe.
—*Elizabeth M. Sewall.*

Trink Halle.

Tropfen höhlen den Stein aus.

Turnverein.

Über allen Gipfeln ist Ruh'.—*Goethe*.
Übung macht den Meister.

Ulk.

Um das Unglück voll zu machen.

Um ein Haar.

Undank ist der Welt Lohn.

Und Marmorbilder stehn und sehn mich
an:

Was hat man dir, mein armes Kind,
gethan?—*Goethe*.

Unglück ist nichts wie Unverstand, und
nicht so wohl durch Tugend als durch
Verstand wird man furchtbar und
glücklich.—*Jean Paul Richter*.

Universität.

Unkraut wuchert immer.

Unkraut vergeht nicht.

Unrecht Gut gedeiht nicht.

Unser Gefühl für Natur gleicht der
Empfindung des Kranken für die
Gesundheit.—*Schiller*.

Unter den Blinden ist der Einäugige
König.

Unter den Linden.

Unterdessen.

Unter vier Augen.

Vaterland.

Verächtlich ist eine Frau, die Lang-
weile haben kann, wenn sie Kinder
hat.—*Jean Paul Richter*.

Verbunden werden auch die Schwachen
mächtig. C

A refreshment-room.

Continual droppings wear away the
stone.

Gymnastic society.

Beyond all the peaks is rest.*

(Practice makes the craftsman.) Practice
makes perfect.

Fun; frolic.

To complete the misfortune; the last
straw.

Within a hair's breadth; a near shave.

Ingratitude is the world's payment.

And marble statues stand and gaze at
me:

"Say, my poor child, what have they
done to thee?" †

There is no greater misfortune than
ignorance, and it is not so much
through virtue as through knowledge
that one becomes respected and suc-
cessful.

University.

A weed always grows.

Ill weeds grow apace.

Ill-gotten gains go apace.

The emotion, which the consideration
of Nature arouses within us, is like
that which the thought of health
awakens in a sick man.

In the land of the blind the one-eyed is
king.

(Under the limes.) Name given to the
principal street in Berlin from the
rows of limes in it.

In the meantime.

Between ourselves.

Fatherland.

A woman is to be despised, who, having
children to care for, can ever feel
bored.

(Even the weak, when united, become
powerful.) Union is strength.

* These words were written by Goethe on the window of a country inn in the Thuringian Forest. They appear also as the first words of his song *Ein Gleicher*.

† Part of Mignon's song in *Wilhelm Meister*. See *Kennst du das Land* for the first stanza. Macaulay declared that he knew no two lines in the whole range of literature which he would rather have written than these.

Vernunft und Wissenschaft,
Des Menschen allerhöchste Kraft.

—Goethe.

Versammlung.

Vertrau' auf Gott.

Verweile doch! Du bist so schön.

—Goethe.

Viele Händ' machen bald ein End.

Viele Kinder, viele Segen.

Viele kleine Bäche machen zuletzt einen Strom.

Viele Köche verderben den Brei.

Viele Köpfe, viele Sinne.

Vieles wünscht sich der Mensch, und doch bedarf er nur wenig.—Goethe.

Viel Geschrei und wenig Wolle.

Vögel von gleicher Feder fliegen zusammen.

Volkslied.

Vom Pferde auf den Esel kommen.

Von der Hand in den Mund leben.

Von einem Funken, kommt ein grosses Feuer.

Vor einem Achtung liegen.

Vor Leiden kann nur Gott dich wahren
Unmuth magst du dir selber sparen.

—Geibel.

Vorrath schadet nimmer.

Vorsicht schadet nicht.

Vorwärts!

Waffenstillstand.

Wähle von zwei Uebeln das Kleinste.

Wahrheit ist der Zeit Tochter.

Wälzender Stein wird nicht moosig.

Wanderjahre.

Wappen.

Was dein Feind nicht wissen soll, das sage deinem Freunde nicht.

Reason and knowledge are by far the highest strength of man!

Meeting.

Put your trust in God.

Stay! thou art so fair.*

Many hands make labour light.

Many children are so many blessings.

(Many little rivulets make a river at last.) Every little helps.

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

So many men, so many minds.

Man's aspirations are great, but his needs are few.

Great cry, and little wool.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Folk-song; popular ballad.

(From horse to ass.) To go from bad to worse.

To live from hand to mouth.

A spark kindles a great fire.

To have a great respect for one.

God alone can deliver you from sorrow, but from dejection you can deliver yourself.

Store is no sore.

Safe bind, safe find.

Forward! †

Armistice.

Choose the lesser of two evils.

(Truth is the daughter of Time.) Time brings everything to light.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

(Wandering years.) Travels in which a journeyman went from place to place after his *Lehrjahre*, his year of apprenticeship, in order to gain further experience.

Arms: coat of arms.

What you would not have your enemy know, tell not to your friend.

* Faust makes a compact with Mephistopheles to give himself up to the Evil One, as soon as he shall see anything so desirable as to force this request from his lips. How he falls when tempted is a familiar story.

† This was the motto and also the nickname of Marshal Blücher. The leading journal of the German Socialists at the present time bears this title.

Was die Augen nicht sehen, bekümmert das Herz nicht.

Was die Augen sehen, glaubt das Herz.

Was die Schickung schickt, ertrage ! Wer ausharret wird gekrönt.—*Herder.*

Was du ererbst von deinen Vätern hast, Erwirb es, um es zu besitzen.—*Goethe.*

Was du liebst, das lebst du.—*Fichte.*

Was ein Weib will, muss geschehen.

Was giebt es ?

Was glänzt, ist für den Augenblick geboren.—*Goethe.*

Was Gott thut, das ist wohlgethan.
—*S. Rodigast.*

Was Hänschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmermehr.

Was ist das Leben ohne Liebesglanz !
—*Schiller.*

Was ist der Mensch ? Halb Tier, halb Engel.—*J. L. Evers.*

Was Jeder thun soll, thut Keiner.

Was man nicht kann meiden, soll man willig leiden.

Was man nicht nützt, ist eine schwere Last.—*Goethe.*

Was man nicht versteht, besitzt man nicht.—*Goethe.*

Was sein muss, das geschehe.

Wasser in's Meer tragen.

Was uns alle bändigt, das Gemeine.
—*Goethe.*

Was vernünftig ist, das ist wirklich ; und was wirklich ist, das ist vernünftig.—*Hegel.*

Was verschmerzte nicht der Mensch ?
—*Schiller.*

Was vom Herzen kommt, das geht zum Herzen.

Was von mir ein Esel spricht
Das acht' ich nicht.—*Gleim.*

Weder gehauen noch gestochen.

What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve for.

(The heart believes what the eyes see.) Seeing is believing.

Endure the lot that destiny sends ! Whosoever perseveres will receive a crown at last.

What thou hast inherited from thy fathers, be sure thou earn it, so that it may become thine own.

(What thou lovest, that thou livest.) A man forms his life according to the standard of what he considers gives happiness.

A wilful woman must have her way.

What is the matter ?

The thing that glitters is created only for the moment.

What God does, is done well.

(What little Hans does not learn, Hans will never know.) You cannot bend a tree when it is old.

What is life without the light of love !

What is man ? Half beast, half angel.

What is Everyone's business is Nobody's work.

What cannot be cured, must needs be endured.

The possession we do not make use of becomes a troublesome burden.

What a man does not comprehend, that he does not possess.

(Let what must be, happen.) One cannot fight against fate.

(To carry water to the sea.) Coals to Newcastle.

The bond that unites us all — the commonplace.

(Whatever is reasonable is true, and whatever is true is reasonable.) Whatever is, is right.—*Pope.*

What sorrow cannot a man learn to endure ?

What comes from the heart, goes to the heart.

What a fool says of me, that I heed not.

Neither fish nor flesh.

Weder Sinn noch Verstand.

Weihnachten.

Wein und Weiber machen alle Welt zu Narren.

Weisheit ist nicht, wie ihr denkt
Eine Kunst, die zu erlernen;
Weisheit kommt doch aus den Sternen.
Sie ist's, die der Himmel schenkt.

—Paul Fleming.

Welch Glück geliebt zu werden;
Und lieben, Götter, welch ein Glück!

—Goethe.

Wenig und oft macht zuletzt viel.

Wenn alle Stricke reissen.

Wenn deine Schrift dem Kenner nicht gefällt

So ist es schon ein böses Zeichen:
Doch wenn sie gar des Narren Lob erhält

So ist es Zeit, sie auszustreichen.

—S. Gessner.

Wenn der Leib in Staub zerfallen

Lebt der grosse Name noch.

—Schiller.

Wenn die Katze fort ist, tanzen die Mäuse.

Wenn die Könige bau'n, haben die Kärrne zu thun.—Schiller.

Wenn ich dich lieb habe, was geht's dich an?—Goethe.

Wenn jemand eine Reise thut
So kann er was verzählen.—Claudius.

Wenn man alt ist, muss man mehr thun, als da man jung war.—Goethe.

Wenn Wein eingehet, geht Witz aus.

Wenn wir Andern Ehre geben,
Müssen wir uns selbst entadeln.

—Goethe.

Wenn wir schön sind, sind wir ungeputzt am schönsten.—Lessing.

Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein.

Wer A sagt, muss auch B sagen.

Wer bringt, ist willkommen.

Wer dem Pöbel dient, hat einen schlechten Herrn.

Wer dem Publicum dient, ist ein armes Thier;

Er quält sich ab, niemand bedankt sich dafür.—Goethe.

Neither rhyme nor reason.

Christmas.

Wine and women make fools of all world.

Wisdom is not, as you suppose, an art that can be learnt. Wisdom cometh from the heavens, and is God's own gift to men.

What happiness to be beloved; and O, what bliss, ye gods, to love!

Little and often make a heap at last.

If the worst comes to the worst,

When your writings fail to please the critics, that is certainly a bad omen; but when they win the praise of a fool, it is high time to blot them out.

When the life of a great man has fallen to the dust, his name still lives on.

When the cat is away, the mice will play.

When kings go a building, then waggoners have something to do.

If I love you, what is that to you?

When any man has gone on his travels, he has a story to tell.

When we are old, we must do more than when we were young.

When the wine is in, the wit is out.

When we pay honour to others, we are bound to depreciate ourselves.

(If we are beautiful, we are most beautiful without adornment.) Beauty unadorned, adorned the most.

Who digs a trench for another, tumbles in himself.

He that says A must also say B.

He who brings something in his hand is a welcome guest.

The people's servant has a bad master.

The man who is the servant of the public is a creature to be pitied; he wears himself out, and nobody says "Thank you" for his pains.

Wer dem Spiele zusieht, kann's am besten.

Wer den Besten seiner Zeit genug
Gethan, der hat gelebt fur alle Zeiten.
—*Schiller.*

Wer den Dichter will verstehen
Muss in Dichters Lande gehen —*Goethe.*
Wer den Kern essen will, muss die Nuss kracken.

Wer den kleinsten Theil eines Geheimnisses hingibt, hat den andern nicht mehr in der Gewalt.

—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Wer den Sieg behalt, der hat Recht
Wer der Bösen schont, schadet den Frommen.

Wer die Leiter hinauf will, muss bei der untersten Sprosse anfangen.

Wer ein Kalb stiehlt, stiehlt eine Kuh.

Wer für sich selbst nicht sorget, kann für andere nicht sorgen.

Wer gar zu viel bedenkt wird wenig leisten.—*Schiller.*

Wer hängen soll, ersauft nicht.

Wer hoch steigt, fällt tief.

Wer im Alter will jung sein, der muss in der Jugend alt sein.

Wer im Glashause sitzt, muss andere nicht mit Steinen werfen.

“Wer ist ein unbrauchbarer Mann?”
Der nicht befehlen und auch nicht gehorchen kann.—*Goethe.*

Wer kann was Dummes, sei was Kluges denken,
Das nicht die Vorwelt schon gedacht.
—*Goethe.*

Wer langsam geht, kommt auch.

Wer nicht arbeitet, soll auch nicht essen.

Wer nicht liebt, der lebt im öden Winter.—*Gessner.*

Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang.

Der bleibt ein Narr sein Lebenlang.

Lookers-on see most of the game.

The man who has gained the approval of the best of his time, has lived for all times.

He who will understand the poet, must visit the poet's country.

He who would eat the kernel must crack the nut.

The man who reveals the smallest tittle of a secret, can no longer be said to possess the rest of it.

The victor is always in the right.

He who spares the wicked injures the good.

If you wish to mount the ladder, you must begin at the lowest rung.

(He who steals a calf, steals a cow.) He who stole the egg to-day will steal a cow to-morrow.

He who bewails not his own sorrows, cannot bewail another's.

The man who ponders too much will accomplish little.

The man born to be hanged is never drowned.

He who stands the highest, has the farthest to fall.

He who would be youthful in old age, must in his youth be old.

He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones.

“Who is a useless man?” He who can neither command nor obey.

Who can think of anything, whether stupid or smart, that former ages have not already thought of?

(He who goes slowly, also arrives.) Slow and steady wins the race.

He who will not work shall not eat.

He who loves nothing, lives a dark and wintry life.

Who loves not wine, women, and song, Remains a fool his whole life long.*

* These lines have been attributed to Martin Luther, but it is more than doubtful whether he was the author of them.

Wie der Herr, so der Diener.

Wie der Herr, so der Knecht.

Wie Einer ist, so ist sein Gott.

—*Goethe.*

Wie fruchtbar is der kleinste Kreis,
Wenn man ihn wohl zu pflegen weiss!

—*Goethe.*

Wie geht's?

Wie gesät so geschnitten.

Wie gewöhnlich.

Wie gewonnen, so zerrounen.

Wie Hund und Katze zusammenleben.

Wie man sichbettet so schläft man.

Wie viel Uhr ist es?

Wille ist des Werks Seele.

Williges Pferd soll man nicht treiben.

Willst du dich selber erkennen, so sieh,
wie die Andern es treiben;

Willst du die Andern verstehn, blick' in
dein eigenes Herz! —*Schiller.*

Willst du immer weiter schweifen?

Sieh, das Gute liegt so nah.

Lerne nur das Glück ergreifen,

Denn das Glück ist immer da.

—*Goethe.*

Wir Deutsche fürchten Gott, aber sonst
niemand. —*Bismarck.*

Wir müssen das Eisen schmieden,
solang es warm ist.

Wir schwimmen in dem Strom der Zeit
Auf Welle Welle fort;

Das Meer der Allvergessenheit

Ist unser letzter Ort. —*Herder.*

Wir sind gewohnt, dass die Menschen
verhöhnen was sie nicht verstehn.

—*Goethe.*

Wissen ist leichter als thun.

Wissenschaft ist Macht.

Wo das Herz reden darf, braucht es
keiner Vorbereitung. —*Lessing.*

Wo der liebe Gott eine Kirche baut, da
baut der Teufel eine Kapelle.

Wohlfeil.

Wohlgeboren.

Wohlgehan überlebt den Tod.

Like master, like servant.

Like master, like man.

(As a man is, so is his God.) Every
man derives his conception of God
from his own nature.

How fertile is the smallest field of
action, if we know how to tend it
well.

How goes it ; how do you do?

As you sow, so you reap.

In the customary way.

(As earned, so spent.) Lightly come,
lightly go.

(To live as dog and cat together.) To
live a cat-and-dog life.

As you make your bed, so you must lie
on it.

What is the time?

(Will is the soul of work.) Where there's
a will, there's a way.

Do not spur the willing horse.

Wouldst thou know thyself, mark how
others behave ; wouldst thou under-
stand others, look into thine own
heart.

Wilt thou always wander farther? See
the good doth dwell so near. Learn
this one lesson, to pluck the flower of
happiness, for it is ever by thy side.

We Germans fear God, but no one else.

We must strike the iron while it is hot.

By Time's broad stream borne swiftly
on
From wave to wave we're cast ;
The Ocean of Oblivion
Receives us all at last.

We generally see that men scoff at the
things which they do not understand.

Theory is easier than practice.

Knowledge is power.

When the heart dares to speak, no
preparation is needed.

Where God builds a church, there the
Devil builds a chapel.

Cheap.

Well-born ; people of good birth

A good deed survives death.

Wohlhabend sein.

Wohltaten, still und rein gegeben,
Sind Todte, die im Grabe leben,
Sind Blumen, die im Sturm bestehn,
Sind Sternlein, die nicht untergehn.

—*Claudius.*

Wo keine Eifersucht, da ist keine Liebe.

Wollte Gott!

Wollt ihr immer leben?

—*Frederick the Great.*

Wozu das?

Zartem Ohre halbes Wort.

Zeit, Ebbe und Flut, warten auf Niemand.

Zeit ist Geld.

Zeitung.

Zollfrei.

Zollhaus.

Zollverein.

Zorn thut nicht mit Rath.

Zu dienen.

Zufriedenheit geht über alles.

Zufriedenheit geht über Reichthum.

Zu Nacht sind alle Katzen grau.

Zur rechten Zeit.

Zu Sanct-Nimmerstag.

Zu spät ist es, am Ende sparen.

Zu tief ins Glas schauen.

Zu viel kann man wohl trinken,
Doch nie trinkt man genug.—*Lessing.*

Zu wiederholten Malen.

Zwang erbittert die Schwärmer immer,
aber bekehrt sie nie.—*Schiller.*

Zwar der Tapfere nennt sich Herr der Länder

Durch sein Eisen, durch sein Blut.

—*Arndt.*

Zwei Fliegen mit einem Schlage treffen.

To be well off, prosperous.

Good deeds, that are done silently and for a good motive, are the dead that live even in the grave; they are flowers that withstand the storm; they are stars that know no setting.

No love without jealousy.

Would to God.

Do you wish to live for ever?*

What is the use of that?

(Half a word is enough for a quick ear.)

Verbum sat sapienti.

Time and tide wait for no man.

Time is money.

Journal; gazette, newspaper.

Free of customs.

Custom house.

Customs-union.

Anger and counsel have nothing in common.

At your service.

Contentment is the best possession.

Contentment is better than riches.

In the dark all cats are grey.

In the nick of time.

When two Sundays come in a week;
at the Greek Calends.

It is late to spare when the cupboard's bare.

(To look too deeply into the glass.) To imbibe too freely.

Though one may well drink too much,
but one can never drink enough.

Time after time; repeatedly.

Opposition irritates an enthusiast, but it never converts him.

The brave man calls himself lord of the land through his iron, through his blood.†

To kill two birds with one stone.

* Frederick put this question to some of his soldiers, when on one occasion they hesitated to attack the enemy.

† These lines are supposed to have suggested Bismarck's well-known saying *Eisen und Blut,*

Zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke,
Zwei Herzen und ein Schlag!—*Halm.*
Zwischen Amboss und Hammer.

Zwischen Thür und Angel stecken.

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,
(Between anvil and hammer.) Between
the devil and the deep sea.

(To be between the door and the hinge.)
To be on the horns of a dilemma.

Italian.

A Ballata.	In ballad style.
A Battuta.	In strict time.
Abbacchiato.	Mournful, sad.
Abbandonarsi.	To lose oneself in the music.
Abbassamento di mano.	The downward stroke of the hand in marking time.
Abbassamento di voce.	Lowering of the voice.
Abbassare.	To lower, to drop, to diminish.
Abbellare.	To embellish, to beautify.
Abbomo pur fiorini che troveremo cugini.	If we possess florins, we shall find cousins.
Abbondanza genera fastidio.	Abundance creates daintiness.
Abbreviatura.	An abbreviation.
A bene placito.	(At pleasure.) At the discretion of the performer.
A buon cavallo non occorre dirgli trotta.	To a good horse you need not say "trot."
A buon intenditor poche parole.	(To a good listener few words.) A word is enough to the wise.
A cader va chi troppo alto sale	(Who climbs too high may fear a fall.) Climb not too high lest the fall be greater.
A can che lecchi cenere non gli fidar farina.	A dog that licks ashes trust not with meal.
A cane scottato l'acqua fredda pare calda.	(The scalded dog thinks cold water hot.) A burnt child dreads the fire.
A cattiva vacca, Dio da corte corna.	To a curst cow, God gives short horns.
A causa persa, parole assai.	(What is done cannot be undone.) Advice comes too late when a thing is done.
A cavallo donato non si guarda in bocca.	Look not a gift horse in the mouth.
Accade ogni giorno nelle città divise, che gli uomini non si curano di impedire il ben' pubblico, per sbattere la riputazione degli avversari.	It happens daily in cities where dissensions are rampant, that men do not care if they are hindering the public welfare, so long as they can injure the reputations of their opponents.
—Guicciardini.	Gradually faster; with increasing quickness.
Accelerando (<i>Accel.</i>)	Accelerated.
Accelerato	

Accentuare.

To accentuate.

Acciaccatura.

A small quaver written with a stroke running through its stem, to be played rapidly before the large note it precedes.

Accidenti.

Accidentals.

Accigliamento.

Grief.

Acclamazione.

Applause.

Accomodare.

To bring instruments into tune ; to raise them to the same pitch.

Accomodare le bisacce nella strada.(To shift the pack-saddles on the road.)
To make a sudden change in one's design.**Accomodato.**

Adjusted.

Accompagnamento ad libitum.

An accompaniment to be played or omitted at the will of the performer.

Accompagnamento obbligato.

An accompaniment that cannot be omitted.

Accompagnato.

Accompanied.

Accompagnatore.

An accompanist.

Accompagnatrice.

A female accompanist.

Accoppiato.

In connected style.

Accordamento.

In tune.

Accordando.

Tuning.

Accordanza.

In tune.

Accordare.

To tune.

Accordato.

Tuned.

Accordatore.

A tuner of instruments.

Accordo.

A musical chord.

Accordo consono.

A concord.

Accordo dissono.

A discord.

Accrescendo.

More loudly.

Accrescimento.

Increase of sound.

Accresciuto.

With increased loudness.

A cembalo.

For the pianoforte.

A che giova.What's the good of it ; *cui bono?***A chi consiglia non duole il capo.**

Counsel is easier than help.

A chi dici il tuo segreto, doni la tua libertà.

You surrender your liberty to him to whom you tell your secrets.

A chi fa male, mai mancano scuse.

Who does evil, is never short of excuse.

A chi ha testa, non manca capello.

A good head need never go short of a hat.

A chi la riesce bene, è tenuto per savio.

He who succeeds, is held to be wise.

A chi non si lascia consigliare, non si può ajutare.

There is no help for him who will not be advised.

A chi, per tempo passar, legge, niuna cosa puote esser lunga.—Boccaccio.

To the man who reads in order to amuse himself, nothing can be tedious.

A chi piace il bere, parla sempre di vino.

He who is fond of drinking, talks always of wine.

A chi vuole, non è cosa difficile.
A chi vuole, non mancano modi.

A cinque.

Acqua cheta rovina i ponti.

Acqua, fumo, e mala femmina, cacciano la gente di casa.

Acqua lontana non spegne fuoco vicino.

Acquista buona fama e mettiti a dormire.

Acustica.

Adagietto.

Adagio (*Adg^o.*)

Adagio a ma' passi.

Adagio assai.

Adagio cantabile.

Adagio di molto.

Adagio patetico.

Adagio pesante

Adagio sostenuto.

Adagissimo.

Ad arbor che cade, ognun grida—dagli, dagli.

Ad arca aperta il giusto pecca.

Addolcendo.

Addolorato.

**Ad estirpar que' semi
Di libertà, che in cuor d'ogni uomo ha posto**

Natura, oltre i molti anni, arte e maneggio

Vuolsi adoprar, non poco : il sangue sparso

Non gli estingue, li preme ; e assai più feri

Rigermoglian talor dal sangue.

—*Alfieri.*

Adiratamente.

Adirato.

Ad ogni cosa è rimedio fuora ch'all'a morte.

Ad ogni santo la sua torcia.

Ad ogni santo vien la sua festa.

**To him who wills, nothing is difficult.
Where there's a will, there is always a way.**

In five parts, a quintet.

**(A silent stream destroys the bridges.)
Still waters run deep.**

Water, smoke, and a bad wife, drive men out of the house.

Distant water does not quench a neighbouring fire.

A good reputation makes a soft pillow.

Acoustics.

Rather slow.

Slowly.

Go slowly over dangerous ground.

Very slow.

Slow and in a singing manner.

Exceedingly slow.

Slow and in a pathetic manner.

Slow and well-marked.

Slow and sustained.

Extremely slow.

**When a tree is falling, all exclaim
“Down with it, down with it !”**

(With an open chest by him, the just man sins.) Opportunity makes the thief

Softening style.

Afflicted, grieved.

To eradicate

**Those seeds of liberty by nature placed
In every human breast, no little art,
And management, besides a length of time,**

**Are requisite : these seeds may be suppress'd,
By spilling human blood, but not extinguish'd.**

**And oftentimes from blood they shoot again
With fresh luxuriance.—*C. Lloyd.***

In an angry style ; passionately.

Enraged.

(For everything there's a remedy except death.) There's a salve for every sore,

(To every saint his own candle.) Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

Every saint has his own festival.

Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello.

(*Every bird loves its own nest.*) There is no place like home. *A chaque oiseau son nid est beau.*

Ad ognuno par più grave la croce sua.

To every man his own cross appears the heaviest.

Ad ora, ad ora, vola tutto il tempo.

Hour by hour, time quickly flies.

Adornamente.

In an ornate manner

Adornamento.

An adornment.

A due corde.

For two strings

A due cori.

For two choirs.

A due stromenti.

For two instruments.

A due voci.

For two voices.

Ad un colpo non cade a terra l'albero.

A tree is not felled by one blow.

Affabile.

In affable style.

Affabilmente

Affably

Affannato.

In a sorrowful manner.

Affannosamente.

Mournfully.

Affermo bene di nuovo questo essere verissimo, secondo che per tutte l'istorie si vede, che gli uomini possono secondare la fortuna, e non opporsergli, possono tessere gli orditi, e non romperli.—*Macchiarelli.*

Once more I declare this to be most true, and every page of history confirms my words, that men can assist Fortune, but they cannot resist her; they may weave her webs, but they cannot break them

Affettuosamente

Tenderly.

Affettuoso (*Affet^o*)

Softly, affectingly, pathetically.

Afflitto

(Afflicted.) In a sad manner.

Affogarsi in un bicchier d'acqua.

(To drown oneself in a glass of water.) To make mountains out of mole-hills

Affrettando.

Hurrying the time.

Affrettare.

To accelerate the time.

Affrettato

In a hurried manner.

Affrettoso.

Hasty, impetuous.

Agevole.

In an agile manner.

Agevolmente.

In an easy style.

Aggio.

(Exchange, discount.) The difference in value between one sort of money and another, and especially (on the Continent) between notes and coin.

Aggiungere legna al fuoco

To add fuel to the flames.

Aggiustamente.

In strict tune.

Agilmente.

Lightly.

Agitamente.

An agitated manner.

Agitato (*Agito*)

With agitation.

Agitazione.

Agitation.

**Abì quanto cauti gli uomini esser denno
Presso a color, che non veggon pur
l'opra**

Ah! what caution must men use
With those who look not at the deed alone,

Ma per entro i pensier miran col senho.

But spy into the thoughts with subtle skill.—*Cary.*

—Dante.

Al mali estremi, mali rimedi.
For severe ills, severe remedies.

Al ricchi non mancano parenti.
(The rich have never relations to seek.)
Land was never lost for want of an heir.

Ajutati, che Dio l'ajuti.
Heaven helps those who help themselves.
Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.

Al bisogno si conoscono gli amici.
(In the hour of trouble we prove our friends) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Al bugiardo non si crede la verità
No credence is given the liar, even when he speaks the truth.

Al buon vino non bisogna frasca.
Good wine needs no bush.

Al confessor, medico, ed avvocato, non si de' tener il vero ceduto
Hide nothing from thy confessor, physician, or lawyer.

Al fine.
To the end.

Al fin del giuoco, si vede chi ha guadagnato
At the end of the game one may see who hath won

Al fin la pace
Peace is a necessity for the vanquished, and an advantage to the victor

È necessario il vinto,
Utile al vincitor *Metastasio*

Al fresco.
In the fresh, or open, air.

Bollor tutto par lieve — *Alfieri*
Al giovenile
Bollor tutto par lieve — *Alfieri*
To the fire of youth all tasks seem light.

Alla barba dei pazzi, il barbier impara a radere.
A barber learns to shave on a fool's chin.

Alla breve
In the time of one breve to a bar.

Alla buona derrata, pensaci su.
When fine wares are nigh, then stop and buy.

Alla buon' ora.
At last, well done you. *A la bonne heure.*

Alla caccia.
In hunting style, after the manner of the chase.

Alla cappella.
In church style.

Alla Madre
(To the Mother.) Hymns, etc., addressed to the Virgin Mary

Alla marcia.
In the style of a march

All' amico curagh il fico, all' inimico il persico.
Pull a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy

Alla militare.
In military, marching style.

Alla moderna.
In the modern style.

All' antica.
In the ancient manner.

Alla quinta.
At the interval of a fifth.

Allargando.
Lengthening, extending the notes.

Alla rinfusa.
Helter-skelter, higgledy-piggledy.

Alla stretta.
In a compressed style.

Alla zingara.
In gipsy fashion.

Alla zoppa.
In a halting style.

Alle calende greche.
(At the Greek Calends.) When two Sundays come in a week.

Allegramente.
Cheerfully, gaily.

Allegrettino.	Rather slower than <i>Allegro</i> .
Allegretto (<i>All'io</i>).	Lively, pretty.
Allegrezza.	Cheerfulness, gaiety
Allegrissimamente.	Most cheerfully.
Allegrissimo.	Most cheerful.
Allegro (<i>All'o</i>).	Sprightly, lively.
Allegro agitato.	Quick and in an agitated manner.
Allegro assai.	Very fast.
Allegro comodo.	Quick, but not excessively so.
Allegro con brio.	Quickly and vivaciously.
Allegro con fuoco.	Quick and in fiery style.
Allegro con moto.	Quick, with movement.
Allegro con spirito.	Quick, with spirit.
Allegro di bravura.	Quick, with brilliant execution.
Allegro di molto.	With great rapidity.
Allegro furioso.	Quick and in a furious manner.
Allegro giusto.	Quick, but with the notes distinctly played.
Allegro ma grazioso.	Quick, but in a graceful style.
Allegro ma non presto.	Quick, but not excessively so.
Allegro ma non troppo.	Quick, but not too rapid.
Allegro risoluto.	Quick and in a bold manner.
Allegro veloce.	In a rapid, cheerful style.
Allegro vivace.	In a rapid, lively style.
Allegro vivo.	Quick and in lively style.
Allentando.	Slackening.
Allentare.	To slacken the time.
All' impossibile nessuno è tenuto.	No one is obliged to do impossibilities.
All' improvviso.	Extemporaneously.
All' inglese.	In the English style.
All' italiana.	In the Italian style.
Al loco.	To return to the original place.
All' opera si conosce il maestro.	(The master is known by his work.)
 Allor che Dio sui buoni Fa cader la sventura, ei dona ancora Il cor di sostenerla.— <i>Manzoni</i> .	
All' ottava.	The carpenter is known by his chips.
All' ultimo del salmo si canta la gloria.	Even when God sends misfortune on the good, still He gives them the heart to endure it.
All' unisono.	An octave above or below.
Al male estremo, rimedio violento.	(The Gloria is sung at end of the Psalm.) He laughs best who laughs last.
Al molino ed alla sposa sempre manca qualche cosa.	In unison.
Al nemico che fugge il ponte d'oro.	Desperate ills need desperate remedies.
Al piacere.	A mill and a woman are always in want of something.
Al più.	A bridge of gold for the flying enemy. At pleasure. The most.

Al più cattivo porco vien la miglior pera.	It is the most ill-favoured pig that gets the best pear.
Al primo colpo, non cade l'albero.	The tree does not fall at the first blow.
Al rigore di tempo.	In strict time.
Al solito.	In the ordinary manner.
D'alto silenzio è figlia.— <i>Alfieri.</i>	Deep vengeance is the daughter of deep silence.
Al Tedesco.	In the German manner.
Alterezza.	Lostness, sublimity.
Alternamente.	Alternately.
Altieramente.	In lofty style.
Altisono.	With a loud echoing sound.
Alto (A or Alt.).	The highest male, and lowest female voice.
Alto rilievo.	(High relief.) Sculpture where the figures carved stand out from the plain surface of the stone.
Altra cosa è il dire, altra il fare.	It is one thing to say, another to do.
Altra risposta, disse, non ti rendo, Se non lo far: chè la dimanda onesta Si dee seguir con l'opera tacendo.	"I answer not," Said he, "but by the deed. To fair request Silent performance maketh best return."
Altri tempi, altri costumi.	Other times—other manners.
Altro che!	Certainly; I should think so.
A Lucca ti vidi, a Pisa ti connobbi!	(I saw thee at Lucca, I knew thee at Pisa.) Once bitten, twice shy.
Alzamento di mano.	The upward beat in conducting.
Amabile.	In a gentle manner.
Amabilmente.	Gently.
Amami poco, ma continua.	Love me little, love me long.
Amante non sia chi coraggio non ha.	(Let him not be a lover, who is not courageous.) Faint heart never won fair lady.
Amaramente.	Bitterly.
Amar cosa inamabile non puossi.	One cannot love an unlovable thing.
Amarissimo.	Very bitter.
Amato non sarai, se a te solo penserai.	If you think of yourself alone, you will not be loved.
A mezza voce.	In a subdued tone.
Amicizia reconciliata piaga mal saldata.	A patched-up friendship is an unhealed wound.
Amico d'ognuno, amico di nessuno.	Everybody's friend is nobody's friend.
Amor, che al cor gentil ratto s' apprende.— <i>Dante.</i>	Love, whose lesson a gentle heart doth quickly learn. •
Amor, che a nullo amato amar perdona.	Love, that from the loved one takes no denial.
Amor che nella mente mi ragiona.	Love, that discourses in my thoughts.
— <i>Dante.</i>	— <i>Cary.</i>

Amor, ch' or cieco or Argo, ora ne veli
Di benda gli occhi, ora ce gli aprie e giri ;
Tu per mille custodie entro a' più casti
Verginei alberghi il guardo altriui
portasti.—*Tasso.*

Amor depose la faretra e l'arco,
Onde sempre va carco.—*Tasso.*

Amore e cieco.

Amor è il vero prezzo con cui si compra
amore.

A Moresco.

Amor e signoria non vogliono com-
pagnia.

Amorevole.

Amorevolmente.

Amor nel nostro petto
È un volontario affetto.
Nè mai forza, o rigore
Può limitar la liberta del core.

—*Mete. 11. 10.*

Amor non conosce travaglio.

Amoroso (*Am^o.*).

Amor regge senza legge.

Amor, tosse, e fumo, malamente si
nascondono.

Amor tutti fa ugual.

Anarmonia.

Anche il mar, che è si grande, si
pacifica.

Anche la rana morderebbe se avesse
denti.

Anch' io sono pittore !

Andante (*And^a.*).

Andante affettuoso.

Andante cantabile.

Andante con moto.

Andante grazioso.

Andante maestoso.

Andante ma non troppo.

Andante pastorale.

Andantino (*Andⁱⁿ.*).

That Love who now conceals his piercing
eyes,
And now, like Argus, every thing
descries;

Who bring'st to view each grace that
shuns the light,
And midst a thousand guards directs
the lover's sight. —*Hoole.*

Love laid aside his bow and quiver,
with which he is always armed,

Love is blind.

Love is the true price with which love
is bought.

In Moorish style.

Love and lordship like no fellowship.

Tenderly; with much feeling.

In a loving manner.

Love is a feeling that comes into our
hearts of our own choice; for neither
force nor harshness can limit the
heart's freedom.

Love never tires

Tenderly, loving.

Love rules without laws.

Love, a cough, and smoke, are difficult
to hide.

Love makes all men equal

Violations of the rules of harmony.

Even the sea, in spite of its vastness, is
sometimes calm.

(Even the frog would bite if it had
teeth.) Even the worm will some-
times turn.

I too am a painter !*

Moderately slowly.

Slowly and in a tender style.

Slow and in a singing style.

Slow, with movement.

Slow and graceful.

Slow and in majestic style.

Slow, but not too much so.

Slow, and in pastoral style.

Somewhat livelier than *Andante*.

* So Correggio is said to have exclaimed when he beheld the St. Cecilia of Raphael. In his *Miscellanies of Literature*, Mr. I. Disraeli points out that ambitious youths see in the achievements of great men mainly what they feel might be accomplished by themselves. This may account for the popularity of biographies and memoirs of eminent persons, for in such books mediocrities think they read what they themselves might have done had their merits met with their due meed of approbation.

Andare stretto.	(To do business shabbily.) To spoil the ship for a ha'porth of tar.
A nemico che fugge, fa un ponte d'oro.	Make a golden bridge for a flying foe.
Animato (<i>Animo</i>).	With animation.
Animazione.	Animation.
Animosamente.	In a spirited manner.
Anno di neve, anno di bene.	A snow year, a rich year
A padre guadagnatore, figlio spet' litoré.	A miserly father has a spendthrift son
Aperta ha la porta chunque apporta.	Who brings anything finds an open door.
A piacere.	At pleasure, <i>ad lib</i>
A poco a poco.	By little and little, by degrees.
Appassionatamente.	In a passionate manner
Appassionato	With passion, in an impassioned manner
Appetito non vuol salsa.	Hunger is the best sauce.
Appucare il Mayo ad ogn' uscio	(To hang the May at every door.) To pay court to every maid
Appoggiato.	(Propped) The notes are to be played so as to glide insensibly into each other.
Appoggatura.	A note inserted between others to effect an easy movement.
A prima vista	At first sight
Aquila non mangia mosche.	An eagle does not feed upon flies. <i>Aquila non caput muscas</i>
Arco.	The bow (of the violin, etc.).
Ardentemente.	Ardently
Ardir, che al forti è brando, e meuce, e scudo. — <i>Alperi</i>	Audacity is the sword, the shield, and the intelligence of the brave.
Arditamente.	Boldly.
Aria.	An air, song.
Aria buffa	A comic song.
Aria cantabile.	A singing melody.
Arietta.	A short air or song
Arioso.	In light, airy manner.
A rivederci or A rivedetela.	(Till we meet again.) <i>Au revoir</i> .
Armonizzare.	To put into correct harmony.
Arpeggio (<i>Arpo</i>).	Indicating that the notes are to be struck in rapid succession, not simultaneously, but in quick sequence, <i>pr</i> on the harp.
Asino che ha fame mangia d'ogni strame.	An ass which is hungry eats any straw.
Assai.	Enough; very.
Assai ben balla a chi Fortuna suona.	He dances well to whom Fortune pipes.
Assai presto si fa quel che si fa bene.	What is done well, is never done too slowly.

Assai romor, e poco lana.
A suo arbitrio.
A suo bene placito.
A suo comodo.

A tavola rotonda non si contende del luogo.
A tempo.
A tempo giusto.
A tempo ordinario.
Attaca subito.

Attorno, attorno.

Avea piacevol viso, abito onesto,
Un umil volger d'occhi, un andar grave:
Un parlar si benigno e si modesto,
Che parea Gabriel che dicesse : Ave.
Era brutta, e disforme in tutto il resto,
Ma nascondea questa fatterze prave
Con lungo abito, e largo; e sotto quello
Attossicato avea sempre il coltello.

— *drw.tv.*

A Venezia chi vi nasce, mal vi si pisce.

Avere sulla punta della lingua.

Aver il diavol addosso.

Aver la pera monda.

Aver le traveggole.

A vicenda.

A vostro comodo.

Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca.

Badate a' fatti vostri.
Baldamente.
Ballatetta.

Much cry and little wool.
According to the performer's discretion.
As the performer pleases.
According to the convenience of the performer.

At a round table there's no dispute about place.

In time.

In strict time.

In ordinary time.

(Attack suddenly.) A direction that a second movement is to be begun instantly after the close of the first.

Here, there, and everywhere.

Her garb was decent, lovely was her face,

Her eyes were bashful, sober was her pace;

With speech, whose charms might every heart assail,

Like his who gave the blest salute of—
Hail!

But all deform'd and brutal was the rest,

Which close she covered with her ample vest,

Beneath whose folds, prepar'd for bloody strife,

Her hand for ever grasp'd a poison'd knife — *Hoole*.*

He who is born at Venice is badly fed there.

To have a thing at the tip of one's tongue.

To have the devil on one's back.) To be in a rage.

(To have one's pear ready pared.) To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

To see double; to see one thing for another

Alternately.

At your leisure; at your convenience.

A kiss of the lips often touches not the heart.

Mind your own business!

Boldly; in a gay fashion.

A short ballad.

* A description of Fraud, which is here personified.

Ballatore.
Bambino.
Bandito (*pl.* banditi).
Barba bagnata è mezzo rasa.

Barcarola.

Basso (*B*).
Basso rilievo.

Batti il ferro mentre è caldo.
Battitura.
Battuta.

Beata fu mai
Gente alcuna per sangue ed oltraggio?
Solo al vinto non toccano i guai.
Torna in pianto dell' empio il gion.
— *Manzoni.*

Bella cosa far niente.
Bella cosa tosto è rapita.
Bella donna e veste tagliuzzata sempre
s'imbatte in qualche uncino.
Bella semmina che ride, vuol dir, borsa
che piange.
Belle parole non pascon i gatti.

Bellicosamente
Benchè la bugia sia veloce, la verità
l'arriva.
Bene placito.
Ben fiorisce negli uomini il volere;
Ma la pioggia continua converte
In bozzacchioni le susine vere.
— *Dante.*

Ben marcato.

Ben moderato,
Ben perduto è conosciuto.
Ben pronunziato.

Ben trovato.
Berretta in mano non fece mai danno.

A male dancer.
An infant : a little boy.*
An outlaw.
(When the beard is lathered, it is half
shaved.) *Dimidium facti, qui bene
capit, habet.*

(A melody or air sung by the gondoliers
of Venice.) A piece of instrumental
music in imitation of such airs.

Bass ; the lowest male voice.
(Low relief) ; sculpture where the
figures do not stand out far.

You must strike while the iron is hot.
Beating time.

The accented part of the bar in music ;
the part marked in beating time.

Was ever any nation made happy by
shedding blood and oppressing?
Nay, it is the conquered alone to
whom ills come not, while the mirth
of the evil-doer is changed into wailing.

Idleness is a nice employment.
A pretty thing is soon taken.
A pretty girl and a tattered gown are
sure to find some hook in the way.
When a pretty woman smiles, look to
your purse.

(Fine words don't feed cats.) Fine
words butter no parsnips.

In a war-like manner.
Although a lie is swift, truth catches it
at last.

At pleasure.

The will in man
Bears goodly blossoms ; but its ruddy
promise

I., by the dripping of perpetual rain,
Made mere abortion.

(Well marked.) To be played with
emphasis.

Very moderate.
A thing lost, its value is known.
The words or notes to be well articu-
lated.

Well found ; very ingenious.
(Cap in hand does no harm.) Polite-
ness costs nothing, but it goes a long
way.

* The word is commonly used in reference to the representations of the infant Christ in
sacred art.

Bersaglieri	(Sharpshooters.) Italian light infantry troops.
Biscanto.	A vocal duet.
Bisogna battere il ferro mentre è caldo.	Strike while the iron is hot.
Bisogna fa trottar la vecchia.	Need makes the old wife trot.
Bisogna tagliare secondo il panno.	You must cut your coat according to your cloth.
Bisogna voltar la vela secondo il vento	As the wind blows, so you must set the sail
Bisogno fa l' uomo ingegnoso	(Necessity makes a man clever.) Necessity is the mother of the arts.
Bocca chiusa, mosca non ci entra	A closed mouth catcheth no flies.
Bravissimo.	Exceedingly well done.
Bravo.	Well done!
Bravura	A florid, brilliant, difficult air.
Breve orazione penetra	God listens to short prayers.
Brillante (<i>Brill</i>).	Brilliant, lively
Brio.	Fire.
Buffo.	Comic, the comic actor in an opera.
Buona nota.	The accented note
Buon giorno, buon' opera.	The better the day, the better the deed
Buon principio e la metà dell' opera	A good beginning is half the work.
Buon vino fa buon sangue	Good wine makes good blood.
Burlescamente	Jestingly
Burletta.	A short comic opera
Buttar via un vermicello, per pigliar un luccio.	(Set a worm to catch a pike.) A sprat to catch a herring.
Cadenza.	An ornamental passage introduced by a musical performer, either actually or apparently impromptu, and heralding the close.
Cader dalla padella nelle bragie.	To fall out of the frying pan into the fire
Calando (<i>Calu</i>).	Gradually becoming slower and less vigorous.
Calmato.	Calmly
Cambiare.	To change.
Cambio non è furto.	Exchange is no robbery.
Camera.	A small room.
Camminando.	Flowing style.
Campana.	A bell
Campanajo.	A bell-ringer
Campanile.	A belfry.
Can che morde non abbaja in vano.	A dog that bites does not bark at nothing.
Cane che abbaja poco morde.	Snarling curs are slow to bite.
Cane vecchio non abbaja indarno.	The old dog does not bark forught.

Capone.

Can scottato d'acqua calda ha paura,
poi della fredd*i*

Cantabile (*Cantab.*)

Cantasera

Cantajuolo.

Cantando

Cantare a aria.

Cantare a orecchio

Cantare di maniera

Cantata

Cantatore

Cantatrice

Canti a cappella

Canti carnevali

Cantilen*i*

Canto

Canto funebre

Canto gregoriano

Canto primo.

Can vecchio non s'avzezza a portar collare.

Canzone.

Canzonetta

Capo.

Capo d' anno

Capo d' opera

Capper*i*!

Cappita! Cospita!

Capriccio.

Capriccioso.

Carbonaro (*pl. carbonari*).

(*Canon.*) A musical term to indicate that the same melody is taken up by the different parts in succession, at the distance of one or more bars. In the *canone canterizans* the melody is sung backwards in one of the parts.

(The scalded dog dreads hot water, and afterwards cold.) The burnt child dreads the fire.

In graceful, elegant, singing style.

The melody

A street singer

In a singing manner

Singing and improvising at the same time.

Singing by ear

Singing gracefully

A composition for one or more voices, including recitatives and arias, now usually a short composition in oratorio form, but without dramatic personae

A male singer

A female singer

Sacred vocal music

Songs sung during the Carnival week.

The part of a composition containing the melody or air

The treble, or highest part in choral music

A funeral hymn

Gregorian chant

First treble.

(An old dog cannot be taught to wear a collar.) It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

A song or melody in two or three parts.

A canzonet, a short song

The head, beginning.

New Year's Day

A masterpiece, *chef-d'œuvre*.

Dear me! Hey-day!

Wonderful!

An irregular composition, in which the composer follows his fancy or caprice, rather than rule

In free, fantastic style.

(A charcoal-burner.) A member of an Italian secret society; an ultra-democrat.

Carmagnola.

Casa il figlio quando vuoi, e la figlia
quando puoi.

Casa mia, per piccina che tu sia, tu mi
pari una badia.

Casino.

Cattiva è quella lana, che non si può
tingere.

Cattivo è quel vento che a nessuno è
prospero.

Cavaliere errante.

Cavallo che corre non ha bisogno di
sproni.

Cavar la castagna dal fuoco con la
zampa altrui.

Cavatina.

Cembalo.

Cento carra di pensieri non pagheranno
un' oncia di debito

Cercare il pelo nell' uovo.

Chè cima di giudizio non s' avalla.

—Dante

Che dolce più che più giocondo stato
Saria di quel d' un amoro-so core?
Che viver più felice, e più beato
Che ritrovarsi in servitù d' Amore?

—Ariosto.

Che dona, e tolle ogn' altro ben fortuna,
Sol in virtù non ha possanza alcuna,

—Ariosto.

Che giova nelle fata dar di cozzo?
—Dante.

Che la luce divina è penetrante
Per l' universo, secondo ch' è degno,
Si che nulla le puote essere ostante.

—Dante.

Che l' antico valore
Negli Italici cuor non è ancor morto.

—Petrarch.

Che la pace mal finge nel volto
Chi si sente la guerra nel cor.

—Metastasio.

A dance accompanied by singing.

Marry your son when you please, and
your daughter when you can.

My home, however tiny you may be,
You seem a Paradise to me.

Club-house.

It is a bad cloth that will take no colour.

It is an ill wind which blows nobody
any good.

A knight errant; a tramp.

Do not spur the willing horse.

(To get the chestnuts out of the fire
with another's paw.) To make a
cat's-paw of one.

An air in one part or movement; a
short, simple air.

The harpsichord.

(A hundred waggon-loads of thoughts
will not pay one ounce of debt.) A
pound of care will not pay an ounce
of debt.

(To seek the hair in the egg.) To pick
faults where no faults are. To find
spots in the sun.

(The height of judgment does not
stoop.) God's justice is not diverted
from its course.

What state of man such rapture can
impart

As the soft passions of an amorous
heart?

What life so blest as his, decreed to
prove

With pleasing chains the servitude of
Love? —Houle.

Fortune, who gives and takes away all
other human blessings, has no power
over courage.

What profits it to strive against the
power of Fate?

For, through the universe
Wherever merited, celestial light
Glides freely, and no obstacle prevents.

—Cary.

For the ancient courage in the hearts
of Italians is not yet dead.

It is difficult for a man, who has war in
his heart, to wear a look of peace
upon his brow.

Che 'l perder tempo a chi più sa più
spiaice.—*Dante*.

Che 'l sciocco volgo non gli vuol dar
fede
Se non le vede, e tocca chiare, e piane.
—*Ariosto*.

Chè l' uso de' mortali è come fronda
In ramo, che sen va, ed altra viene.
—*Dante*.

Che non men che saver, dubbiar m'
aggrata.—*Dante*.

Che non può far d' un cuor, c' abbia
suggetto
Questo crudele, e traditor Amore!
—*Ariosto*.

Che non pur ne' miei occhi l' Paradiso.
—*Dante*

Chè per vendetta mi non s'andò piaga.
—*Guarini*.

Che sarà sarà.

Chè, seggendo in piuma
In fama non si vien, né sotto coltre :
Senza la qual chi sui vita consuma
Cotal vestigio in terra di sè lascia,
Qual fumo in aere od in acqua la
schiuma.—*Dante*.

Che sovente addivien che 'l saggio e 'l
forte
Fabbio a sè stesso è di beata sorte.
—*Tasso*.

Chè spesso avvien che ne' maggior
perigli
Sono i più audaci gli ottimi consigli.
—*Tasso*.

Che talor cresce una beltà un bel
manto.—*Ariosto*.

Chi abbisogna, non abbia vergogna.

Chi ad altri scava la fossa, non di rado
vi cade il primo.

Chi al carbone s'accosta, o si tinge o si
scotta.

Chi, accecato dall' ambizione, si con-
duce in luogo, dove non può più
alto salire, è poi con massimo danno
di cadere necessitato.

—*Machiavelli*.

Chi ama, crede.

* This is one of the prettiest *conceitti* in the Divine Comedy. Dante's eyes are distracted from viewing the sights of Paradise to gaze upon the fair form of his beloved Beatrice, who is conducting him through the abode of the blessed. She remonstrates with him in the words quoted above.

Loss of time most grieveth him who
knoweth most.

The herd unletter'd nothing will believe
But what their senses plainly can per-
ceive.—*Hoole*.

For, in mortals, use
Is as the leaf upon the bough: that
goes

And other comes instead.—*Cary*.
Ignorance not less than knowledge
charms.—*Cary*.

What can't he do with hearts he has
suppressed,
This cruel one, this wicked traitor Love!
—*Croker*.

These eyes of mine are not thy only
Paradise.—*Cary*.*

Revenge never healed a wound.

(What is to be, will be.) Motto of
the Duke of Bedford.

Fame cometh not by lolling on a couch
of down, or idling 'neath a canopy.
Yet he who spends his life bereft of
fame, leaves no more trace behind
him than doth the smoke in the sky,
or foam upon the sea.

The wise and bold man is often the
architect of his own good fortune.

For it often is the case that in desperate
dangers the boldest counsels are the
best.

Fine clothes often make beauty still
more beautiful.

A needy man must not be shy.
He who lays a trap for others, often is
caught himself.

You cannot play with pitch and not be
defiled.

He who, blinded by ambition, raises
himself to a position whence he can-
not mount higher, must thereafter
fall with the greatest loss.

He who loves, trusts.

Chiama gli abitator dell' ombre eterne
 Il rauco suon della Tartarea tromba ;
 Treman le spaziose atre caverne
 E l' aér cieco a quel romor rimbomba.
 Nè sì stridendo mai, dalla superne
 Regioni del cielo il folgor piomba,
 Nè sì scossa giammai trema la terra
 Quando i vapori in sen gravida serra.

—Tasso.

Chi ama me, ama il mio cane.
 Chiaramente.

Chiaro mi fu allor com' ogni dove
 In cielo è paradiſo.—Dante

Chiaroscuro.

Chi ascolta alla porta, ode il suo danno

Chi asino nasce, asino muore.
 Chiave d' oro apre la porta di ferro.
 Chiave d'oro apre ogni porta.
 Chi ben cena ben dorme
 Chi ben congettura, bene indovina
 Chi ben serra, ben apre.
 Chi ben vive, ben muore.
 Chi bestia va a Roma bestia ritorna

Chi biasima, vuol comprare.

Chi burla, vien burlato.
 Chi cerca mal, mal trova.
 Chi compra ha bisogno di cent' occhi,
 chi vende ne ha assai di uno.
 Chi compra terra, compra guerra.
 Chi con l'occhio vede, col cuor crede.
 Chi conta i colpi, o la dovuta offesa,
 Mentre arde la tenzon, misura e pesa ?

—Tasso.

Chi da presto raddoppia il dono.

Chi dice i fatti suoi, mal tacera quelli d'
 altrui.

The trumpet now, with hoarse-resounding breath,
 Convenes the spirits in the shades of death :
 The hollow caverns tremble at the sound ;
 The air re-echoes to the noise around !
 No louder terrors shake the distant pole,
 When through the skies the rattling thunders roll :
 Not greater tremors heave the labouring earth
 When vapours, pent within, contend for birth !—Hoole.

Love me, love my dog.

Clearly.

Then saw I clearly how each spot in heaven
 Is Paradise.—Cary.

An artistic distribution of light and shade.

A listener never hears any good of himself.

He that is born an ass, is always an ass.
 A golden key opens an iron door
 A golden key opens any door.
 He that sups well, sleeps well.
 The best prophet is the best guesser.
 Safe bind, safe find.

A good life makes an easy death.
 He that goes to Rome a fool returns a fool.

He who decries the goods means to buy them.

The jest recoils on him who makes it.
 He who looks for evil, generally finds it.
 Who buys hath need of a hundred eyes ;
 who sells hath enough if he hath one.

Who buyeth land, buyeth war.

(He that sees with the eye, believes with the heart.) Seeing is believing.

A fool is he that comes to preach or prate,
 When men with swords their right and wrong debate.—Fairfax.(He gives twice who gives quickly.) He gives twice who gives in a trice.
Bis dat qui citu dat.

He who tells his own business, is seldom silent concerning that of other people.

Chi di gallina nasce convien che raspi, o razzoli.

Chi disse popolo, disse veramente un pazzo: perchè egli è un monstro pieno di confusione e d' errore: e le sue opinioni sono tanto lontane dalla verità, quanto è, secondo Tolommeo, la Spagna dall' Indie.

—*Guicciardini.*

Chi dorme coi cani si sveglia colle pulci.

Chi due lepri caccia, l'una non piglia, e l'altra lascia.

Chi è causa del suo mal, pianga sè stesso.

Chi è ferito d' amoroso strale
D' altra piaga non teme.—*Guarini.*

Chi è imbarcato col diavolo, ha da passar in sua compagnia.

*Chi è lontano, ha sempre torto.

Chi è reo, e buono è tenuto, può fare il male, e non gli è creduto.

Chiesa libera in libero stato.

Chi fa a suo modo, non gli duole il capo.

Chi fabbrica su quel d' altri, perde le calcina e pietre.

Chi fa il conto senza l'oste, gli convien farlo due volte.

Chi ferra, inchioda.

Chi ha a fare con Tosco non convien esser losco.

Chi ha arte per tutto ha parte

Chi ha denti, non ha pane; e chi ha pane, non ha denti.

Chi ha da esser impiccato, non sarà mai ammogolato.

Chi ha in sè alcuna umanità, non si può di quella vittoria interamente rallegrare, della quale tutti i suoi sudditi internamente si contristano.

—*Machiavelli.*

(What is born of hen will scrape.)
What is bred in the bone never comes out of the flesh.

He who speaks of the People, speaks of a madman; for the People is a monster full of confusion and mistakes; and the opinions of the People are as far removed from the truth, as, according to Ptolemy, the Indies are from Spain.

Who sleeps with dogs gets up with fleas.) You cannot play with pitch without being defiled.

He who hunts two hares, fails to catch either.

He who has been the author of his own troubles, must bewail them himself.

He who is smitten by the arrow of love, is not afraid of any other wound.

He who ships with the devil, must finish the voyage in his company.

(The absent are always blamed.) *Les absents ont toujours tort.*

The man who is a knave, but is considered honest, is able to do wrong without suspicion.

A free church in a free state.*

He who does as he pleases, has no headache.

He who builds on another's ground loses his mortar and his stone.

He who reckons without his host, must reckon twice.

(He that shooes a horse pricks him.) It is a good horse that never stumbles, and a good wife that never grumbles.

He who has to deal with a Tuscan must have both eyes open.

(He that has an art, has everywhere a part.) A good workman need never be short of work.

He who has teeth, has no bread; and he who has bread has no teeth.

He who is born to be hanged, will never be drowned.

Any monarch, who has any feeling of humanity in him, cannot entirely rejoice in that victory which has brought secret sorrow upon all his subjects.

* The ideal of Cavour which he attempted to realise in Italy.

Chi ha l' amor nel petto, ha lo sprone a' fianchi.

Chi ha pazienza, vede la sua vendetta.

Chi ha testa di vetro non vada a battaglia di sassi.

Chi la dura la vince.

Chi lava il capo all' asino, perde il sapone.

Chi l'ha per natura, fin alla fossa dura.

Chi mal comincia peggio finisce.

Chi mal pensa, mal abbia.

Chi mal semina, mal raccoglie.

Chi mette il piè sull' amorosa pania.

**Cerchi ritrarlo, e non v' inveschi l' ale :
Che non è in somma Amor, se non
insania**

A giudicio de' savi universale.

—Ariosto.

Chi molte cose comincia, poche ne finisce.

Chi molto pratica, molto impara.

Chi nasce bella nasce maritata.

Chi niente sa, di niente dubita.

**Chi non ama il vino, la donna, e il canto
Un pazzo egli sarà e mai un santo.**

Chi non chiede, non ottiene.

Chi non fa, non falla.

Chi non fa quando può, non fa quando vuole.

Chi non ha cervello, abbia gambe.

Chi non ha cuore, abbia gambe.

Chi non ha danari in borsa, abbia miel in bocca.

Chi non ha nulla, non è nulla.

He who has love in his breast, has spurs in his sides.

The patient man sees his vengeance come at last.

(He who has a head of glass should not fight with stones.) Those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

(Patience conquers hardship.) He that endureth overcomes.

He who washes the head of an ass, wastes his soap.

That which we have by nature remains with us till death.

**A bad beginning makes a worse ending.
Evil to him who evil thinks.**

(He who sows evil, reaps evil.) Sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind.

Whoe'er his feet on Cupid's snares shall set,

Must seek t' escape, ere in th' entangling net

His wings are caught ; for sage experience tells,

In love's extreme, extreme of madness dwells.—Hoole.

(He that commences much, finishes little.) He has too many irons in the fire.

Practice makes perfect.

She that is born handsome is born married.

The ignoramus has no doubts.

**Who loves not Wine, Woman, and Song,
Remains a fool his whole life long.**

(He who asks for nothing, receives nothing.) A timid dog never gets a bone.

He who does nothing makes no blunders.

**He who will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay.**

(He that has no brains, ought to have legs.) Who has not a good tongue, ought to have good hands.

(He that has no heart [courage] ought to have legs.) One pair of heels is often worth two pairs of hands.

He that has not money in his purse, must have honey in his mouth.

He who possesses nothing, is reputed nothing.

Chi non può dimenticare può perdonare.
Chi non può fare come vuole, faccia come può.

Chi non può quel che vuol, quel che può voglia.—*Guarini*.

Chi non rompe l'uova, non fa la frittata.

Chi non sa adulare, non sa regnare.

Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente.

Chi non s'arrischia, non guadagna.
Chi non risica non rosica.

Chi non vuol affaticarsi in questo mondo, non ci nasca.

Chi parla assai, falla spesso.

Chi parla semina, chi tace raccoglie.

Chi parla troppo non può parlar sempre bene.—*Goldoni*.

Chi per man d'altri s'imbocca, tarda satolla.

Chi piglia leoni in assenza,
Suol temer dei topi in presenza.

Chi più dura, la vince.

Chi più intende, più perdonà.

Chi più sa, meno parla.

Chi pratica con lupi impara a urlar.

Chi risponde presto, sa poco.

Chi s'ajuta il ciel l'ajuta.

Chi semina, raccoglie.

Chi serve comune serve nessuno.

Chi serve in corte muore sulla paglia.

Chi si contenta, gode.

Chi si fa pecorella, i lupi la mangiano.

One may forgive yet not forget.
He that canno do as he would, must do as he can.

He who cannot do what would content him, must be content with what he can.

(He who does not break the eggs, does not make the omelette.) No gains without pains.

He who knows not how to flatter, knows not how to rule.

He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

He who will not struggle in this world, should not be born in it.

(Who speaks too much is sure to blunder.) Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

He who speaks sows, he who is silent gathers.

He who speaks too much, cannot always speak well.

He that depends on another man's table often dines late.

He who attacks the lion that is far away, trembles in the presence of a mouse.

Patience conquers in the end.

(Who knoweth most forgiveth most.) *Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner.*

He who knows most, talks least.

(He that keeps company with a wolf will learn to howl.) Tell me who you keep company with, and I'll tell you what you are.

He who answers quickly, knows little of the matter.

Heaven helps the man who helps himself.

As a man sows so shall he also reap.

(The servant of the public is the servant of no man.) The public rewards its benefactors with ingratitude.

He who serves at the Court dies on a pallet of straw.

Contentment is better than riches.

He who makes himself a sheep is devoured by the wolves.

Chi si loda, si lorda.

(He who praises himself, does himself no good.) Self praise is no recommendation.

Chi si marita in fretta stenta adagio.
Chi si scusa, s'accusa.

Marry in haste and repent at leisure.
He who excuses himself, accuses himself. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*

Chi sputa contra il vento si sputa
contra il viso.

(He that spits against the wind spits in his own face.) He that blows in the dust fills his eyes.

Chi tace acconsente.
Chi tace confessa.

Silence gives consent.
(Silence is confession.) Silence gives consent.

Chi tardi arriva male alloggia.

(Who arrives late finds bad accommodation.) The sluggard never gets in time.

Chi tempo ha, e tempo aspetta, tempo perde.

He who has time, and wastes it, never regains it.

Chi t'ha offeso non ti perdonà mai.

He that has offended you will never forgive you.

Chi troppo abbraccia, poco stringe.

He who grasps too much obtains little.
(He that grasps at all catches none.) Grasp all, lose all.

Chi tutto abbraccia, nulla stringe.

He who wants everything, loses all.

Chi tutto vuole, tutto perde.

He who robs you of a penny to-day, would rob you of a pound to-morrow.

Chi un soldo ti ha rubato, ti prenderà il ducato.

(He who goes to the mill is covered with flour.) You cannot play with pitch and not be defiled.

Chi va al mulino s' infarina.

Who travels into foreign climes shall find

Chi va lontan dalla sua patria, vede cose da quel, che già credea, lontane,
Che narrandole poi non se gli crede,
Estimato bugiardo ne rimane.—*Ariosto.*

What ne'er before was imag'd in his mind;

Which, when he tells, the hearers shall despise,

And deem his strange adventures empty lies.—*Hoole.**

Chi va piano va sano, e chi va sano va lontano.

He who goes slowly goes wisely, and he who goes wisely goes far.

Chi va piano, va sano ed anche lontano.

(He that goes gently goes safely and also far.) Fair and softly go far in a day.

Chi vuol dir mal d'altrui, pensi prima a sè stesso.

He who speaks evil of others, should first examine himself.

Chi vuole avere l'animo tranquillo,
impari a comportare l'una e l'altra fortuna, cioè l'avversa e la prospera.

The man who wishes to have a tranquil mind, must learn to endure Fortune in both her aspects, that is, both when she frowns and when she smiles.

—*Guicciardini.*

He who wishes to be served ill, let him keep many servants.

Chi vuol esser mal servito, tenga assai famiglia.

* A quotation which may give comfort to explorers, whose tales of wondrous exploits fail to convince the British public.

Chi vuol gastigar un villano, lo dia a
gastigar ad un altro.

(He who would chastise one rogue,
should entrust the task to another.)
Set a thief to catch a thief.

Chi vuol il lavoro mal fatto, paghi
innanzi tratto.

He who wishes work to be badly done,
should pay in advance.

Chi vuol saldar piaga non la maneggia.

He who wishes to heal a wound does
not open it.

Chi vuol vada, chi non vuol mandi.

He who wishes a thing done, let him go
to do it himself; he who does not
wish it done, let him send another.

Cicerone.

A guide.

Cicisbèo (*Pl. cicisbèi*).

A gallant; a philanderer.

Ciò che Dio vuole, Io voglio.

(What God wills, I will.) Motto of
Lord Dormer.

Clavicembalo.

A harpsichord.

Coda.

(Tail.) A short passage extending the
conclusion of a piece of music.

Colla parte (*C. P.*), or Colla voce.

(With the part, or voice.) The accom-
panist is to keep in time with the prin-
cipal part (in cases where the per-
former quickens or slackens his pace
at pleasure).

Coll' arco. (*C. A.*)

(With the bow). Indicating that the
player is to resume the bow, after
notes played by a twitch of the
fingers.

Come avviene a un disperato spesso,
Che da lontan brama, e disia la morte,
E l'odria poi, che se la vede appresso.

—Ariosto.

As often happens to a despairing man,
who longs and yearns for death when
it is not near, yet hates it on its near
approach.

Come buon sartore
Che, com' egli ha del panno, fi la
gonna.—Dante.

Like a good craftsman who cuts his
coat according to his cloth.

Come canta il cappellano, così risponde,
il sagrestano.

As the parson chants, the clerk replies.

Come d' autunno si levan le foglie
L'una appresso dell' altra, infin che
il ramo

As fall the leaves in autumn time, each
closely following each, until at length
the bough is bared of all its glories.

Rende alla terra tutte le sue spoglie.
—Dante.

Thick as autumnal leaves, that strew
the brooks

In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian
shades

High over-arch'd imbower.—Milton.

Come i buoni costumi per mantenersi
hanno bisogno di buone leggi, così
le leggi per mantenersi hanno bisogno
di buoni costumi.—Machiavelli.

As good morals need good laws to
maintain them, so the laws cannot be
maintained without good morals.

Come l'arbo're è caduto, ognun vi corre
colla scure a far legna.

When the tree has fallen, every man
runs up with an axe.

Come l'oro nel foco
Così la fede nel dolor s'affina.—Guarini.

As gold is purified in the furnace, so
the faithful heart is purified by its
afflictions.

Come t' è picciol fallo amaro morso !
—Dante.

Comodo (*Com.*).

Compagnia d'uno, compagnia di niuno.

Compagno allegro per cammino ti serve
per ronzino.

Comprare gatta in sacco.

Con agevolezza.

Con amore.

Con anima.

Con brio.

Con celerità.

Concertante.

Concerto

Concerto spirituale.

Concetto.

Con comodo.

Con cura.

Con delicatezza.

Con diligenza.

Con dolcezza.

Con dolore.

Conduttore.

Con espressione.

Confortarsi con gli agliett

Con forza.

Con fuoco.

Con gli amici è questo
Il mio costume antico, ai giusti preghi
Soddisfar tosto e lietamente, e gli altri
Apertamente refutar.—*Manzoni.*

Con grazia.

Con gusto.

Con la penna e con la spada

Nessun val quanto Torquato.

Con la volpe convien volpeggiare

What a grievous pain a little fault doth
give thee!

Easy ; in comfortable style.

(The company of one is the company of
none.) One man's company is no
company.

A merry companion on the road is as
good as a nag.

(To buy a cat in a bag.) To buy a pig
in a poke.

In an easy, agile style.

(With love.) In an eager, enthusiastic
manner.

With animation.

With spirit.

With speed.

A piece of music, in which several
principal instruments or voices take
the principal part alternately, the
others accompanying.

A composition for a single principal
instrument, with accompaniments for
a full orchestra.

A sacred concert.

A pretty thought ; *bon mot.*

At a convenient rate.

Carefully.

With delicacy.

Diligently.

With sweetness.

With grief.

Conductor.

With expression.

(To console oneself with garlic.) To
be buoyed up with false hopes.

With force.

With fire or spirit.

With friends this has been my old
habit, to accede to just prayers
promptly and gladly, while such re-
quests as are not just, I openly refuse.

With grace. "

Tastefully ; in elegant style.

With the pen, or with the sword none
is the peer of Tasso.*

(With the fox we must play the fox.)
Set a thief to catch a thief.

* Tasso was once attacked in Ferrara by two would-be assassins. He defended himself successfully, and this saying became proverbial.

Con le prevenzioni, e con le diversioni
si vincono le guerre.—*Guicciardini.*

Conoscente (*pl.* conoscenti).
Conoscere il pel nell' novo.

Con pazienza.

Con permesso.

Con piacere.

Con scienza.

Con sordini.

Contadina.

Con tempo e la paglia, si maturan le
nespole.

Contesa vecchia tosto si fa nuova.

Conti chiari amici cari.

Conto spesso è amicizia lunga.

Contrabbasso (*C. B.*).

Contrabbandiere.

Contrada dei nobili.

Contra-fagotto.

Contralto (*C.*).

Contra miglior voler, voler mal pugna.
—*Dante.*

Contra tenore.

Con tutta la forza.

Con variazione.

Conversazione.

Convien, che ovunque sia, sempre
cortese

Sia un cor gentil, ch' esser non può
altramente;

Che per natura, e per abito prese

Quel, che di mutar poi non è possente.
—*Ariosto.*

Corifeo.

Corimagoistro.

Corno.

Corno di bassetto.

Corno di caccia.

Corno inglese.

Corpo di Bacco!

Success in war is obtained by anticipating the plans of the enemy, and by diverting their attention from our own designs.

A connoisseur.

(To know the hair in an egg.) To know on which side one's bread is buttered.

Patiently.

By your leave; with your permission.

With pleasure.

With learning; with thorough knowledge.

(With mutes.) With the mutes on the violin to diminish the sound.

A peasant girl.

Time and patience make medlars ripe.

An old quarrel is soon revived.

(Clear reckonings, dear friends.) Even reckoning keeps long friends.

Short reckonings make long friendships.

The double bass; the largest of the violin class of instruments.

A smuggler.

(The quarter of the nobles.) The fashionable end of a town.

The double bassoon.

The lowest female voice.

Against a stronger will one's will doth strive in vain.

Counter tenor.

With the full strength.

With variations.

A social gathering.

A noble heart by noble deeds is known,
Sway'd by no change, no dictates but its own;

In every lore of courtesy refin'd,
Where habit stamps what virtue had enjoin'd.—*Hoole.*

The leader of a band of dancers.

The director of a choir.

A horn.

The basset-horn; a large instrument like the clarionet.

The French hunting horn.

The English horn.

(Body of Bacchus!) Good Heavens!

Corre lontano chi non torna mai.
 Corte Romana non vuol pecora senza lana.
 Corvi con corvi non si cavan gli occhi
 Cosa ben fatta è fatta due volte.
 Cosa cambiata non è rubata.
 Cosa fatta, capo ha.
 Così come un' malato non debbe esserc
 curato, e maneggiato da un' medico,
 nel quale non ha fede o gli è sospetto :
 così uno stato, specialmente quan.lo
 egli è perturbato, non debbe esser
 curato o maneggiato da ministri ed
 uffizieri.sospetti ed odio-i al popolo.

—Guicciardini.

Così fan tutte.

Così fan tutti.

Così trapassa al trapassar d' un giorno
 Della vita mortale il fiore e 'l verde :
 Nè, perchè faccia indietro april ritorno,
 Si rionfiora ella mai, nè si rinverde.
 Cogliam la rosa in sul mattino adorno
 Di questo di, che tosto il seren perde :
 Cogliam d' amor la rosa ; amiamio or
 quando
 Essersi puote riamato amando.—Tasso.

Cospetto !

Cresce il dì, cresce 'l freddo, dice il
 pescatore.

Crescendo (*Cr. or Cresc.*).

Cuor forte rompe cattiva sorte.

Da capo (*D. C.*).

Da capo al fine.

Da capo senza repetizione.

Dà cappella.

Da chi mi fido, mi guardi Iddio ;
 Da chi non mi fido tñi guarderò io.

Dal detto al fatto vi è un gran tratto.

He runs far who never turns.

The Roman Court does not care for
 sheep without wool.

Crow does not peck the eyes of crow.

A thing well done is doubly done.

Exchange is no robbery.

A thing once done, there is an end.*

Just as a sick man ought not to be
 tended and controlled by a physi-
 cian in whom he has no confidence,
 so a state, especially when it is in a
 disturbed condition, ought not to be
 tended and controlled by ministers
 and officials whom the people dis-
 trust and dislike.

That is the way of all women.

That is the way of the world.

So, in the passing of a day, doth pass
 The bud and blossom of the life of man,
 Nor e'er doth flourish more, but like
 the grass

Cut down, becometh withered, pale
 and wan :

Oh gather then the rose while time
 thou hast ;

Short is the day, done when it scant
 began,

Gather the rose of love, while yet
 thou mayest,

Loving, be loved ; embracing, be
 embraced.—Fairfax.

Confound it !

As the day lengthens, the cold streng-
 athens, says the fisherman.

(Increasingly.) With gradually increas-
 ing loudness, indicating that the
 notes it refers to are to be gradually
 swelled.

A stout heart breaks down evil fortune.

From the beginning; over again.

From the beginning to the end.

From the beginning without any repeti-
 tion.

For the church.

From those whom I trust, may God
 preserve me ; from those whom I
 trust not, I will preserve myself.

From saying to doing is a long step.

* An old proverb quoted by Dante in the *Divina Commedia*. Milton made use of it as a reply to those who warned him that his too arduous studies would destroy his sight.

Dalla rapa non si cava sangue.

Dallo spendere assai ne risultano
gravezze, dalle gravezze querelle.

—*Machiavelli.*

Dal parlar vostro
Un novo modo di milizia imparo ;
Che i soldati comandino, e che i duci
Ubbidiscano.—*Manzoni.*

Dal segno (*D.S.*).

D' amor non s' intende
Chi prudenza ed amore unir pretende.
—*Metastasio.*

Danari fanno danari.

Dar del naso dentro.

Dare cazzuole.

Dare in guardia la lattuga ai paperi.

Dà retta.

Darne consiglio

Spesso non sa chi vuole,
Spesso non vuol chi sa. —*Metastasio.*

Da scherzo.

Da stagione tutto è buono.

Da teatro.

Da temersi è chi tace.—*Alfieri.*

Da tempo al tempo.

Decamerone.

Decrescendo. (*Decresc.*)

Del cuojo d'altri si fanno coregge larghe.

Delle ingiurie il rimedio è lo scordarsi.

Del senno di poi n'è piena ogni fossa.

Dentro da un orecchio e fuora dall'altro.

De' peccati de' signori fanno penitenza
i poveri.

Devotissimo suo.

Di badessa tornar conversa.

(You cannot have blood from a radish.)

You can't squeeze blood from a stone.
From excessive expenditure (on the part
of a Government) discontent results,
and discontent provokes complaints.

From your speech I learn of a new kind
of warfare, where the soldiers com-
mand and the leaders obey.

Repeat from the sign

He who tries to unite love with
prudence knows nothing of love.

Money makes money.

To put one's foot in it.

To ply with honied words; to give false
promises.

(To give the lettuce to the keeping of
the geese.) To give the wolf the
wether to keep.

I say. Listen.

The man who is willing to give advice*
often is unable to do so, while he that
has the power to do so has not the
will.

In a playful style.

Everything is good in its proper time.

For the theatre.

The silent foe is he that should be
feared.

(To time give time.) Time and patience
work wonders.

A period of ten days; a collection of
ten musical compositions.*

Decreasing the sound.

They cut large thongs from other
people's leather.

The best remedy for wrongs is to forget
them.

Every ditch is full of wisdom that
comes after the event.

In at one ear, and out at the other.

The poor do penance for the sins of the
rich.

Yours truly.

(From an abbess to become a lay-sister.)
To come down in the world. From
horses to asses.

* This is the title of Boccaccio's most famous work. It consists of various stories which Boccaccio puts in the mouths of certain noble ladies and gentlemen who adopted this means to distract their thoughts while Florence was being devastated by the plague. One of the more familiar stories in this collection is the tale of "the patient Griseida."

Di bravura.

Di buona terra tò la vigna, di buona
madre tò la figlia.

Di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno.

Di buon' ora.

Di chiaro. .

Di colto.

Diecetto.

Di giovani ne muojono molti, di vecchi
ne scampa nessuno.

Di Giovenezza il bel purpureo lume.

—*Tasso.*

Dì il vero e affronterai il diavolo.

Dilettante (*Pi.* dilettanti).

Di malvagi ogni terreno abbonda.

—*Metastasio.*Diminuendo (*Dim.*).Dimmi con chi vai, e saprò quello che
fai.

Dimmi con chi vai, e ti dirò chi sei.

Di molto.

Di novello tutto par bello.

Di nuovo.

Di' oggimai che la Chiesa di Roma
Per confondere in sè duo reggimenti
Cade nel fango, e sè brutta e la
soma.—*Dante.*

Dio manda il freddo secondo i panni.

Dio non voglia

Di padre santalotto figlio diavolotto.

Di posta.

Di questo Signor splendido ogni intento
Sarà, che 'l popol suo viva contento.
—*Ariosto.*

Di quieto.

Diretto.

Direttore.

Disaccentato.

In a florid style; with brilliance.

(Take a vine of a good soil, and the
daughter of a good mother.) Like
father, like son.

Hell is paved with good intentions.

Early.

Clearly.

At once.

A piece written for ten performers.

Of young men many die, of old men
not any escape.(The beauteous purple light of youth.)
The bloom of young desire, and
purple light of love.—*Gray.*

Speak the truth and shame the devil.

One that cultivates art or science only
by way of amusement or recreation.

Every land has abundance of knaves.

Gradually decreasing in loudness.
Opposite to crescendo.(Tell me who you keep company with,
and I'll tell you what your character
is.) A man is known by his associates.
(Tell me who are your friends, and I
will tell you what you are.) Birds
of a feather flock together.Very; e.g. *Adagio di molto*, very slow.

All things please when newly seen,

Again.

The Church of Rome, uniting two
forms of government that ill assort
(the temporal and spiritual power),
falls into the mud, and defiles both
herself and the burden that she
carries.(God sends the cold according to the
clothes.) He tempers the wind for
the shorn lamb.

Heaven forbid.

A pious father has a knavish son.

At once.

Of this illustrious lord the sole intent
Shall be, to make his people live
content.—*Croker.*

Quietly.

Directed, conducted.

Director, conductor.

Unaccented.

Di salto.	By leaps and bounds.
Disarmonichissimo.	Extremely unharmonious.
Disinvolto.	Unrestrainedly.
Disinvolturato.	Free; without constraint.
Dispica l'impiccato, che impiccherà poi te.	Save a thief from the gallows, and he'll cut your throat.
Distonare.	To sound out of tune.
Di un dono far due amici.	(With one gift to make two friends.) To kill two birds with one stone.
Divertimento.	A short musical piece, vocal or instru- mental, in a light and familiar style.
Divieni tosto vecchio, se vnoi vivere lungamente vecchio.	(You must soon become old, if you wish to live long old.) Old young and old long.
Doglia di moglie morta dura fino alla porta.	Grief for a dead wife lasts as far as the door.
Dolce (<i>Dol.</i>).	Soft and sweet (music).
Dolce far niente.	The pleasure of idleness.
Dolcemente.	Softly, with gentleness.
Dolci cose a vedere, e dolci inganni.	(Sweet to the eye and flattering to the sense.) All that glitters is not gold.
Dolente.	Doleful, plaintive.
Dolorosamente.	Sorrowfully.
Doloroso.	The melancholy style; soft and pathetic (music).
Domanda all' osto s' egli ha buon vino.	(Ask your host if his wine be good.) Ask my companion if I be a thief.
Donne, asini e noci voglion le mani atrocí.	Women, asses, and nuts need strong hands to break them.
Donne, preti, e polli non son mai satelli.	Women, priests and poultry are never satisfied.
Dono molto aspettato è venduto, non donato.	(A gift long waited for is sold, given.) He loses his thanks who pro- miseth and delayeth.
Dopo.	After.
Dopo il cattivo ne vien il buon tempo.	(After bad weather comes good.) After a storm comes a calm.
Dopo la morte non val medicina.	No use to send for a doctor when the patient is dead.
Doppio movimento.	(Double movement.) Exceedingly fast.
Doppio pedale (<i>Dopp. Ped.</i>).	Double pedalling in organ playing.
Doppio tempo. •	Double time.
Dove entra il bere se n' esce il sapere.	When the wine is in, the wit is out.
Dov' è l'amore, là è l' occhio.	The eye turns to the place where love is.
Dove l'oro parla, ogni lingua tace.	Where gold speaks, every tongue is silent.
Dove sono donne ed oche non vi sono parole poche.	Where there are women and geese, there is plenty of gabble.
Dove sono molto cuochi, la minestra sarà troppo salata.	Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Dove una cosa per sè senza la legge
opera bene, non è necessaria la legge.

—*Machiavelli.*

Dovunque il guardo io giro
Immenso Dio ti vedo :
Nelle opre tue t'ammiro,
Ti riconosco in me.
La terra, il mar, le sfere
Parlan del tuo potere.
Tu sei per tutto, e noi
Tutti viviamo in te.—*Metastasio.*

Dramma lirico.

Dramma per musica.

Drammaticamente.

Due.

Due cori.

Due pedali.

Due teste vagliano piu che una sola.

Duettino.

Duetto.

Due visi sotto una beretta.

Due volte.

Dulcicanore.

Duolo.

Duomo.

Duramente.

Duro con duro non fa mai buon muro.

E a quel giusto simil, che fra' ladroni
Perdonando spirava ed esclamando :
Padre, padre, perchè tu m' abbandoni ?

Per chi a morte lo tragge anch' ei
pregando,
Il popol mio, dicea, che sì delira,
E il mio spirto, Signor, ti racommando.—*Vincenzo Monti.*

È ardito il gallo sopra il suo letame.

E caddi, come corpo morto cade.

—*Dante.*

Where a matter works well without the
interference of the laws, a law is un-
necessary.

Wherever I turn my eyes I see Thee, O
omnipresent God : in Thy handi-
works I marvel at Thee, and perceive
Thy hand in mine own self. The
earth, the sea, the heavenly spheres
proclaim Thy power. Thou pervadest
all things, and all men draw their life
from Thee.

Lyric drama.

Musical drama.

Drammatically.

Two.

Two choirs.

Two pedals.

Two heads are better than one.

A short duet.

A duet ; a musical composition for two
voices or two instruments.

(To carry) two faces under one hood.

Twice.

Harmoniously.

Sorrow, pathos.

A cathedral.

Harshly.

Hard with hard makes not a good wall.

And like to the Righteous One, who
hanging among thieves, forgave and
cried out with His latest breath, " My
father, my father, why hast Thou
deserted me "; so he, praying for
those who dragged him to death,
exclaimed, " My distracted people
and my spirit I commit, O Lord, to
Thee.*

Every cock is bold, on his own dung-
hill.

Then swooning, to the ground e'en like
a corpse I fell.†

* A quotation from Monti's *Bassvilliana*, a poem in which he denounces the execution of Louis XVI., and describes the entry of the French monarch's soul into heaven. Bassville, whose name is given to the poem, was the ambassador of the French Republic to the Court of Naples. In 1793 the Romans, shocked by the excesses of the Reign of Terror, and infuriated by Bassville's bold support of the same, killed the French envoy in the streets of Rome, and Monti, seeing what was the popular view of the moment, wrote his *Bassvilliana*, whereby he greatly enhanced his reputation. When, a few years after, Monti, who was a kind of portical Vicar of Bray, changed his views, he wrote another poem execrating Louis XVI. in the bitterest terms, and went so far as to declare that his *Bassvilliana* was written as a jest.

† In the sluggish rhythm of this line, Dante imitates the sound produced by a body falling to the ground.

È cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcheduno.

Eccheggiare.

È certissimo che muove molto l'istinto dell'onore, il quale nutrisce nel petto degli uomini, l'essere nati nobilmente.—*Guicciardini*.

E chi piglia una tirannide, e non ammazza Bruto, e chi fa uno stato libero, e non ammazza i figliuoli di Bruto, si mantiene poco tempo.

—*Machiavelli*.

È come il cane dell'ortolano, che non mangia de' cavoli egli, e non ne lascia mangiar agli altri.

È confermato per proverbio comune, che gli uomini, quando si approssimano i loro infortuni, perdono principalmente la prudenza.

—*Guicciardini*.

È cosa in questo mondo d'importanza assai conoscer sè stesso, e saper misurare le forze dell'animo e dello stato suo.—*Machiavelli*.

È così dolce
Il perdonar quando si vince! e l'ita.
Presto si cambia in ami-tà ne' cori
Che batton sotto il ferro.—*Manzoni*.

E dei saper che tutti hanno diletto,
Quanto la sua veduta si profonda
Nel vero, in che si queta ogn' intelletto.—*Dante*.

E del mio vaneggiar vergogna è l' frutto
E 'l pentirsi, e 'l conoscer chiaramente,
Che quanto piace al mondo è breve sogno.—*Petrarch*.

* Ed è sano consiglio
Tosto lasciar quel che tener non puoi.

—*Guarini*.

È facile far paura al toro dalla finestra.

Egli beve il vino in agresto.

* The reference is to the Brutus who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. Afterwards, when the revolutionists found that his own sons were plotting the return of the exiled kings, he himself condemned them to death. Brutus, the slayer of Julius Caesar, claimed the founder of the Roman republic as his ancestor.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

To resound.

It is most certain that the instinct of honour, which is fostered in the breast of man, is strongly appealed to when one is conscious of being nobly born.

He who establishes a despotism, and slays not Brutus, or he who founds a free state and slays not the sons of Brutus, abides for but a little time.*

(He is like the gardener's dog, who never eats cabbages himself, nor allows others to eat them.) He acts like the dog in the manger.

A common proverb establishes the fact that, when men see misfortunes threaten them, they, first of all, lose their prudence.

To know oneself is a matter of great importance in this world, so also it is important to be able to estimate the strength of one's mental and physical powers.

It is so sweet to pardon when we conquer, and wrath is quickly changed to amity in the hearts that throb beneath a soldier's coat.

And all
Are blessed, even as their sight
descends
Deeper into the truth, wherein rest is
For every mind.—*Cary*.

I blush for all the vanities I've sung,
And find the world's applause a fleeting dream.—*Campbell*.

'Tis the wisest plan quickly to let go
that which we cannot hold.

(It is easy to frighten a bull from a window.) All are heroes when no danger is near.

(He drinks his wine before it is out of the press.) He is spending his capital; he is out-running the constable.

Egli è povero come un topo di chiesa.

Egli è quello che Dio vuole;

E sarà quello che Dio vorrà!

Egli fa come la volpe dell' uve.

Egli ha il diavol addosso.

Egli m'ha dato un osso da rodere.

Egli misura gli altri con la sua canna.

È gran felicità poter vivere in modo,
che non si riceva, né si faccia ingiuria
ad altri; ma chi s' adduce in grado,
che sia necessitato, o a gravare, o a
patire, deve per mio consiglio pigliare
il tratto a vantaggio; perché è così
giusta difesa quella, che si fa per non
essere offeso, come quella, che si fa
quando l' offesa è fatta.

—*Guicciardini.*

Egualmente.

Ei fu. Siccome immobile,
Dato il mortal sospiro,
Stette la spoglia immemore
Orba di tanto spirto,
Così percossa, attonita
La terra al nunzio sta.—*Manzoni.*

È istinto di natura

L'amor del patrio nido. Aman anche
esse

Le spelonche natic le sieie istesse.

—*Metastasio.*

E la sua volontate è nostra pace.

—*Dante.*

E la virtù verace

Quasi palma sublime

Sorge con più vigor quando s'opprime.

—*Metastasio.*

Elegantemente.

È mala cosa esser cattivo, ma è peggiore
esser conosciuto.

È mal rubare a casa de' ladri.

È meglio aver oggi un uovo, che
domani una gallina.

È meglio aver poco che niente.

He is as poor as a church mouse.

He is what God wills; he will be what
God pleases.*

(He acts like the fox with the grapes.)

He conceals his discomfiture.

(He is carrying the devil on his back.)
He is in a furious temper.

(He has given me a bone to gnaw.) A
bone to pick.

He measures other people by himself.

It is a great happiness to be able to live
in such a way that we neither suffer
nor inflict wrongs; but if one is
brought to such a pass that he must
either hurt another or be hurt him-
self, he ought, in my judgment, to
take the initiative; for that defence,
which is undertaken to prevent an
attack, is as just as that which is
undertaken after the attack has been
delivered.

Equally.

He passed; and as immovab..

As, with the last sigh given,
Lay his own clay, oblivious,
From that great spirit riven,
So the world stricken and wondering
Stands at the tidings dread.†

—*W. D. Howells.*

The love of home is a natural instinct.

Even the wild beasts love their native
lairs.

In doing His (God's) will we find our
peace.

True courage, like the lofty palm tree,
rises more vigorously, the more it is
pressed down.

Elegantly.

It is a bad thing to be a knave, but it is
worse to be found out.

(It is hard to rob thieves' houses.) Set
a thief to catch a thief.

(It is better to have an egg to-day than
a hen to-morrow.) A bird in the
hand is worth two in the bush.

Better to have little than nothing.

* The motto of the famous soldier Castruccio Castracani.

† The opening lines of *Il Cinque Maggio*, "The Fifth of May," the famous ode that Manzoni wrote upon the death of Napoleon.

È meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto.

(It is better to fall from the window than from the roof.) It's never so bad but it might have been worse.

È meglio esser capo di cardella che coda di storione.

Better be the head of a sprat than the tail of a sturgeon.

È meglio esser fortunato che savio.

(It is better to be lucky than wise.)
Lucky men need little counsel.

È meglio esser mendicante che ignorante.

Better be a beggar than a fool.

È meglio esser solo, che mal accompagnato.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

È meglio il cuor felice, che la borsa piena.

A contented mind is better than riches.

È meglio invidia che pietà.

It is better to be envied than pitied.

È meglio piegare, che rompere.

It is better to bend than to break.

È meglio senza cibo restar che senz'onore.

(Better be without food than without honour.) Rather death than false of faith.

È meglio tardi che mai.

Better late than never.

È meglio un uccello in gabbia, che cento fuori.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Emozione.

With emotion.

È natura degli uomini, quando si partono da uno estremo, nel quale sono stati tenuti violentemente, correre volenterosamente, senza fermarsi nel mezzo, all' altro estremo.

—Guicciardini.

It is the nature of men, when they have been kept at one extreme against their will, to rush readily to the other extreme, without pausing half-way to consider.

È natural' degli uomini, d'essere benigni, e mansueti estimatori delle azioni proprie, ma severissimi censori delle azioni d'altri.—Guicciardini

It is innate in men to look with a kind and gentle eye upon their own acts, but to be most severe censors of the actions of others.

Energicamente (*Energ.*).

Energetically.

Enfaticamente

Emphatically.

Enfiatamente.

Pompously.

Eppur sì muove.

Nevertheless, it does move.*

È pur troppo vero.

It is but too true.

Equabilmente.

Equality; with smoothness.

E quale

Tell me what emotion then

Qual havvi affetto che pareggi, o vinca
Quel dolce fremer di pietà, che ogni alto
Cor prova in sè? che a vendicar gli
oltraggi

Excels or equals that soft beat of pity,
Thrilling the pulses of each noble heart,
Which, of itself, suffices to avenge
The wrongs of fortune; and no longer
leaves

Val di fortuna; e più nomar non lascia
Infelici color, che al comun duolo
Porgon sollievo di comune pianto.

That heart unblest, whose comprehensive
love

—Alfieri.

Embraces everywhere the cause of man.

—C. Lloyd.

* When Galileo was compelled by the Inquisition to abjure his theories concerning the motion of the earth, he is said to have uttered these words immediately after his enforced renunciation of the truth he had discovered. Unfortunately, the story appears to be a fiction, but it is one of those popular fictions which are hard to kill.

Era già l' ora che volge il disio
 Ai naviganti, e intenerisce il core
 Lo di ch' han detto ai dolci amici
 addio :
E che lo novo peregrin d' amore
 Punge, se ode squilla di lontano
 Che paia il giorno pianger che si more.
 —*Dante.*

Erba mala presto cresce.

Esce di mano a lui che la vagheggia
 Prima che sia, a guisa di fanciulla,
 Che piangendo e ridendo parigoleggia,
 L'anima semplicetta, che sa nulla,
 Salvo che, mossa da lieto fattore
 Volontier torna a ciò che la trastulla.

—*Dante*

È sempre buono aver due corde al proprio arco.

È sempre glorioso il posto
 Dove si serve la sua patria.—*Manzoni.*

E son come d'amor baci baciati
 Gl'incontri di due cori amanti amati.
 —*Guarini.*

Esornare.

Espressione.

Espressivo.

Essere più di parole che di fatti.

Esser fortunato come un cane in chiesa.

Esser fuori di sè.

Esser tra l'ancudine e il martello.

Estrinciendo.

Estro poetico.

È un cattivo andare contro la corrente.

È'un gran diletto
 D'un infido amato punir l'inganno.
 —*Metastasio.*

È un gran pacier la morte.—*Manzoni.*

È un mal giuoco dove nessun guadagna.

Now was the hour that wakens fond desire
 In men at sea, and melts their thoughtful heart
 Who in the morn have bid sweet friends farewell,
 And pilgrims newly on his road with love thrills,
 If he hear the vesper bell from far,
 That seems to mourn for the expiring day.—*Cary.*

An ill weed grows apace.

Forth from his plastic hand, who charm'd beholds
 Her image ere she yet exist, the soul Comes like a babe, that wantons sportively,
 Weeping and laughing in its wayward moods ;
 As artless, and as ignorant of aught,
 Save that her Maker, being one who dwells With gladness ever willingly she turns To whate'er yields her joy.—*Cary.*

It is always well to have two strings to one's bow.

That position, in which a man serves his country, is always honourable.

Kisses, when given in love, are, so to speak, the meeting together of two loving hearts.

To embellish.

With expression ; feeling.

Expressively ; with expression.

(More talk than deeds.) Great boast, small roast.

(To have the same luck as a dog in a church.) To be unlucky.

To be beside oneself.

(To be between the anvil and the hammer.) To be in desperate straits. Between the devil and the deep sea.

To play with decision.

(Poetic rage.) The fervour of inspiration.

It is a bad business to row against the stream.

It is a great delight to punish a deceitful lover.

Death is a great peacemaker.

'Tis a sorry game where nobody wins.

È un mal giuoco, quel che non vale la candela.

'Tis a sorry game that is not worth the candle.

Fa bene a te e ai tuoi, e poi agli altri se tu puoi.

(Do good to thyself and thine, and afterwards to others if thou canst.)
Charity begins at home.

Fa bene la fortuna questo, che ella elegge un uomo, quando ella voglia condurre cose grandi, di tanto spirto e di tanta virtù che egli conosca quelle occasioni che ella gli porge.

—*Machiavelli.*

This indeed is Fortune's work; she chooses a man, when she wishes to bring about great events, so full of mettle and merit that he is able to discern the opportunities which Fortune offers him.

Faggiolo.

A flageolet.

Fagotto.

The bassoon.

Fa il bene che dico, e non il male che faccio.

Do as I say, and not as I do.

Falotico.

Fantastic.

Falsetto.

An artificial voice.

Fanciulli piccioli, dolor di testa; fanciulli grandi, dolor di cuore.

Little children cause the head to ache, but, grown-up, cause the heart to break.

Fantasia.

A musical composition not bound by any strict rules.

Fantastico.

Fantastic.

Fantoccino.

Doll; puppet.

Fa quel che devi, e n'arrivi ciò che potrà.

Do your duty come what may.

Far castelli in aria.

To build castles in the air.

Far d'una mosca un elefante.

(To make an elephant out of a fly.) To make mountains out of mole-hills.

Fare almanacchi.*

(To make calendars.) To build castles in the air; *châteaux en Espagne*.

Fare le scale di Sant' Ambrogio.

(To be employed on St. Ambrose's stairs.) To spend one's time in idle gossip.*

Far fiasco.

To fail utterly.

Far furore.

To stir up enthusiasm.

Far venir l'acqua alla bocca.

To make one's mouth water.

Fede ed innocenza son reperte

Faith and innocence are found in none but babes.

Solo nei parvoletti. — *Dante.*

Femmina è cosa garrula e fallace;

A woman is ever chattering, and ever deceiving: she wills one thing, and then another. Foolish the man who trusts her.

Vuole e disvuole; è folle uom che sen fida. — *Tasso.*

With fierceness.

Ferocità.

Fervently.

Ferventemente.

In a gay manner.

Festivamente.

In a languid style.

Fiacco.

* A saying that originated from the habit of village gossips, who are wont to gather outside the church to discuss the scandal of the day.

Fiasco.	An utter failure. .
Fiato.	Breath.
Ficcanaso.	Meddlesome intruder.
Ficcare carote.	To tell fibs.
Fieramente.	Proudly.
Figliuolo, il negare è il fiore del plato.	My son, the best policy in a law case is to deny everything.
Figurante.	A theatrical super.
Filar la voce.	To prolong the sound.
Finale.	The final part of a musical piece.
Fin a qui.	To this place.
Finchè la pianta è tenera, bisogna drizzarla.	(You must bend the tree while it is tender.) As the twig grows, the tree's inclined.
Finchè v' è fato, v' è speranza	While there is life, there is hope.
Fine (<i>Fin.</i>).	The end ; finish.
Fioreggante.	In a florid style.
Fioriture.	Flourishes (in music) ; ornamental passages introduced by a performer.
Fiume torbo guadagno de' pescatori.	It is good fishing in troubled waters.
Flauto.	The flute.
Flauto piccolo.	The small flute ; flageolet.
Flebile (<i>flebe.</i>).	In weeping, mournful style.
Flebilmente.	Dolefully ; with sadness.
Focoso.	In a fiery style.
Foglietto.	A copy of the musical score, used by the leader of an orchestra.
Forte (<i>F.</i> or <i>For.</i>).	Loud.
Forte è l'aceto di vin dolce.	(Strong is the vinegar from sweet wine.) The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar. <i>Corrupto optimi pessima.</i>
Forte possibile.	Playing as loudly as possible.
Fortissimo (<i>Ff.</i> or <i>Fo.</i>).	Very loud.
Forzando (<i>Forz.</i> or <i>Fz.</i>).	An emphasis upon a single note.
Fra Modesto non fu mai priore.	(Friar Modest was never a prior.) Cry your own wares if you wish to sell them.
Freddamente.	With coldness.
Fregiatura.	A musical embellishment.
Frescamente.	Freshly, with vigour.
Fretta.	With speed, haste.
Frottala.	A ballad.
Fuga.	A fugue.
Fuga doppia.	A double fugue.
Fugato.	A piece containing passages in imitation of the fugue style, but not a regular fugue.
Funhetta.	A short fugue.
Funzioni.	Masses or oratorios.

Furiosamente.
Furioso (*Furo*).
Furore.

Furiously.
Vehemently.
Great attraction, enthusiasm, fury, rage.

Gajo.
Galantemente.
Galantuomo.
Gamma.
Gatta guantata non piglia mai sorce.

Gaily; merrily.
In a graceful pleasing manner.
An honest man; a gentleman.
(The gamut.) The scale of any key.
(A gloved cat never catches mice.) A
muzzled cat is no good mouser.

Gaudioso.
Gavotta.
Generalissimo.
Gettar le margherite ai porci.

Joyously.
A lively dance tune; originally a French
dance—*gavotte*.
Commander-in-chief.
To throw your pearls before swine.

Giga.
Giochevole.
Giocoso.
Giojoso.
Giorno delle ceneri.
Gioviale.

A jig.
In a jocose, merry style.
Humorously; in a sportive vein.

Giovine ozioso, vecchio bisognoso.
Giovine Santo, Diavolo vecchio.
Giubilante.
Giudico il monaco sempre essere stato ad
un medesimo modo, ed in quello essere
stato tanto di buono, quanto di tristo.
—*Machiavelli*.

Joyously.
Ash-Wednesday.
Jovial.
A young man idle, an old man needy.
(A young saint, an old devil.) Early
piety is often deceptive.

In a jubilant manner.

I judge the world to have always been

alike, and to have always had as much

good as evil in it.

Giulivissimo.
Gioco di mano gioco di villano.
Giustamente.
Giusto.
Gli ambasciatori essere l' occhio, e
l' orecchio degli Stati.
—*Guicciardini*.

Very joyful.
Horseplay is roughs' play.
Strictly; with precision.
Exact.
Ambassadors are the eyes and ears of
the countries they represent.

Gli amici legano la borsa con un filo
di ragnatelo.

(Friends fasten their purses with a
spider's thread.) True friends give
help unasked.

Gli assenti hanno torto.
Glissando.

The absent are always in the wrong.
(In a gliding manner.) The effect pro-
duced by gliding the fingers along
the keys.

Glissato.
Gli uomini hanno gli anni che sentono,
e le donne quelli che mostrano.
Gli uomini oziosi sono istruimento a chi
vuole alterare.—*Machiavelli*.

In a slurred style.
Men are as old as they feel, but women
are as old as they look.
Idle folk are instruments ready to the
hand of a revolutionist.

Gli uomini quasi tutti naturalmente sempre preporrano, il rispetto dell' interesse loro: e sono pochissimi quelli, che conoscono quanto vaglia la gloria, e l' onore.—*Guicciardini.*

Goccia a goccia s' incava la pietra.

Gorgheggi.

Grado ascendente.

Grado descendente.

Granata nuova spazza ben la casa.

Grandioso.

Grandisonante.

Gran tamburo.

Grappa.

Grassa cucina, magro testamento.

Grazia.

Graziosamente.

Grazioso (*Graz.*).

Gruppetto.

Guarda innanzi che tu salti.

Guardati d' aceto di vin dolce.

Guardati da chi non ha da perdere.

Gusto.

Gustosamente.

Gustoso.

Harmonici.

Ha sempre dimostrato l' esperienza, e lo dimostra la ragione, che mai succedono bene le cose, che dependono da molti.—*Guicciardini.*

I consigli che procedono da capo canuto e pieno d' esperienza, sono più utili.

—*Machiavelli.*

I consigli nuovi, ed inusitati possono al primo aspetto, parere forse più gloriosi, e più magnanimi, ma riescono poi senza dubbio più pericolosi, e più fallaci di quegli, che in ogni tempo, ha appreso a tutti gli uomini approvato la ragione, e l' esperienza.

—*Guicciardini.*

I danari del comune sono come l' acqua benedetta, ognun ne piglia.

en, for the most part, will naturally pay chief regard to their own interests; and there are very few who know the value of glory and honour.

Drop by drop wears away the stone.

Vocal exercises to be sung quickly.

An ascending degree.

A descending degree.

New brooms sweep clean.

In grand, lofty style.

Very sonorously.

A large drum.

A brace or bracket connecting two or more staves.

A fat kitchen, a lean will.

With grace.

Gracefully, in a charming manner.

In a flowing, graceful movement.

A small group of musical notes; the embellishment called "a turn."

Look before you leap.

(Beware of vinegar made from sweet wine.) Beware the anger of a patient man.

Beware of him that has nothing to lose.

Taste, enjoyment, zest.

Tastefully.

Tasteful; expressive.

Harmonics.

Experience has always proved, and reason confirms, that things which depend upon the efforts of many for their accomplishment, are never brought to a successful issue.

The advice which comes from a head that is grey and full of experience, is the wisest and best.

New and untried ideas may, at first sight, appear more splendid and nobler (than those in vogue), but afterwards they unquestionably prove more dangerous and more deceitful than those which, in every age, the reason and experience of the majority of mankind has approved of.

Public money is like holy water, all take some as they can.

I danari fanno correre i cavalli.

Idillio.

I due contrari fan che il terzo goda.

I fatti sono maschi, le parole femmine.

I frutti proibiti sono i più dolci.

I governi ben regolati hanno carriove pubbliche da mangiare e da bere, e da ardere per un anno.—*Machiavelli*.

I gran dolori sono muti.

I guadagni mediocri empiono la borsa.

Il buono è buono, ma il meglio vince.

Il buon sangue giammai non può mentire.

Il cane dell' ortolano non mangia la lattuga, e non la lascia mangiare agli altri.

Il danaro è fratello del danaro.

Il diavolo non è così brutto come si dipinge.

Il diavolo tenta tutti, ma l' ozioso tenta il diavolo.

Il fine perchè i ministri sono mandati in una città è di reggere e governare i sudditi con amore e con giustizia, e non stare a gareggiare e contendere insieme; ma aversi a intender bene, come fratelli, e cittadini mandati da un medesimo principe.—*Machiavelli*.

Il fine loda l'opera.

Il lupo cangia il pelo, ma non il vizio.

Il Maestro di color che sanno.—*Dante*.

Il male per libra viene, va via per once.

Il meglio è l' inimico del bene.

Il merto d' ubbidir perde chi chiede
La ragion del comando.—*Metastasio*.

Il mondo è di chi ha pazienza.

It is money that makes the mare to go.

An idyl; a pastoral poem.

(When two fall out, the third rejoices.)
When thieves fall out, honest men come by their own.

(Deeds are males, words females.)

Actions befit men, words befit women.

Stolen fruit is the sweetest.

Well-regulated governments maintain a store of provisions and fuel sufficient for one year.

Great sorrows are dumb.

(Moderate gains fill the purse.) Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Good is good, but better is better.

(Good blood cannot lie!) True nobility always shows itself.

(The gardener's dog does not eat the lettuce himself and does not allow others to do so.) The dog in the manger.

(Money is the brother of money.) One penny earns another.

The devil is not so black as he is painted.

The devil tempts everyone, but the lazy man tempts the devil.

The end and purpose, for which magistrates are sent to administer the affairs of a city, is that they shall govern the inhabitants in a kind and just manner; and they ought not to wrangle and squabble among themselves, but to act as colleagues and fellow-citizens who have been appointed by the same ruler.

(The end praises the work.) The end crowns the work.

The wolf changes his coat, but not his nature.

The Master of the wise.*

Sorrows come in pounds, and go in ounces.

(Better is the enemy of good.) *Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.*

He loses the merit of obedience who asks why the command is given.

(The world belongs to the patient man.) *Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre.*

* Dante speaks in these terms of Aristotle, of whom he was a great admirer.

Il mondo è di chi se lo piglia.

(The world belongs to the bold man.)
Fortune favours the brave.

Il mondo è fatto a scale; chi le scende,
e chi le sale.

The world is like a staircase, which
one goes up and another comes
down.

Il mondo è un bel libro, ma poco serve
a chi non lo sa leggere.—*Goldoni*.

The world is a beautiful book, but it is
of little use to him who cannot read
it.

Il perdonare viene da animo generoso.
—*Machiavelli*.

Forgiveness proceeds from a generous
soul.

Il pianger noi
Cosa fatta non toglie.—*Alfieri*.

Our tears will not undo what has been
done.

Il più crudel tormento,
Ch' hanno i malvagi, è il conservar nel
core

The most cruel torment that evil-doers
suffer, is the fact that they still have
the idea of righteousness and the
germs of honesty in their hearts,
whether they wish it or not.

Ancora a lor dispetto,
L' idea del giusto, e dell' onesto i
semi.—*Metastasio*.

In the majority of cases misfortunes do
not come alone.

Il più delle volte le aver-ità non vadino
sole.—*Gucciarini*

Right is always on the side of the
strongest.

Il più forte ha sempre ragione.

Eating little and speaking little have
never injured anyone.

Il poco mangiar e poco parlare non fece
mai male.

Despotic power is strengthened most
when least displayed.

Il poter sommo
Più si rafferra quanto men lo mostri.
— *Alfieri*.

(The soldier's blood makes his leader
great.) The privates do the fighting
and the generals gain the reward.

Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capi-
tano.

(The wise man by listening becomes still
wiser.) Lay your hand on your mouth
and let your soul be instructed.

Il savio udendo, più savio diventò.

Second thoughts are best.

Il secondo pen-i-ero è il migliore.

Pisa's help; assistance that never comes
in time.

Il soccorso di Pisa, cioè che viene nel
tempo.

The soldier is well paid for doing mis-
chief.

Il soldato per far male è ben pagato.

Too much grief doth make thee mad.

Il soverchio dolor t' ha fatto in-an.

Time waits for nobody) Time and
tele wait for no man.

—*Guarini*.

The fear of God furthers every enterprise
that governments do undertake.

Il tempo non indugia per nessuno.

Truth stings, while falsehood soothes.
To wish for all at once doth often cause
at once the loss of all.

Il timor di Dio facilita qualunque im-
presa che si disegna nei governi.

(The countenance open, but the
thoughts strictly reserved.) The wise
keep ears open and mouths shut.

—*Machiavelli*.

Il vero punge, e la bugia unge.

Il voler tutto a un tempo, a un tempo
spesso

Fea perder tutto.—*Alfieri*.

Il volto sciolto ed i pensieri stretti.

I matti fanno le feste, ed i savi sè le godono.	Fools make feasts, and wise men enjoy them.
Imbroglia.	Confusion.
Impazientemente.	Impatiently.
Imperiosamente.	Impetuously.
Impeto.	In impetuous style.
Impetuosamente.	Impetuously.
Imponente.	Imposing.
Impresario.	Manager of an opera company; contractor.
Improvvisata.	Extemporaneous composition.
Improvvisatore.	An extemporeous composer.
In alt.	An octave above the treble fifth line.
In altissimo.	Notes above the octave in alt.
Incertezza.	Uncertainty, with indecision.
Incognito (<i>oncog.</i>).	Unknown; unrecognised; under an assumed name.
Incordamento.	The tension of the strings of instruments.
In disgrazia della giustizia.	Under the frown of justice; under a cloud.
Infinte sono le varietà delle nature, e dei pensier degli uomini, però non si può immaginar cosa, ne si stravagante, né si contra ragione, che non sia secondo il cervello d'alcuno. -- <i>Gucciarini.</i>	Infinite is the variety of dispositions and thoughts among men; therefore one cannot imagine anything, however extravagant or irrational it may be, that is not in accord with the ideas of somebody.
In fretta.	In haste, hurriedly.
Inganno.	A trick; deception; an unexpected transition from one chord to another.
Inglese Italianizzato, Diavolo incarnato.	An Englishman Italianized is the devil incarnate.
Innamorato.	(In love.) Lover.
Innocentemente.	Innocently; with artlessness.
In organo.	An old term for part music.
In petto.	Concealed within the breast; in reserve.*
Insensibilmente.	Imperceptibly.
Instrumento a campanella.	An instrument consisting of bells, played by means of a key-board.
Instrumento a corda.	A stringed instrument.
Instrumento da fiato.	A wind instrument.
Instrumento da quilla.	A spinet.
In tempo.	In time.
Intermezzo.	A musical interlude, a short dramatic piece light and sparkling, introduced between the parts of a large work (drama, opera, etc.).

* This term is applied to those Cardinals of the Roman Church who hold no bishopric or other benefice.

In terra di ciechi, beato chi ha un occhio.

Intrada.

Introduzione.

In tutte le azioni umane, e nelle guerre massimamente, bisogna accomodare il consiglio alla necessità.

—Guicciardini.

In un batter d' occhio.

In un giorno non si fe' Roma.

In un governo bene istituito, le guerre, le paci, le amicizie, non per soddisfazione di pochi, ma per bene comune, si deliberano.—Machiavelli.

In un governo bene istituito, le leggi si ordinano secondo il bene pubblico, non secondo l' ambizione di pochi.

—Machiavelli.

In uno stato, che sta la maggior parte del tempo ozioso, non può nascere uomini nelle faccende eccellenti.

—Machiavelli.

Io dirò cosa incredibile è vero.—Dante.

Io ho considerato più volte come la cagione della trista e della buona fortuna degli uomini è riscontrare il modo del procedere suo con i tempi.

—Machiavelli.

Io non deluso, affronto I tiranni.—Alferi.

Io sarei pronto a cercare le mutazioni degli stati, che non mi piacessero, s'io potessi sperare di metterli da me solo: ma quando io mi ricordo, che bisogna far prima con altri; ed il più delle volte con pazzi e con malfatti, i quali non sanno tacere, né sanno fare, non è cosa ch' io aborrisca più che il pensare a quello. —Guicciardini.

Io sono un cacio fra due grattugie.

I pazzi per lettera sono i maggiori pazzi. I pensieri non pagano gabelle.

I piccoli cani trovansi, ma i grandi hanno la lepre.

I popoli s' ammazzano ed i principi s' abbracciano.

Istesso tempo.

In the country of the blind the one-eyed is king.

A prelude.

The introduction; the opening movement of a musical piece.

In all human affairs, and especially in war, we must subordinate our plans to the necessities of the case.

In the twinkling of an eye.

Rome was not built in a day.

In a well-constituted government, the consideration of war, peace and alliances is conducted, not with a view to the advantage of the few, but in the interest of the common welfare.

In a well-constituted state, the laws are made to further the interests of all the citizens, and not to serve the ambitious projects of the minority.

In a state, which remains inactive for the greater part of its existence, men distinguished in achievement cannot be produced.

A thing incredible I tell, though true.

—Cary.
I have often thought that the cause of the success or failure of men depends upon their way of adapting themselves to the times they live in.

I brave, but I delude not, e'en a tyrant.

It should be ready to attempt to reform institutions which do not please me, could I hope to effect those changes unaided; but when I remember that I must ask the assistance of others—men who are often fools and knaves, and who are unable to act or be silent—I shrink even from the contemplation of such an attempt.

(I am a cheese between two graters.) I am between the devil and the deep sea.

No fool's so foolish as the learned fool. Thoughts don't pay taxes.

(The little dogs start, but the big ones catch the hare.) One sows, another reaps.

The nations slay one another while their kings embrace.

Same time.

Italia, Italia, O tu cui dì la Sorte
 Dono infelice di bellezza, ond' hai
 Fumesta dote d' infiniti guai,
 Che 'n fronte scritte per gran doglia
 porte;
 Deh fosst tu men bella, o almen più
 forte,
 Ond' assai più ti paventasse, o assai
 T'amasse men, chi del tuo bello a i rai
 Par che si strugga, e pur ti sfida a
 morte.—*Vincenzo Filicaia.*

Jubilosò.

L' abito non fa il monaco.
 La carta non diventa rossa.
 La colpa seguirà la parte offesa
 In grido, come suol. —*Dante.*

La comodità fa l'uomo ladro.
 La coscienza vale per mille testimoni.

Lacrimando.

Lacrimoso.

La diversità delle opinioni fra le oneste
 persone non dee mai romper le
 amicizie.—*Vincenzo Monti.*

La Divina Commedia.

La donna è mobile.

La fame muta le fave in mandole.

La fame non vuol legge.

La fiamma è poco lontana dal fumo.

La fortuna ajuta i pazzi.

La gola, e 'l sonno, e l' oziose piume
 Hanno del mondo ogni virtù sbandita.
 —*Petrarch.*

Lagrimoso.

La lingua batte dove il dente duole.

* The title of Dante's famous epic, which is divided into three parts, *Inferno*, *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso*, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise.

† The name of a familiar air in Verdi's opera *Rigoletto*.

Italia! oh Italia! Thou who hast
 The fatal gift of beauty, which became
 A funeral dower of present woes and
 past,
 On thy sweet brow is sorrow ploughed
 by shame,
 And annals graved in characters of
 flame.
 Oh God! That thou wert in thy naked-
 ness
 Less lovely or more powerful, and
 couldst claim
 Thy right, and awe the robbers back
 who press
 To shed thy blood, and drink the tears
 of thy distress.—*Lord Byron.*

Jubilant; to be played in a lively style.

The cowl does not make the monk.
 Paper does not blush.

The common cry
 Will, as 'tis ever wont, affix the blame
 Unto the party injured.—*Cry.*

Opportunity makes the thief.
 A good conscience is better than a thou-
 sand witnesses.

In a weeping style.
 Tearful; in a mournful style.

Difference of opinion among honest
 people ought never to sever the bonds
 of friendship.

The Divine Comedy.*
 Woman is a fickle thing.†
 Hunger makes a bean taste like an
 almond.

Hunger knows no laws.
 (The flame is not far from the smoke.)
 Where there is smoke there is sure to
 be fire.

Fortune favours fools.
 Gluttony, sloth, and luxurious idleness
 have banished every virtue from the
 world.

In tearful, mournful style.
 The tongue always touches the aching
 tooth.

La lingua non ha osso, ma si fa tompere il dosso.

(The tongue lacks bone but it gains us a broken back.) The tongue is a sharp sword.

L' allegro.

The merry man ; mirth.*

La madre pietosa fa la figliuola tignosa.

(A too fond mother has a scabby daughter.) Spare the rod, and spoil the child.

La mala compagnia è quella che menu gli uomini alla forea.

Bad company is what brings men to the gallows.

La mala erba cresce presto.

Evil weeds grow apace.

La maraviglia

Wonder is the daughter of ignorance and the mother of knowledge.

Dell' ignoranza è figlia

E madre del saper.—*Metistasio*.

L' ambizione dell'onore, e della gloria èlandabile, ed utile al mondo perchè dà causa agli uomini di pensare, e fare cose generose ed eccelse.

—*Guicciardini*.

La memoria delle ingiurie è essere maggiore senza dubbio, e più implacabile in chi le fa, che in chi le riceve.

—*Guicciardini*.

Lamentabile or Lamentevole.

In plaintive style.

Lamentabilmente.

Sorrowfully.

Lamentan lo.

Lamenting.

L' amico mio, e non della ventura

—*Dante*.

L' amo che muove il sole e l' altre stelle.

—*Dante*.

L' Amor di Liberta 'l so se stanzi

Love which moves the sun and other stars of heaven.

In cor gentile ; e se in cuor basso e ladro

The love of Liberty finds its fitting home in a noble heart ; but in a heart base and impure it is nothing but frenzy and wickedness.

Non virtù, ma furor e sceleranza

—*Trionfo Monti*.

La natura dei popoli è, come è ancora dei privati, voler sempre augmentare

the nature of people collectively is like that of individuals ; they are always eager to raise themselves from the station in which they find themselves ; nevertheless, it is prudent to begin by denying them their first requests ; for by making concessions to them, you do not satisfy them, but invite them to ask for more, and with greater vigour than they employed at first ; for by frequent drinking thirst is increased and made keener.

del grado, in che si trovano ; però e prudenza, cominciare a negar lor le prime cose, che domandano ; per i cedendoglie, non li fermi, anzi

gl' inviti a domandar piu, e con maggiore instanza, che non facciano da principio ; perche col dare spesso a

dere, si accresce, ed augumenta tutta via la sete.—*Guicciardini*.

the nature of people collectively is like that of individuals ; they are always eager to raise themselves from the station in which they find themselves ; nevertheless, it is prudent to begin by denying them their first requests ; for by making concessions to them, you do not satisfy them, but invite them to ask for more, and with greater vigour than they employed at first ; for by frequent drinking thirst is increased and made keener.

non li fermi, anzi

languendo or Languente.

L' anima tua è da viltate offesa

—*Dante*.

La qual molte hate il uomo ingombra,

Languishingly.

Si che d' onrata impresa lo rivolse.

Thy soul is by vile fear assal'd, which oft so overacts a man, that he recoils From noblest resolution, like a beast,

Come falso veder bestia, quando ombra.

At some false semblance in the twilight gloom.—*Gary*.

—*Dante*.

* The title of one of Milton's shorter poems.

L' animo fermo mostra che la fortuna
non ha potenza sopra di lui.

—*Machiavelli.*

La notte è madre del consiglio.

La patria è un Nume,
A cui sacrificar tutto è permesso.

—*Metastasio.*

La pigrizia è sempre bisognosa.

La più trista ruota del caro è quella che
cigola.

La plebe, sicura per la povertà di non
poter perdere è sempre per sua natura
cupida di cose nuove. —*Guaicciardoni.*

La povertà è la madre di tutte le arti.

La povertà guasta l'amista.

La pratica val più nell'i grammatici.

La prima arte del regno
È il soffrir l'odio altri. — *Metastasio.*
La prima carità comincia da se.

La prima pioggia è quella che bagna.

L' arco si rompe, se sta troppo teso.

La reputazione che si trae d' patenti e
d' paditi è fallace, ed in poco si con-
suma, quando la virtù propria non
l'accompagni. — *Machiavelli.*

Largamente.

Larghetto (*Largh.*).

Larghissimo.

Largo (*Larg.*).

Lascia dir le genti;
Sta come torre ferma, che non crolla
Gramma la una per soffiar de' venti.
Chè sempre l'uomo in cui pensier rampolla
Sovra pensier, d' sordibunga il segno
Perchè la fogia l' un dell' altro insolia.

—*Dante.*

Lascia, lascia le selve

Folle garzon, lascia le fete, ed ama.

—*Guarini.*

Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate!

—*Dante.*

A steadfast soul shows that Fortune has
no power over it.

Night is the mother of counsel.

Our country is a god to whom we may
make every sacrifice.

(Idleness is always in want.) He that
will not work, neither shall he eat.

The worst wheel in the waggon creaks
the loudest.

The lower orders feeling that they them-
selves are unable to lose anything by
reason of their poverty, are always by
nature inclined to revolution.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

(Poverty spoils friend-ship.) When
poverty comes in at the door, love
flies out of the window.

Experiance is the best teacher.

The first qualification of a ruler is the
ability to endure the hatred of others.

Charity begins at home.

(It is the first shower that wets.) It is
the first step that costs.

The bow breaks if it is kept too taut.

The reputation that is derived from the
possession of noble kindred and
ancestors is untrustworthy, and it
quickly perishes, if it is not accom-
panied by personal merit.

In a broad style.

A degree faster than *largo*.

Extremely slowly.

A slow, solemn movement in music.

To their babblings leave
The crowd. Be as a tower, that firmly
set.

Shakes not its top for any blast that
blows.

He in whose bosom thought or thought
shoots out,

Still of his aim is wide, in that the one
Sickles and wastes to nought the other's
strength. — *Cary.*

Leave, leave the woods, silly boy, leave
thy hunting, and learn to love.

Abandon hope, all ye who enter here.*

* See note on *Per me si va nella città dolente* in this section.

La siepe non ha occhi, ma orecchie si.

(The hedge has no eyes, but it has ears.)
Les murailles ont des oreilles. Walls have ears.

La speranza è il pan de' miseri.

Hope is the poor man's bread.
 Hope is the last friend to desert the unfortunate.

La speranza è l'ultima ch' abbandona l'infelice.

Pride set out on horseback, and came back on foot.

La superbia andò a cavallo, e tornò a piedi.

Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

Lauda la moglie e tienti donzello.

Praise married life, but remain single.

L'avere ottenute le cose desiderate, non diminuisce, ma accresce sempre i disegni di maggior' voglie, e di maggiori convegni. —*Guicciardini.*

Success in obtaining our desires does not diminish but rather increases the extent of our aspirations, and enlarges the scope of our ideas.

La verità è figlia del Tempo.

Truth is time's daughter.
 Courage and merit in men are appreciated even by their enemies, while cowardice and a base spirit are loathed.

Lazzaretto.

A pest house; a quarantine hospital.

Lazzaroni.

Idle vagabonds.

Le armi si debbono riservare in ultimo luogo, dove, e quando gli altri modi non bastino. —*Machiavelli.*

An appeal to war ought to be resorted to last of all, when all other methods (of conciliation) have failed.

Le bestemmie ritornano di nuda partono.

Curses come home to roost.

Le cattive nuove sono le prime.

Bad news comes soon enough.

Le comparazioni sono tutte odiose.

Comparisons are always odious.

Le disgrazie non vengon mai sole.

Troubles never come alone.

Legatissima.

Extremely smooth.

Legato. (*Legg.*).

In a smooth continuous style, without a break between the notes.

Legatura.

A bind or tie.

Leggero or Leggiamente.

Lightly.

Legno.

A wooden bow stick.

L'elefante non sente il morso della pulce.

The elephant does not feel the bite of the flea.

Le leggi fanno gli uomini buoni.

It is the laws that make men good.

—*Machiavelli.*

Le leggi senza i costumi approfittano poco. —*Guicciardini.*

Laws are of little avail where there are no morals.

Le leggi son, ma chi pon mano el lesse. —*Dante.*

Laws there are, but what men heed them?

Lentando.

Gradually becoming drowsy.

Lento (Lato).

Slow.

L'esperienza è ottima maestra.

(There is no teacher like experience.)
Experientia docet.

Libretto.

The words of a play or opera.

Lieti fiori, e felici e ben nate erbe,

O bright and happy flowers and herbage blest.

Che Madonna passando premet sole.

On which my lady treads.—*Wrottesley.*

—*Petrarch.*

L'ignavia nei principi, e l'infedeltà nei ministri rovinano un impero, benché fondato sopra il sangue di molti virtuosi.—*Machiavelli*.

Lingua Franca.

Lingua volgare.

L'invidia è tra gli artefici.

L'occhio del padrone ingrasa il cavallo.

L'occupazione è il miglior rimedio contra la noia.

Loco.

Lo indugiare è pericoloso.

L'onestà è la migliore politica.

Lontan dagli occhi, lontan dal cuore.

L'opera loda il maestro.

L'ozio è il padre del vizio.

L'ultima sera.—*Dante*.

Lungamente non dura eccessivo dolor.
Ciascuno a' mali o cede, o s'accostuma.—*Metastasio*.

Lunga pausa.

L'uomo per la parola, e il bue per le corna.

L'uomo propone, Dio dispone.

L'uomo virtuoso e conoscitore del mondo, si rallegria meno del bene, e si lattrista meno del male.

—*Machiavelli*.

L'uovo ne vuol saper più della gallina.

Lupo affamato, mangia pan mustato.
Lusingando.

Ma Beatrice si bella e ridente

Mi si mostrò, che tra quelle vedute
Si vuol lasciar che non segun la mente.

—*Dante*.

Madonna.

Madrigalesco.

Maestevolissimo.

Maestoso (*size*).

The sloth of monarchs and the disloyalty of ministers bring an empire to ruin, even when it has been established by the spilling of the blood of many noble men.

The mixed language half European, half Oriental, spoken in the Levant.

(The vulgar tongue.) Italian as opposed to local dialects.

Two of a trade never agree.

(The eye of the master fattens the horse.)
Oculus domini saginat equum.

The best cure for ennui is to get something to do.

(The place.) To be played as written.
(Delay is dangerous.) Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Honesty is the best policy.

Out of sight, out of mind.

(The work praises the craftsman.) The end crowns the work.

Idleness is the father of sin.

(The furthest gloom) Death.

Excessive grief does not endure for long.
Every one either is overcome by sorrows, or gets accustomed to them.

A long pause.

You may hold a man by his talk, and an ox by his horn.

Man proposes, God disposes.

The man of merit, who knows the world, becomes less cheered, as time goes on, by the good, and less grieved by the evil he sees in the world.

(The egg should not know more than the hen.) Jack Sprat would teach his granny.

A starved wolf eats mouldy bread.

In a soothing, persuasive style.

But so fair,
So passing lovely, Beatrice show'd,
Mind cannot follow it, nor words express
Her infinite sweetness.—*Cury*.

The Virgin Mary.

In madrigal style.

Extremely majestic.

With grandeur; in a majestic style.

Maestro.	(Master.) Composer.
Maestro di cappella.	The director of the choir in a church
Magari.	Would to Heaven it were so.
Maggiore (<i>Mag.</i>).	Major key.
Maggior fretta minor alto.	More haste, less speed.
Ma, il provveder di capitan, che giova, S' ei de' soldati il cor non ha ?	But what avails a leader's careful fore-thought, if he has not his soldiers' hearts?
— <i>Alfieri.</i>	Fear alone is real death to the brave man.
Ma il temer solo è morte vera al prode.	Her Fortune) promises are for the valiant, to whom, soon or late, she keeps them.
— <i>Alfieri.</i>	Melancholy.
Ma le promesse sue sono pei prodi ; • E o presto o tardi essa le adempie.	Languishingly.
— <i>Manzoni.</i>	In an affected manner.
Malinconia.	The handle of the draw stops in an organ.
Mancando (<i>Man.</i> or <i>Manc.</i>).	In a marked, distinct style.
Manicia affettata.	A dead march.
Manubrio.	With force; hammered.
Marcato.	In martial style.
Marcia funebre.	A morning song.
Martellato.	Foolish is he who thinks our reason can traverse the infinite space which holds three persons in one substance.
Marziale.	Be content, O race of man, as to the Wherefore: for had you been able to see everything, there would have no need for Mary to have a son.
Mattinata.	Matto è chi spera che nostra ragione Possa trascorrer l'infinita via Che tiene una sostanza in tre persone. State contenti, umana gente, al quia : Chè se potuto aveste veder tutto Mestier non era partorir Maria.
— <i>Dante.</i>	Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Meglio è poco che niente.	Less; less quick.
Meno (<i>Men.</i>).	He in who looks forward to changes in the affairs of the world, is less deceived than he who is convinced that they are in a firm and stable condition.
Meno era chi si promette variazione nelle cose del mondo, che chi se le persuade ferme e stabili.	While the grass grows, the horse dies of hunger.
— <i>Guicciardini.</i>	The gradual swelling and diminishing of the voice on a long note.
Mentre l'erba cresce, il cavallo muore di fame.	Mournfully.
Messa di voce.	Middle voice.
Mesto.	Medium.
Mezza voce (<i>M. V.</i>).	Between <i>forte</i> and <i>piano</i> ; not very loudly.
Mezzo (<i>Mez.</i>).	Rather softly.
Mezzo forte (<i>Mf.</i>).	A low soprano.
• Mezzo piano (<i>Mp.</i>).	A low tenor voice; baritone.
Mezzo-soprano.	A scintilone.
Mezzo tenore.	
Mezzo tuono.	

Mi mancherà il pane forse, non m' l'onore; ed io reputo venerabile e magnifica la povertà di colui che non ha mai prostituito il suo ingegno al potere, nè la sua anima alle sventure.

—Ugo Foscolo.

Minaccevolmente.

Minestrone.

Minore (*Min.*).

Minuetto (*Min.*).

Mi sembrava un riso Dell'universo. — *Dante.*

Misera la volgare e cieca gente,
Che pon qui sue speranze in cose tali,
Che 'l tempo le ne porta sì repente.
—Petrarch.

Miser chi mal ospiando si confida,
Ch' ogn' or star debbia il maleficio occulto,
Che quando ogn' altro tacca, intorno grida
L'aria, e la terra istessa, in ch' è sepolto:

E Dio fa spesso, che 'l peccato guida
Il peccator, poi ch' alcun di gli ha induito,
Che se medesimo, senza altri richiesta,
Inavvedutamente manifesta. — *Arriosto.*

Misero me! sollevo a me non resta
Altro che il pianto, e il pianto è diletto!

— *A. fiori.*

Misura.

Misurato.

Moderato (*Mod.*).

Molto.

Molto fumo e poco arrosto.

Monte di pietà

Mordente.

Morendo (*Mor.*).

Moresco.

Mormorando.

Morta la bestia, morto il veneno.

It is possible that I may be in want of bread, but of honour—never; and I think there is something splendid and noble in the poverty of the man who has never prostituted his intellect to power, nor his soul to misfortune.*

Menacingly.

“Fast-day” soup of the Italian peasants.

Minor key.

Minuet.

All nature seemed to wear one universal smile.

Ah! wretched are those blind, untutored folk, who rest their hopes upon the things which Time so quickly bears away.

Most wretched man, who hopes in long disguise

To veil his evil deeds from mortal eyes!
Though all were silent else, the sounding air,

The conscious earth his trespass shall declare;

Th' Almighty oft in wisdom so provides,
The sin to punishment the sinner guides,
Who, whilst he strives t' elude each watchful sight,

Unheeding brings his bursting guilt to light. — *Hawke.*

Ah, wretched that I am! No comfort remains to me save to weep, and 'twere cowardice to weep!†

Measure.

In strict or measured time.

Moderately fast.

Very.

(Much smoke and little meat.) Much cry and little wool.

A pawnbroker's shop.

An ornament consisting of a turn, or transient shake on a short note.

Dying away.

In Moorish style.

In a murmuring style.

When the beast is dead he cannot bite.

* Ugo Foscolo, poet and patriot, was banished from his native land on account of his political opinions. He spent his last years in London, where he died in the early years of the present century.

† When Keats arrived in Italy, on the journey that was to be his last on earth, he bought a copy of Alberi's works. The dying man opened the book at this passage in Alberi's *Filipo*. Having read these lines, Keats closed the book, and read no more.

Mosso.**Motetto.****Motivo.****Moto.**

Muojono le città, muojono i regni :
 Copre i fasti e le pompe arena ed erba :
 E l' uom d'esser mortal par che si
 sdegni.

Oh nostra mente cupida e superba !
 — *Tasse.*

Muor giovane colui ch' al cielo è caro.
 Musica di camera.
 Musica di chiesa.

Nacchere.**Nacque vestito.**

Nascene ancora la rovina della città, per
 non si variar gli ordini delle repub-
 bliche co' tempi.—*Machiavelli.*

Natura il fece, e poi roppe la stampa.
 — *Ariosto*

Navigare secondo il vento.

Ne ammazza più la gola che la spada.
 Necessità non ha legge.

Nè Creator nè creatura fu senz' amore.
 — *Dante.*

Negligentemente.

Ne' governi ove la nazione o direttamente o per via di rappresentanza entra nella discussione de' suoi interessi e nella formazione delle leggi, l' arme della parola è una potenza conservatrice dei diritti cittadini, e ajutatrice nel tempo stesso della politica potestà.—*Vincenzo Monti.*

Nei costumi si deve vedere una modestia grande.—*Machiavelli.*

Nei governi bene istituiti, i cittadini temono più assai rompere il giuramento, che le leggi; perché stimano più la potenza di Dio, che quella degli uomini.—*Machiavelli.*

Witly motion ; quicker.**A motet, or piece of sacred music, in harmony for several voices.****The theme of a piece of music.****Energy.****Proud cities vanish, states and realms decay,****The world's unstable glories fade away ! Yet mortals dare of certain fate complain ;****O impious folly of presuming man.**— *Hooke.***Whom the gods love dies young.****Chamber music.****Church music.****Kettle-drums.****(He was born with his clothes on.) He was born with a caul.****In like manner the ruin of states is brought about, because they do not modify their institutions to suit the times.****Nature made him, and then she broke the mould.*****(To sail before the wind.) To agree with the majority.****Gluttony kills more than the sword.****Necessity knows no law.****Neither Creator nor creature was ever without love.****Negligently; unconstrained.****In governments where the nation either directly, or by means of representatives, takes part in the discussion of its own interests, and in the formation of its own laws, the weapon of free speech is a safeguard of the rights of citizens, and at the same time assists in the maintenance of the constitution.****Great modesty ought always to be found in company with a good character.****In well-ordered states, the citizens are more fearful of breaking their oath than the laws; since they respect the power of God more than that of men.**

* A quotation commonly applied to any who have proved themselves pre-eminent in the walk of life they have chosen.

Nei lavori pubblici si trattino i lavoratori di campagna in tal modo amorevolmente, che piuttosto venghino volontari che forzati.—*Machiavelli.*

Nel concedere li gradi e dignità, deve il principe andare a trovare la virtù ovunque si trova, senza rispetto di sangue.—*Machiavelli.*

Nel cor più non mi sento
Brillar la gioventù.

—*Giovanni Paciello.*

Nella chiesa co' santi, ed in taverna co' ghiottoni.—*Dante.*

Nella corte del ciel, ond' io rivegno,
Si trovan molte gioiecate e belle
Tanto, che non si posson trai del regno.—*Dante.*

Nelle imprese da prendersi, deve esservi l'onor di Dio e il contento universale della città.—*Machiavelli.*

Nell'esazione delle tasse si deve soprattutto aver compassione alla miseria e calamità de' popoli, per mantenerli al paese più che è possibile.

—*Machiavelli.*

Nello stile antico.

Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Chè la diritta via oia smarrita.

—*Dante.*

Nel petto di uomo facinoroso non può scender alcun pietoso rispetto.

—*Machiavelli.*

Nel soldato debbasi soprattutto riguardare ai costumi.—*Machiavelli.*

Nel tempo delle avversità si suole sperimentare la fede degli amici.

—*Machiavelli.*

Nè mai, chi ha regno, de' suoi schiavi in mente
Lasciar cader pur dee, ch' altri il potrebbe

Assalir mai.—*Alfieri.*

In the execution of public works we ought to treat the workmen in so kind a manner, that they will work as though willingly, and not through compulsion.

In giving rank and dignities the ruler ought to go in quest of merit, wherever it may be found, without considering the high or lowly birth of the recipient.

No longer do I feel within my heart the sunshine of youth.

With saints in church, and with gluttons in the tavern.

In the celestial court

Whence I return, are many jewels found,
So dear and beautiful, they cannot brook

Transporting from that realm.—*Cary.*

In enterprises that are to be undertaken we ought to consider first the honour due to God, and the common welfare of the state.

In the exaction of taxes, compassion ought to be shown to the misery and sufferings of the people, in order that they may, to the greatest possible extent, continue to be preserved in the country.

In the ancient style.

In the midway of this our mortal life,
I found me in a gloomy wood, astray
Gone from the path direct.*

—*Cary.*

No feeling of loyalty and veneration can enter the breast of a man who is base by nature.

The moral character of soldiers ought to be considered of the greatest importance.

In the hour of trouble we test the loyalty of our friends.

He that occupies a throne should never let this thought enter his subjects' minds, that his power can be attacked by others.

* The opening lines of Dante's *Inferno*. The poet intends to convey that he was thirty-five at the time when he composed his epic, which fixes the date at 1300 A.D. For a similar expression *Isaiah xxviii. 10*, may be compared, where the words of King Hezekiah are given: "I said in the cutting off of my days, I shall go to the gates of the grave."

Nemico offeso, e non ucciso? Oh!
quale,
Qual di triplice ferro armato petto
Può non tremarne?—*Alfieri.*

Nessun indizio si può aver maggiore
d' un uomo che le compagnie con le
quali usa.—*Machiavelli.*

Nessun maggior dolore,
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria.—*Dante*

Nessun mai per fuggir, o per riposo,
Venne in altezza fama ovver in gloria.
—*Piccioli.*

Nessun sente da che parte preme la
scarpa, se non chi se la calza.

Niente più tosto si secca che lacrime
Niuna cosa di sua natura è più bieca;
niuna ha vita minore, che la memoria
dei beneficii, e quanto sono maggiori,
tanto più (come è in proverbio) si
pagano con la ingratitudine.
—*Gucciniolini.*

Niuna cosa fa morir tanto contento,
quanto ricordarsi di non aver mai
offeso alcuno, anzi piuttosto beneficiato
ognuno, —*Machiaffelli.*

Noi leggevamo un giorno per diletto
Di Lancilotto, come amor lo strinse.
Soli eravamo e senza alcun sospetto
Per più nate gli occhi ci sospinse
Quella lettura, e scoloro il viso;
Ma solo un punto fu quel che ci vinse.
Quando leggemmo il distico riso
Esser baciato da cotanto amante,
Questi, che mai da me non ha diviso,
La bocca mi baciò tutto tremante.
Galeotto fu il libro e chi lo scrisse:
Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo
avante.—*Dante.*

A foib insulted and not slain? At that,
what heart, e'en though defended
with a triple coat of steel, would not
tremble?

There is no surer proof of a man, than
the character of those with whom he
consorts.

There is no greater sorrow than to re-
member former happy days in the
hour of present misery.*

None who shun toil, or cultivate idle-
ness, will ever reach the topmost
heights of fortune or renown.

No one knows where the shoe pinches
so well as he who wears it.

Nothing dries sooner than tears.

Nothing is naturally more short-lived
than the memory of benefits received;
the greater they are, the more, as the
proverb says, are they repaid with
ingratitude.

Nothing gives us a peaceful death so
much as the thought that we have
never injured anyone, but rather have
been of service to all men.

One day
For our delight we read of Lancelot,
How him love thrall'd. Alone we were,
and no

Suspicion near us. Oft-times by that
reading
Our eyes were drawn together, and the
hue
Fleth from our alter'd cheek. But at
one point
Alone we fell. When of that smile we
read,

The wished smile so rapturously kiss'd
By one so deep in love, then he, who ne'er
From me shall separate, at once my lips
All trembling kiss'd. The book and
writer both
Were love's purveyors. In its leaves
that day
We read no more. Cavy.†

* Tennyson refers to these lines in *Locksley Hall*:

"This is truth the poet sings

That a sorow's crown of sorrows is remembering happier things."

† The story of Francesca da Rimini, as told by herself in *Dante's Inferno*, in a passage famous for its beauty and delicacy. Leigh Hunt's *Story of Rimini* has made the tale familiar to English readers. Francesca, daughter of Guido, the lord of Ravenna, was given in marriage to Lancilotto of Rimini, a man famous as a warrior, but repulsively deformed. After her marriage, Francesca became enamoured of Paolo, her husband's brother, who was a man of a very handsome presence. Lancilotto, having surprised the guilty pair, killed them both. Silvio Pellico, however, in his tragedy *Francesca da Rimini*, gives the story a more innocent, but not less pathetic turn.

Noi eravam lunghesso il mare at'cora,
Come gente che pensa suo cammino,
Che va col core, e col corpo dimora.
—*Dante.*

Noi non potemo avere perfetta vita
senza amici.—*Dante.*

Non ci e il più cattivo sordo di quel
che non vuol udire.

Non come fiamma, che per forza è spenta
Ma che per sì medesma si consuma,
Se n' andò in pace l' anima contenta,
A guisa d' un soave e chiaro lume,
Cui nutrimento a poco a poco manea
Tenendo al fin il suo usato costume.
—*Petrarch.*

Non conosce la pace, e non la stima,
Chi provato non ha la guerra prima.
—*Ariosto.*

Non convien cantare il trionfo, primi
della vittoria.

Non credere al Santo, se non fa miracoli.

Non dee seguir amore chi non ha valore,
Non è bello quel che è bello, ma quel
che piace.

Non è sierezza quella
Che nasce da pietate.—*Guarini.*

Non è fumo senza fuoco,
Non è guadagnare, beneficiando uno,
offender più.—*Machiavelli.*

Non è il mondano tombe altio che um
fiaio

Di vento, ch' or vien quinci ed or
vien quindi,

E muta nome, perchè muta lato.
—*Dante.*

Non è male alcuno nelle cose umane che
non abbia congiunto seco qualche
bene.—*Gucciarini.*

Non è pena maggiore
Che 'n vecchie membra il pizzicor d'
amore.—*Guarini.*

Non era l' andar sua cosa mortala
Ma d' angelica forma.—*Petrarch.*

Meanwhile we linger'd by the water's
brink,
Like men, who, musing on their road,
in thought
Journey, while motionless the body
rests.—*Cury.*

We cannot have a perfect life without
friends.
None so deaf as he who will not hear.

As a pure flame that not by force is
spent,
But faint and fainter softly dies away,
Pass'd gently forth in peace the soul
content:
And as a light of clear and steady ray,
When fails the source from which its
brightness flows,
She to the last held on her wonted way.
—*Dacre.*

Peace they esteem not, nor its blessings
know
Who ne'er the ills of war did undergo.
—*Croker.*

You must not shout "victory" before
the battle.

Believe not the saint who works no
miracles.) Judge a man by his acts,
not by his reputation.

Faint heart never won fair lady.
(Beauty is not what is beautiful, but the
thing that pleases us.) Every man
to his taste.

There is no cruelty in the act which
springs from a pure motive.

No smoke without fire.
There is no profit in offending many in
order to do a kindness to one.

The noise
Of worldly fame is but a blast of wind,
That flows from diverse points, and
shifts its name,
Shifting the point it blows from. *

There is no evil in human affairs, which
does not also bring some advantage
with it.

There is no greater punishment than to
be smitten by love when one's frame
is old.

There was nought mortal in her stately
tread, but grace angelic.
—*Wrottesley.*

Non è sana ogn' gioja,
Nè mal ciò che v' annoja.
Quello è vero gioire
Che nasce da virtù dopo il soffrire.

—*Guarini.*

Nonetto.

Non è ufficio di savio Principe tirare la guerra nella casa propria, per rimorverla dalla casa d' altri.

—*Guicciardini.*

Non fa caso.

Non far conto dell' uovo non ancor nato.

Non fidatevi dell' alchimista povero, o de medico ammalato.

Non fu mai partito savio condurre il nemico alla disperazione.

—*Machiavelli.*

Non furono trovati i principi per far servizio loro. —*Guicciardini.*

Non ha l' ottimo artista alcun concetto
Ch' un marmo solo in se non circo-
scriva.

Col suo soverchio, e solo a quello
arriva

La man che obbedisce all' intelletto.

—*Michael Angelo.*

Non i titoli illustrano gli uomini, ma gli
uomini i titoli. —*Machiavelli.*

Non mi ricordo.

Non nella pena,
Nel delitto è la infamia. —*Alfieri.*

Non ogni giorno è festa.

Non pianse mai uno, che non ridesse
un altro.

Non puoi mal fare a nave rotta.

Non quello, che prende prima le armi,
è cagione degli scandoli, ma colui che
è primo a dar cagione che le si pren-
dono. —*Machiavelli.*

Non ragioniam di lor, ma guarda, e
passa. —*Dante.*

Non ricordar il capestro in casa dell'
impiccato.

Non sapere l' abbacci.

Not good is all that giveth joy,
Nor evil all that brings annoy,
To him true joys doth virtue bring,
Who has been taught by suffering.

A composition for nine instruments.

It is not the duty of a wise ruler to bring
war into his own dominions in order
to remove it from another's.

It is of no importance.

Count not your chickens before they are
hatched.

Do not trust a poor alchymist, or a
sick physician.

It is never a wise plan to drive an enemy
to desperation.

Kings were not invented merely for
other people to wait upon them.

The sculptor never yet conceived a
thought

That yielding marble has refused to
aid.

But never with a mastery he wrought—
Save when the hand the intellect
obeyed. —*I. Disraeli.*

Titles do not adorn men, but men adorn
their titles.

I do not remember.*

It is the crime, and not the punishment,
that brings disgrace.

Every day is not a holiday.

(One man's grief is another man's joy.)

One man's meat is another man's
poison.

No hurt can be done to a ship that is
wrecked.

It is not he that first begins a war who
is blameworthy, but he that has given
cause for fighting.

Speak not of them, but look, and pass
them by. —*Cary.*

Do not talk of the halter in the house
of the man who has been hanged.

(Not to know the alphabet.) To be
hopelessly ignorant.

* At the trial of Queen Caroline one of the witnesses was an Italian who, whenever any inconvenient question was put to him, replied *Non mi ricordo*. Hence the expression has become proverbial to indicate that a person has a conveniently weak memory, whenever it is not politic to remember unpleasant incidents.

Non sarà mai lodevole quella legge che sotto una poca comodità nasconde assai difetti.—*Machiavelli.*

Non si può chiamare infelice una città, che, fiorita lungamente, viene in basso; perchè questo è il fine delle cose umane: nè si può imputare infelicità l' esser sottoposto a quelle leggi, che sono comuni a tutti gli altri: ma infelici sono quelli cittadini ai quali ha dato la sorte nascer più nella declinazione della sua patria, che nel tempo della sua buona fortuna.

—*Guicciardini.*

Non si può far d' un pruno, un mela-rancio.

Non sotto l' ombra in piaggia molle Tra fonti e fior, tr. Ninfe e tra Sirene, Ma in cima all' etto e faticoso colle Della virtù riposto è il nostro bene.

—*Tasso.*

Non troppo presto.

Non valere un' acca.

Non v' è rosa senza spina.

Non v' ha, nè può esservi repubblica sicura senza costumi, senza virtù.

—*Vincenzo Monti.*

Non vi fu, nè vi è mai legge che proibisca, o che biasimi e danni negli uomini la pietà, la liberalità, l' amore,

—*Machiavelli.*

Nota sensibile.

Notazione musicale.

Notturno.

Novella trista arriva presto.

Nulla nuova, buona nuova.

Obbligato (*Obl.*).

"

Oboe (*pl. oboi*).

Ocarina.

Odi l'altra parte.

Odi, vedi, e tacì, se vuoi vivere in pace.

That law, which conceals many evils under some slight advantage, will never be praiseworthy.

We cannot call a city unfortunate, which, having flourished for a long time, at last sinks into obscurity. For this is the end of human things; nor can we say that it is unfortunate to be subject to those laws, which are common to all other men: but those citizens are unfortunate whom Chance has caused to be born during the decline, rather than in the prosperous days of their country.

(You cannot turn a bramble bush into an orange tree.) You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Not on a couch of down set in the shade amid brooks and flowers, where Nymphs and Sirens dwell, but on the crest of Virtue's steep and toilsome hill our happiness is set.

Not too fast.

(Not to be worth an H.) Not to be worth powder and shot.

There is no rose without a thorn.

There has never been, nor can there ever be, a firmly-established state where good morals and virtue do not exist.

There has never been, nor will there ever be, a law which forbids and condemns among men the exercise of piety, liberality, and love.

The leading note.

Musical notation.

A light vocal or instrumental composition.

Bad news travels fast.

No news is good news.

(Obligatory.) A term to those parts of a musical composition which cannot be omitted.

The hautboy.

A small wind instrument made of terra cotta.

(Hear the other side.) *Audi alteram partem.*

Listen, see, and keep your tongue between your teeth, if you wish to live in peace.

O dolce amor, che di riso t' ammanti.
—*Dante.*

O gente umana, per volar su nata,
Perchè a poco vento così cadi?—*Dante.*

Ogni cane è leone a casa sua.

Ogni cosa ha cagione.

Ogni cuffia è buona per la notte.

Ogni debole ha sempre il suo tiranno.

Ogni erba si conosce per lo seme.

Ogni fiore vuol entrar nel mazzo.

Ogni giorno ha la sua notte.

Ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio.

Ogni pazzo vuol dar consiglio.

Ogni promesso è debito.

Ogni pruno fa siepe.

Ogni vero non è ben detto.

Ogni volpe abbia cura della sua eoda.

Ognuno è peggio all' arte sua.

Ognuno imita

Di chi regna il costume, e si propaga
Facilmente dal trono
Il vizio, e la virtù.—*Metastasio.*

Ognuno per sè e Dio per tutti.

Ognun sa navigar per il buon tempo.

Oh misero colui che in guerra è spento,
Non per li patrii lidi e per la pia
Consorte o i figli cari,
Ma da nemici altrui
Per altra gente, e non può dir morendo:
Alma terra natia,
La vita che desti ecco ti rendo.

—*Leopardi.*

Onde è necessario ad un principe, volendosi mantenere, imparare a potere essere non buono, ed usarlo e non usarlo secondo la necessità.—*Machiavelli.*

Sweet heavenly love, which dost array
thyself in smiles

O race of men, why, when born to soar,
do ye suffer an adverse breeze to
check your flight?

Every dog is a lion at home.

(Nothing happens without a cause.)
Where there is smoke there is fire.

(Any head-dress is good enough for the
night.) In the night all cats are grey.

The weak man always has his tyrant.

By its fruit each plant is known.

(Every flower wishes to be one of the
nosegay.) Do not meddle with the
concerns of others.

(Every day has its night.) Sufficient
unto the day is the evil thereof.

(Every medal has its reverse side.)
There are always two sides to every
question.

Every fool is ready with advice.

Promises are debts.

(Every bramble makes the hedge.)
Every little helps.

Every truth is not good to be told.

(Every fox should look after his own
tail.) Take care of number one.

(Everyone is worst to his own trade.)
The shoemaker's children are the
worst shod.

Every one imitates the habits of a king;
from a throne the example of vice or
virtue is easily spread.

Everyone for himself and God for all.

Everybody can steer the ship when the
sea is calm.

Ah, wretched is the man who is slain
fighting, not for the land of his
fathers, nor for his faithful wife and
dear offspring, but is killed by the
enemies of strangers, while he battles
for a nation not his own. Such an
one cannot say with his dying breath:
“ My country, dear motherland, the
life thou gavest me, behold I now
restore.”

Hence it is necessary for a prince, if he
wishes to maintain his position, to
learn to be not invariably good, but
to be so or not as circumstances
dictate.

Onde si aspetta meno,
Sorge talora il difensore.—*Alfieri.*
Onorate il senno antico.
Onorate l' altissimo poeta.—*Dante.*
Onor di bocca assai giova e poco costa.

Onor si acquista
Anco talvolta in soggiacer, se a nulla
Si cede pur, che all' assoluta e cruda
Necessità.—*Alfieri.*
O occhi miei, occhi non già, ma fonti!
—*Petrarch.*

O patria, o grande
Madre antica d' eroi! Ben è crudel
Chi del sacro tuo petto
Inspirò le piaghe, e di catene
Quella destra gravar, che il vinto mondo
Rivertente baciò.—*Vincenzo Monti.*

Opera buffa.
Opera seria.
Operetta.
Ora e sempre.
Oratorio.
Ordinario (*Ordo*.).

Ornatamente.

Oro è che oro vale.

Oro non è tutto quel che risplende.

Or se' tu quel Virgilio, e quella fonte,
Che spande di parlar si largo fiume?
—*Dante.*

O somma Sapienza, quanta è l' arte
Che mostri in cielo, in terra e nel mal
mondo,
E quanto giusto tua virtù comparte!
—*Dante.*

Osservate con diligenza le cose dei tempi
passati; perchè lanno lumi alle future.
Il mondo è sempre d' una medesima
sorte, e tutto quello che è, e sarà, è
stato in altro tempo; perchè le cose
medesime ritornano ma sotto diversi
nomi e colori; è però ognuno non le
riconosce; ma solo chi è sìo, e le
considera diligentemente.

—*Guicciardini.*

Often from a quarter, whence we least
expect it, a helping hand doth come.
Age commands respect.
Honour the noble bard.*
Fair words go for much and cost us but
little.

Honour sometimes
Is by submission gain'd, if we indeed
Submit to nothing but to absolute
And dire necessity.—*C. Lloyd.*
O eyes of mine, not eyes, but fountains
now.
O my country, thou great and ancient
mother of heroes! How cruel is he
who has the heart to wound thy
sacred bosom, and place heavy chains
on that right hand of thine, which
once the conquered world did kiss in
humble reverence.

A comic opera.
A serious opera.
A short opera.
Now and ever; for ever and a day.
A sacred musical drama.
Ordinarily; in the usual style.
In a florid style.
That is gold which buys gold.
All is not gold that glitter.
And art thou, then, that Virgil, the
source whence spreads the bounteous
flow of noble utterance? †

Wisdom Supreme! how wonderful the
art,
Which thou dost manifest in heaven, in
earth,
And in the evil world, how just a meed
Allotting by thy virtue unto all.—*Cary.*
Diligently consider the history of the
past, for past events throw light upon
the future. The world is always as
it has ever been. Everything which
now is, and whatever will be in the
future, has happened also in the past;
for the same things recur, though their
names and aspects change. Still, all
men do not recognise them, but only
he who is wise, and ponders carefully
what he beholds.

* The greeting given to Virgil by the other great poets of antiquity when they meet him
guiding Dante through the lower world.

† In his visit to the lower world Dante describes how he is guided through Hell and Purgatory by Virgil, a most appropriate guide, for the great epic poet of the Romans had himself in his *Aeneas* described a visit of his hero *Aeneas* to Hades.

Ottava alta.

Ottava bassa.

Ottava rima.

Ottetto.

Ottimamente il mondo è disposto allora
che in esso suprema è la giustizia.

—Dante.

Ottimo rimedio è il far cosnocere a chi
pensa di offenderti, che tu sei pre-
parato, a non pretermettere cosa
alcuna per difenderti.—Guicciardini,

Ove son leggi
Tremar non dee chi leggi non infranze.
—Alfieri.

Padron mio.

Pagar uno di sua moneta.

Parla bene, ma parla poco.

Parlando or parlante.

Parlavan rado, con voci soavi.—Dante.

Parmi non sol gran mal, ma che l' uom
faccia

Contra natura, e sia di Dio rebello
Che s' induce a percuotere la faccia
Di bella donna.—Ariosto.

Parte.

Partitura.

Partoriscono i monti, e nasce un topo.

Passacaglio.

Passato il pericolo gabbato il santo.

Pasticcio.

Pastorale.

Patetico.

Peccato celato, mezzo perdonato.

Pedale (*Ped.*).

Pensieroso.

An octave higher.

An octave lower.

The eight-lined stanza.*

A musical composition in eight parts.

The world is in its most excellent state
when justice is supreme.

The best remedy to use against a man
who is minded to attack you, is to
show him that you are ready, and
that you will allow nothing to hinder
you from defending yourself.

Where there are laws,
He need not fear who has not broken
them.—C. Lloyd.

(My master.) Your servant.

To pay back in the same coin.

Speak well, but speak little.

In a speaking or declamatory style.

Seldom they spake, but their words
were full of sweetness.

Not crime alone it seems, but that
men do

'Gainst nature; and to God they rebels
are,

Who can be brought to give the face a
blow

Of a fair maid.—Croker.

A part in vocal and instrumental music.

The score of a piece of music, contain-
ing all the parts for voices and instru-
ments.

(The mountains are in labour and a
little mouse is born.) *Parturiunt
montes, nascentur ridiculus mus.*

A slow movement in triple time.

The danger passed, the saint is mocked.

A composite opera, made up of parts
by different composers.

A pastoral piece, or movement.

Pathetic.

(A sin concealed is half pardoned.) The
worst sin is to be found out.

A pedal of the organ pressed by the
foot; a long note in the bass extend-
ing over several bars.

Melancholy.

* The metre of Tasso's *Cernusco come Liberata*, and also of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

Per beato ch' elle non furon pesche !

Perchè colui, che sotto duro impero
Il popolo governa
Teme color, che hanno di lui timore,
Talchè sopra il suo autor cade la tema.

—Metastasio.

Perch' egl' incontra che più volte piega
L' opinion corrente in falsa parte.

—Dante.

Perchè non discerneva il nero dal bianco.

—Ariosto.

Perdendosi (*Per.*, *Perd.*, or *Perden.*).

Per diventar ricco in questo mondo, non
ci vuol altro che voltar la spalle a
Dio.

Per far effetto.

Per me si va nella eittà dolente,
Per me si va nell' eterno dolore,
Per me si va tra la perduta gente,
Giustizia mosse il mio alto fattore :
Fecemi la divina potestate,
La somma sapienza e il primo amore.
Dinanzi a me non fur cose create,
Se non eterne, ed io eterna duro :
Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'
entrate ! —Dante.

Però come un principe ha più rispetto a
se, che ai popoli, non è più principe,
ma tiranno.—Guicciardini.

Per ora il campo è questo,
In cui dobbiam militar noi ; cercarvi
Onore, o morte.—Alfieri.

Per sentir più diletanza
Bene operando, l'uom di giorno in
giorno,
S'accorge che la sua virtude avanza.

—Dante.

(How lucky that they were not
peaches!) It might have been
worse.*

The ruler, who rules with a rod of iron,
fears his people whom he causes to
fear him ; hence such fear recoils on
its author.

For it generally happens that an opinion
hastily formed falls into error.

For he could not tell black from white.

Gradually losing both tone and time.
In order to become rich in this world,
one needs only to turn one's back on
God.

(To do anything in style.) For appear-
ance' sake.

Through me you pass into the city of
woe :

Through me you pass into eternal pain :
Through me among the people lost for
aye.

Justice the founder of my fabric moved :
To rear me was the task of power
divine,
Supremest wisdom, and primeval love ;
Before me things create were none,
save things

Eternal, and eternal I endure.
All hope abandon, ye who enter here.†

—Cary.

When a prince pays more regard to
himself than to his subjects, he is no
longer a prince, but a tyrant.

This is the field in which we're called
to fight ;

Here let us seek for honour or for death.

—C. Lloyd.

And, as by sense
Of new delight, the man who perse-
veres
In good deeds doth perceive from day
to day,
His virtue growing.—Cary.

* This saying is commonly applied to pusillanimous folk who take a thrashing without resisting. According to Mr. L. Disraeli it originated as follows. The occupants of Castle Poggibonsi were in the habit of presenting some baskets of peaches to the Court of Tuscany as a kind of annual tribute. On one occasion, peaches being scarce, they sent figs instead. The pages of the Court were indignant, and pelted the messengers with the fruit. The latter, however, took the matter quietly, remarking that peaches would have hurt them more.

† These, the opening lines of Canto, III., of Dante's *Inferno*, form the inscription written over the gates of Hell. The last line of this passage is perhaps the most often quoted line of the Divine Comedy.

Per te, per te, che cittadini hai prodi,
Italia mia, combatterò, se oltraggio
Ti moverà la invidia. E il più gentile
Terren non sei di quanti scalda il sole?
D' ogni bell' arte non sei madre, o
Italia?

Polve d' eroi non è la polve tua?
Agli avi miei tu valor desti e seggio,
E tutto quanto ho di più caro alberghi!

—*Pellico.*

Per troppo dibatter, la verità si perde.

Pesante.

Pezzi.

Piacere.

Piacevole.

Piaga per allentar d' arco non sana.

—*Petrarch.*

Piagnando.

Piangevolmente.

Pianissimo (*Pp.*).

Piano (*P.*).

Piccolo.

Pietra mossa non fa muschio.

Più. Di più in più.

Più lento.

Più tengono a memoria gli uomini le
ingiurie, che li benefici ricevuti.

—*Guicciardini.*

Più tosto mendicanti che ignoranti.

Più vede un occhio del padrone che
quattro de' servitori.

Pizzicato.

Poca favilla gran fiamma seconda.

—*Dante.*

Pocetta.

Poco.

Poco a poco.

Poco curante.

O my Italy, for thee
Who valiant citizens dost rear, for thee
I will combat, when envy shall arouse
Outrage 'gainst thee. And art thou
not of all

The lands the sun doth warm the
gentlest still?

Of every fine art, O my Italy,
The mother art thou not, my Italy?
What is thy dust but heroes pulverized?
The valour of my grandsires what but
thou

Did rouse? In thy fair bosom lies my
home,
My all, my all.*

—*J. F. Bingham.*

By too much debate truth is obscured.

With weight; impressively.

Musical excerpts; selections.

Pleasure.

In a pleasing style.

The slackening of the bow
Assuages not the wound its shaft has
given.—*Campbell.*

Plaintively; weepingly.

Dolefully.

Very soft.

Soft.

Small.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

More. More and more.

Slower.

Men's memories are more tenacious of
injuries than of benefits they have
received.

Better starve the body than the mind.

One eye of the master sees more than
four of the servant's.

(Pinched.) An indication that the violin
is to be played with the fingers
alone, and not with the bow.

A little spark produces a great flame.

A pocket fiddle.

A little.

Little by little.

(Caring little.) A careless indifferent
person.

* These lines are put by Silvio Pellico into the mouth of Paolo, one of the characters in the tragedy *Francesca da Rimini*. It would be difficult to find a nobler or truer expression of patriotism than is contained in these lines, or a truer patriot than the man who wrote them.

Poco fiele fa amaro molto miele.
 Poco s'oba, poco pensiero.
 Podestà.
 Polenta.
 Pomposo (*Pomp.*).
 Portando la voce.
 Portar la battuta.
 Portato.
 Povertà non è colpa.
 Povertà non ha parenti.
 Precipitando.
 Prender due colombe, o piccioni con una fava.
 Prestissimo. *
 Presto e bene, non si conviene.
 Presto maturo, presto marcio.
 Presto o tardi.
 Pria Veneziani, poi Cristiani.
 Prima donna.
 Prima volta.
 Primo tempo.
 Pur troppo.

Quando Dio non vuole, il santo non puole.
 Quando la libertà della stampa non trova un freno interiore nella probità e nell'erubescenza d'un giornalista, un giornale non è più l'innocente e dilettевole pascolo della quotidiana curiosità, ma si cangia in vile strumento delle passioni.

— *Vincenzo Monti.*

Quando nelle consulte sono pareri contrarii, se alcuno esce fuora con qualche partito di mezzo, quasi sempre è approvato non perchè il più delle volte li partiti di mezzo non sieno peggiori che gli estremi, ma perchè i contradittori calon più volentieri a quelli, che all'opinioni contrarie; ed anco gli altri, o per non dispiacere, o per non esser capaci, si gettono a quelli, che par loro che abbiano manco disputa. — *Guicciardini.*

One drop of gall spoils a pot of honey.
 Little wealth, little care.
 Chief magistrate.
 Porridge made of maize-flour.
 In pompous style.
 Sustaining the voice.
 To follow the beat.
 Sustained.
 Poverty is no shame.
 A poor man has no relations.
 Hurredly.
 To kill two birds with one stone.
 Very quick.
 (Quickly and well, seldom agree.) More haste less speed
 Soon ripe, soon rotten.
 By-and-by, sooner or later.
 Venetian first, Christian afterwards.
 The principal female singer in an opera.
 The first time.
 The first time, the time marked at the opening of a musical piece.
 It is but too true.

When God will not the Saint cannot.

When the freedom given to the press is not kept within bounds by a feeling of honesty and a regard for propriety in the heart of the journalist, a newspaper is no longer the innocent pasture, whence curiosity may derive its daily meal of pleasant sustenance, but becomes the instrument for the exciting of base passions.

When opposite opinions are expressed in councils, if any one comes forward with some middle course of action, it is almost always adopted, not because middle courses are not often worse than extremes, but because the disputants agree to a compromise more readily than to a course they entirely oppose: moreover the others present, either from a desire not to displease or from lack of brains, readily adopt that view which seems likely to involve less dispute.

Quando si parte 'l giuoco della zara,
Colui che perde si riman dolente.

—Dante.

Quando ti verrà l'occasione di cosa, che
tu desideri, pigliala senza perder'
tempo; perchè le cose del mondo
si variano tanto spesso, che non si
può dire d'aver cosa, finchè non si ha
in mano.—Guicciardini.

Quando uno è stato buon amico, ha
buoni amici ancor lui.—Machiavelli.

Quando viene la fortuna, apri le porte.

Quante teste, tanti cervelli.

Quanto in servir fa dotto
La gelida vecchiezza!—Ah! se null'
altro,
Che tremare, obbedir, soffrir, tacersi,
Col più viver s'impara, acerba morte,
Pria che apparar arte sì infame, io
scelgo.—Alfieri.

Quanto la cosa è più perfetta,
Più senta il bene, e così la doglienza.

—Dante.

Quanto più è grave l' importanza di
quello che si tratta, tanto si debbe
procedere più circunspetto, e fare
maturamente quelle deliberazioni, che
errate una volta non si possono più
ricorreggere, specialmente nei casi di
guerra.—Guicciardini.

Quanto più se n' ha, tanto più se ne
vorrebbe.

Quantunque il simular sia le più volte
Ripreso, e dia di mala mente indici:
Si trova pur in molte cose, e molte
Aver fatti evidenti benefici.—Ariosto.

Quartetto.

Quarto d'aspetto.

Quasi un dolce dormir ~~sar~~ suoi begli
occhi,
Sendo lo spirto già da lei diviso,
Era quel, che morir chiaman gli
sciocchi,
Morte bella parea nel suo bel viso.

—Petrarch.

When from their game of dice men
Separate,
He who hath lost remains in sadness
fix'd.—Cary.

As soon as you see an opportunity of
obtaining what you desire, grasp it
without loss of time; for the affairs
of the world change so rapidly, that
we are unable to say that we have
anything until we have it in our hand.
A man who has been a true friend, does
not lack true friends himself.

When Fortune knocks, open wide your
doors.

Many men many minds..

How propense,
Gelid old age, art thou to servitude!
Ah! if nought else by length of years is
icaru'd,
But how to tremble, to obey, to endure,
In silence to endure; rather than learn
Such abject arts, I choose the bitterest
death.—C. Lloyd.

As each thing approaches nearer to per-
fection, it feels both pleasure and pain
more acutely.

In proportion to the importance of the
matter we have in hand, so we ought
to proceed with circumspection, and
to conduct our deliberations with due
care. For if we once commit a
blunder in affairs of this kind, it is
impossible to remedy our mistake,
especially if we are dealing with a
question of war.

The more one has, the more one wants.

Altho' dissembling, most time, meets
with blame.

And is a token of an evil mind,
It has, in many cases I could name,
Done services important to mankind.

—Croker.

A musical composition for four voices or
instruments.

A semiquaver rest. *

E'en as in balmy slumbers lapt to lie
(The spirit parted from the form below),
In her appear'd what th' unwise term to
die;

And Death sate beauteous on her beau-
teous brow.—Dacre.

Quattro-croma.

Quattrino risparmiato due volte guadagnato.

Quel cattivo coro
Degli Angeli, che non furon ribelli
Ne fur fedeli a Dio, ma per se foro.

—Dante.

Quel ch' è fatto, è fatto.

Quel che pare burla, ben sovente è vero.

Quel dominio è solo durabile, che è volontario.—Machiavelli.

Quella guerra è giusta, che è necessaria.
—Machiavelli.

Quelli studi
Ch' immortal fanno le mortal virtudi.
—Ariosto.

Quel signor dell' altissimo canto.
—Dante.

Questo è il signor; di cui non so espharmecarne
Se sia maggior la gloria o in pace, o in arme.—Ariosto.

Questo non mi calza.

Questo vento non vaglia la biada.

Quietto.

Quintetto.

Quivi sospiri, panti ed alti guai
Risonavan per l' aer senza stelle.
—Dante.

Raccomandare il lardo alla gatta.

Raddolcendo (*Raddol.*).

Raddoppiamento.

Rallentando (*Ral.*, *Rall.*, or *Rallo*).

Rapidamente.

Rara in amor la fedeltà si trova.
—Metastasio.

Rare volte nocque il tacere, spesso il parlare.

Recitativo.

Recitativo accompagnato.

A semi-demisemiquaver.

A penny saved is doubly earned.

That ill band
Of angels mix'd, who nor rebellious
proved,
Nor yet were true to God, but for them-
selves.—Cary.

(What is done is done.) There is no
use in crying over spilt milk. *Hin ist hin.*

There is many a true word spoken in
jest.

That sovereignty only is lasting, which
is in harmony with the wishes of those
who are ruled.

The just war is that which is undertaken
through necessity.

Those studies which make mortal virtues
to be immortal.*

The monarch of the loftiest poesy.†

Of this great prince I scarcely can relate,
Whether in peace or war he was most
great.—Croker.

That does not please me.

This zephyr does not even fan the wheat.

Quietly; calmly.

A musical piece for five voices or instru-
ments.

Here sighs, and groans, and deep
laments, resounded through the star-
less air.‡

(To entrust the bacon to the cat.) To
set a fox to mind the chickens.

Becoming gradually softer.

The doubling of a musical interval.

Slackening the time.

With rapidity.

Fidelity and love are seldom found
together.

Silence seldom does harm, but talking
often does.

Recitative.

Accompanied recitative.

* A fine description of the function of history.

† A description of the condition of the souls in hell.

‡ A description of Homer.

Recitativo secco.

Recitativo stromente.

Rè galantuomo.

Regola che mai, o raro falla . Non si muti dove non è difetto, perchè non è altro che disordine. Dove però tutto è disordine, meno vi rimane del vecchio, meno vi rimane del cattivo.
— *Machiavelli.*

Religiosamente.

Render pane per focaccia.

Rialto.

Ride bene chi ride l' ultimo.

Ridotto.

Rifacimento.

Rifioramente.

Rinforzando (*Rf.* or *Rfz.*).

Ripieno.

Riposatamente.

Risvegliato.

Ritardando (*Rit.* or *Ritard.*).

Ritardato.

Ritenuto (*Rit.* or *Ritten.*).

Ritmo di tre battute.

Ritornello.

Rodomontata.

Romanza.

Rondinella pellegrina

Che ti posi in sul verone,

Ricantando ogni mattina

Quella fiele canzone,

Che vuoi dirmi in tua favella

Pellegrina rondinella? - *Grossi.*

Unaccompanied recitative.

Recitative orchestrally accompanied.

King and gentleman.*

This is a rule which never, or rarely fails : Do not make innovations where there is nothing that needs amendment, for that merely produces confusion. But where all is confusion beforehand, the less there remains of what has existed before, the less there is left to remedy.

Religiously; with devotion.

(To give back bread for a bun.) Tit for tat.

The name of a famous bridge in Venice. He laughs best who laughs last.

A club; a gambling saloon.†

A refurbishing or dressing-up.

Embellishments added by a musical performer.

Laying special emphasis on some note. (That which fills up.) Voices or instruments swelling the volume of sound.

Restfully.

Awakened; with renewed animation.

Retardingly.

Decreased in speed.

Held back; a sudden decrease in the time.

(Rhythm of three beats.) Triple time.

An interlude between a musical theme and the variations thereon.

Rodomontade; bluster.‡

A simple story or ballad.

Pilgrim swallow; pilgrim swallow

On my grated window's sill,

Singing as the mornings follow,

Quaint and pensive ditties still,

What wouldst tell me in thy lay?

Prithee, pilgrim swallow, say? §

— *W. D. Howells.*

* In these terms Victor Emmanuel described his occupation in the census list of Turin.

† In former days these *ridotti*, or gambling-saloons, were to be found in every part of Italy, and gambling was the vice of all classes of society, as indeed, so far as lotteries are concerned, it is the besetting of the Italian of to-day. Even Manzoni was in his youth bitten by the gambling mania, and was found in one of the *ridotti* by Vincenzo Monti. The older poet warned the young man that gambling would blight his prospects of poetic fame, and Manzoni took the warning so much to heart that he at once forswept play, and, to prove the strength of his resolution, he continued, for some time, to visit the *ridotti* without wagering there.

‡ Rodomonte is the name of one of the characters in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

§ This is the first stanza of the song in Grossi's sronzance, *Marco Visconti*. Mr W. D. Howells, in his *Modern Italian Poets*, from which the above translation is taken, speaks of it as "one of the tenderest little songs in any tongue."

Rondino; rondoletto.
Rondo.

Rosso di sera buon tempo mena, rossor
di mattina empie la marina

Ruvidamente.

Saggio fanciullo è chi conosce il suo
vero padre.
Saggio guerriero antico
Mai non ferisce in fretta

—Metastasio

Saltarello.

Salve, O divino, a cui largì Natura
Il cor di Dante e del suo duca il canto
Questo fia 'l grido dell' età ventura,
Ma l' età che fu tua te 'l dice in
pianto.

Sbarra doppia

Sbarri.

Scena.

Scherzando, or Scherzoso (*Scherz.*).

Scherzo.

Scontillante.

Scioltà.

Scordatura.

Scozzese

Sdegno

Se d' alcuno s' intende, o legge, che,
senza alcuno suo commodo, o interesse,
amì più il male, che il bene, si
deve chiamare bestia, e non uomo,
poichè manca d'ell' appetito naturale

—Guicciardini

Se gli da un dito, si prende il braccio

Segno.

Segreto confidato non è più segreto
Se la donna vuol, tutto la puol.

Semplice.

Sempre (*Semp.*),

A short rondo.

A movement consisting of several parts,
each ending with a repetition of the
first part

A red sky in the evening brings fine
weather, but a red sky in the morning
fills the sea.

Roughly.

He is a wise child who knows his own
father

The experienced warrior is never in a
hurry to strike a blow

An Italian dance of a lively kind

Hail, inspired poet, on whom Nature
bestowed the heart of Dante, and
the poetic power of Dante's guide
(Virgil). This will be the cry of the
generations to come, but the generation
that weeps thy own weeps as thus
it speaks to thee *

A double bar

Police officers

An operatic scene

In a playful style

A light and sportive musical movement.

Bright and sparkling.

In a free and open manner

A method of tuning an instrument, in
order to produce unusual effects.

In the Scottish style.

With disdain.

If one hears or reads of any man, who,
without any idea of his own advantage
or interest, prefers wickedness to
goodness, such a one must be con-
sidered not a man, but a beast, for
his inclinations are inhuman.

Give him an inch, and he will take an
ell.

A sign; a mark.

Tell a secret, and it is no longer yours.
(What woman wills, all will.) A wilful
woman must have her way.

In a simple style

Always.

* The epigram that Mansoni wrote on the death of Vincenzo Monti, lamenting the loss of
the friend who had encouraged his own early efforts as a poet.

Sempre a quel ver ch' ha faccia di
menzogna
De' l' uom chiuder le labbra quant'
ei puote,
Però che senza colpa fa vergogna.
—Dante.

Sempre che l' inimico è più possente,
Più, chi perde, accettabile ha la scusa.
—Ariosto.

Sempre è maggior del vero
L'idea d' una sventura
Al credulo pensiero
Dipinta da timor.—Metastasio.

Sempre ha torto il più debole.

Sempre natura, se fortuna trova
Discordè a sè, come ogni altra se-
mente
Fuor di sua region, fa mala prova.
E, se il mondo laggù ponesse mente
Al fondamento che natura pone,
Sequendo lui, avria buona la gente.
Ma voi torcete alla religione
Tal che sia nato a cingersi la spada,
E fate rè di tal ch' è da sermone
Onde la traccia vostra è fuor di strada
—Dante.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato.
Senza (*Sen.*).
Senza ceremonie.
Senza complimenti!
Senza danari, non si paga l'oste.

Senza debiti, senza pensieri.
Senza organo.
Senza replica.
Se occhio non mira, cuor non sospira.

Se pesti un verme, ei ti si attorce al
piede.

Septetto.

Seque.

Serenata.

ar la stalla quando sono scappati i
buoi.

* According to Büchmann, this expression first appeared in Giordano Bruno's *Gli eroici furori*.

Ever to that truth
Which but the semblance of a falsehood
wears,
A man, if possible, should bar his lip ;
Since, although blameless, he incurs
reproach.—*Cary*.

The stronger the enemy is, the better
the excuse of him who has been de-
feated.

The anticipations of misfortunes, which
fear arouses in a mind too prone to
forebodings, are always worse than
the reality.

(The weakest is always in the wrong.)
Might goes before Right. *Macht*
geht vor Recht.

Nature ever,
Finding discordant fortune, like all seed
Out of its proper climate, thrives but ill,
And were the world below content to
mark

And work on the foundation nature lays,
It would not lack supply of excellence.
But ye perversely to religion strain
Him, who was born to gird on him the
sword,

And of the fluent phraseman make your
king :

Therefore your steps have wander'd
from the path.—*Cary*.

If not true, it is very ingenious.*

Without.

Without ceremony.

No compliments, pray !

You cannot settle your score without
money.

Out of debt, out of danger.

Without the organ.

Without repetition.

What the eye does not see, the heart
does not grieve fer.

Even a worm will turn if you tread upon
it.

A musical composition for seven instru-
ments.

Here follows.

A serenade ; an evening concert in the
open air.

To lock the stable door when the horse
is stolen.

Sestetto.

Sforzando.

Sforzato (*Sf.* or *Sforz.*).

Siam navall' onde algenti
Lasciate in abbandono :
Impetuosi venti
I nostri affetti sono :
Ogni diletto è scoglio :
Tutta la vita è mar.—*Metastasio.*

Siamo tutti figli d'Adam.

Siciliana.

Si deve stimare chi è, non chi può esser
 liberale. — *Machiavelli*

Si è tagliate le gambe con la propria
 falce.

Simili con simili vanno.

Simpatico.

Si piace.

Si può pagar l' oro troppo caro.

Si replica.

Si scriva.

Si segue. .

Si-tro.

Slentando (*Slent.*).

Smaniente.

Smorzando (*Smorz.*).

Soave.

Soccorso non viene mai tardi.

Soggetto.

Sogliono comunemente poter più negli
 uomini senza comparazione, gli stu-
 moli dell' interesse proprio, che il
 rispetto del beneficio comune.

— *Guicciardini.*

Solco onde, e' n' rena fondo, e scrivo in
 vento.—*Petrarch.*

Soldato, acqua, e fuoco, presto si fan
 luoco.

Solfeggio.

Sonata.

A musical composition for six voices or
 instruments.

With a strong musical accent.

With emphasis.

We are like derelict ships, tossing on
 the cold, cold waves. our passions
 are the squalls that urge us on : every
 pleasure is a hidden reef, and life one
 boundless sea.

(We are all sons of Adam.) A cat may
 look at a king.

In Sicilian style.

We ought to esteem the man who is
 liberal, not the man who is able to be
 so.

(He has cut his leg with his own sickle.)
 He has brought the trouble on him-
 self.

Like goes with like.

Nice, genial, jolly.

According to the discretion of the per-
 former.

Wealth may be bought at too dear a
 price.

To be repeated.

As written.

As follows.

A zither.

A gradual diminishing of musical time.

With fury.

A gradual diminishing of the loudness
 of the music.

Sweet.

Succour never comes too late.

A musical subject ; theme.

Generally speaking, the stimulus of
 self-interest is incomparably stronger
 among men than consideration for the
 common weal.

I plough in water, build upon the sand,
 and write upon the wind.

Soldiers, water, and fire, soon make
 room for themselves.

Sol-fa-ing ; system of arranging the
 scale of music by the names do, re,
 mi, fah, soh, la, si ; a voice exercise.

A musical composition of several move-
 ments for a single instrument.

Sonatina.

Sono pane e cacio

Soprano (*S.*).

Sordini.

Sospirando.

Sostenuto (*Sos.* or *Sost.*).

Sotto la bianca cenere, sta la brace ardente.

Sotto pena di morte.

Sotto un crudel impero troppo mai non si tace.—*Metastasio*.Sotto voce (*S.V.*).

Spesso da un gran male, nasce un gran bene.

Spesso è da forte
Più che il morire, il vivere.—*Alfieri*.

Spesso in poveri alberghi, e in picciol tetti,

Nelle calamitadi, e nei disagi.

Meglio s' aggiungon d' amicizia i petti,
Che fra ricchezze invidiose, ed agi

Delle piene d' insidie, e di sospetti

Corti regali, e splendidi palagi;

Ove la carità è in tutto estinta,

Nè si vede amicizia, se non finta

—*Ariosto*Spesso men sa, chi troppo intende vuole.—*Guarini*.

Spiccato.

Spirito.

Spiritoso.

Spogliar Pietro, per vestir Paolo.

Staccato (*Stacc.*).

Stanza.

Star accorto.

Star colle mani alla cintola.

Stare ne' gengheri.

Star fra le due acque.

A short sonata.

(They are bread and cheese.) They are sworn friends.

The highest female voice.

Mutes; little instruments on the bridge of the violin, etc., deadening the sound.

Sighing style.

A musical note sustained to its full length, with no break between it and the next note.

(Under the white ash, the flame is hidden.) Do not trust to appearances.

On pain of death.

Under a cruel despotism one can never be too silent.

In an undertone, or whisper.

(Often a great good comes from a great evil.) There is a silver lining to every cloud.

Sometimes the test of courage it becomes

Rather to live than die.—*C. Lloyd*.

Oft in poor cot, and humble mansion Amidst distresses and calamities,

Better, within the breast, is friendship shown,

Than 'midst invidious riches, and soft ease:

With treach'ry fill'd, and with suspicion,

Are regal courts, and splendid palaces, Where totally extinct is charity, Not friendship, save what's counterfeit, we see.—*Croker*.

He who would fain learn too much, often knows but little.

With distinctly separated musical sounds: played in a staccato manner.

Spirit; animation.

Spirited.

To rob Peter, in order to pay Paul.

A short distinct and pointed style.

A verse of a song or poem.

To be on the alert.

(To stand with the hands on the hips.) To idle away the time.

To be on one's guard.

(To stand between two streams.) To halt between two opinions.

<i>Stavo ben, ma per star meglio, sto qui.</i>	I was well ; but trying to be better, I find myself here.*
<i>Sfesso.</i>	The same.
<i>Stinguendo.</i>	Gradually decreasing the sound.
<i>Strepito.</i>	Noise.
<i>Stretto.</i>	The quickening of musical time.
<i>Stringendo.</i>	Acceleration of musical time.
<i>Stromenti.</i>	Instruments.
<i>Stromenti di corda.</i>	Stringed instruments.
<i>Stromenti di vento.</i>	Wind instruments
<i>Subiti.</i>	Quick
<i>Suonar sordamente.</i>	To be played softly.
<i>Svegliato.</i>	Briskly ; sprightly.

<i>Tal padrone, tal servitore.</i>	Like master, like man
<i>Tal ti ride in bocca</i>	Before your eyes he seems all smiles,
<i>Che dietro te l' accocca.</i>	Behind your back he's full of wiles.
<i>T' annoia il tuo vicino ! Prestagli uno zecchino.</i>	Does your neighbour's presence annoy you ? Lend him money.
<i>Tanti paesi, tanti usanze</i>	So many countries, so many customs.
<i>Tanto.</i>	So much.
<i>Tanto buono che val niente.</i>	It is so very good that it's good for nothing.
<i>Tanto è possente Amore</i>	The power of Love over us is determined by the strength that our own hearts give it.
<i>Quanto dai nostri cor forza riceve —</i>	(The thief never gets so much as he who holds the bag.) The receiver is worse than the thief.
<i>—Guarini</i>	(So long it thundered that at last it rained.) Long looked for come at last
<i>Tinto ne va a chi ruba, quanto a quel che tiene il sacco.</i>	Lingering.
<i>Tanto tonò ch' alfin piove.</i>	The wild fury of the Germans.
<i>Tardando.</i>	Time.
<i>Tedesco furor. — Petrarch</i>	The hour was morning's prime, and on his way
<i>Tempo</i>	Alost the sun ascended with those stars,
<i>Tempo era dal principio del mattino ; E il Sol montava in su con quelle stelle Ch' eran con lui quando l' amor divino Moose da prima quelle cose belle.</i>	That with him rose when Love divine first moved
<i>—Dante.</i>	Those its fair works.—Cary.
<i>Tempo giusto.</i>	In coming time.
<i>Tempo primo.</i>	In the time of the first movement.
<i>Tempo rubato.</i>	(Robbed time.) When some notes of a bar are prolonged, robbing others of their proper length.
<i>Tenendo il canto.</i>	The melody sustained.

* An old epitaph quoted by Addison in the *Essex*.

Teneramente.	Tenderly.
Tenore (<i>T.</i> or <i>Ten.</i>).	Tenor.
Tenore buffo.	The tenor comic singer in an opera.
Tenore robusto.	Powerful tenor voice.
Tenuto (<i>Ten.</i>).	A note to be sustained during its whole length.
Terra cotta.	Baked clay.
Terzetto.	A trio, or musical piece for three voices or instruments.
Thema, Tema.	A theme ; musical subject.
Timorosamente.	In a timid style.
Timpani.	Kettle drums.
Timpani coperti.	Muffled drums.
Torso.	The trunk of a statue.
Traduttore, traditore.	Translators are traitors.
Tra la bocca ed il boccone, mille cose accadono.	There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
Tranquillamente.	Tranquilly.
Tre cose belle in questo mondo . prete parato, cavaliere armato, e donna ornata.	Three things are beautiful in this world : a priest in his vestments, a knight in armour, and a woman in her ornaments.
Tremendo Tremolo (<i>Tr.</i> or <i>Trem.</i>).	Tremulous vibration of a note.
Trillo.	A trill or shake.
Triole.	A triplet ; a group of three notes of equal length.
Tristo è quel barbiere che ha un sol pettine.	Ill fares the barber who has only one comb.
Tromba.	A trumpet.
Troppa cara è la vendetta,	Vengeance, purchased by an act of infamy, is purchased at too dear a price,
Quando costa una viltà.— <i>Metastasio.</i>	Discussing truth too much leads to error.
Troppa disputare la verità fa errare.	Thou shalt prove How salt the savour is of other's bread : How hard the passage, to descend and climb By other's stairs.*
Tu proverai sì come sa di sale	With all the force.
Lo pane altri, e com' e' duro calle	All roads lead to Rome.
Lo scender e' l salir per l' altrui scale.	All together.
— <i>Dante.</i>	We are all necessary one to one another ; and the happiest man often huds something to hope for, or to fear in the most
Tutta forza.	
Tutte le strade conducono a Roma.	
Tutti (<i>T.</i>).	
Tutti a tutti	
Siam necessari ; e il più felice spesso	
Nel più misero trova •	
* Che sperar che temer. — <i>Metastasio.</i>	

* In these words Cacciaguida predicts the exile of Dante from Florence. This event took place in the year 1302.

Tutti fatti a sembianza d' un Solp,
 Figli tutti d' un solo Riscatto,
 In qual ora, in qual parte del suolo
 Trascorriamo quest' aura vital,
 Siam fratelli ; siam stretti ad un patto :
 Maledetto colui che l' infange,
 Che s' innalza sul fiacco che piange,
 Che contrista uno spirto immortali!

—M:nzoni.

Tutti gli uomini naturalmente sono buoni ; cioè, che, dove non cavano piacere o utilità del male, piace più loro il bene, che' l male. Ma sono varie le corruttele del mondo, e fragilità loro ; che facilmente, e spesso per interesse proprio inclinano al male. Però da savi legislatori fu per fondamento delle repubbliche trovato il premio, e la pena, non per violentare gli uomini a fai o l' uno, o l' altro ; ma, perchè seguitino l' inclinazione naturale.—Guicciardini.

Tutti i gusti son gusti.

Tutti quanti.

Tutto è bene che riesce bene.

Tutto il frutto del vincere consiste nel usar la vittoria bene.—Guicciardini.

Tutto il male non vien per naocete.

Tutto quello, che ha il principe, gli è dato per uso, e beneficio d' altri : e però retenendolo a se, frauda gli uomini di quel che deve loro con molta sua infamia.—Guicciardini.

Una corda.

Un alma grande
 È teatro a se stessa. Ella in segreto
 S' approva, e si condanna.—Metastasio.
 Una mano lava l' altra, e tutte due
 lavano il viso.

Una rondina non fa primavera.
 Una scopa nuova spazza bene.

We are all made in one Likeness holy,
 Ransomed all by one only redemp-
 tion ;

Near or far, rich or poor, high or lowly,
 Wherever we breathe in life's air.

We are brothers, by one great preémp-
 tion

Bound all; and accursed be its
 wronger,

Who would ruin by right of the
 stronger,

Wring the hearts of the weak with
 despair.—IV. D. Howells.

All men are naturally virtuous ; that is to say, that where they do not derive any pleasure or advantage from wicked courses, virtue pleases them more than vice. But so various are the corruptions of the world, and such is the frailty of men, that they often, for their own interest, incline to vice. For this reason wise legislators have made a system of rewards and punishments to be the basis of states, not to force men into one course of conduct or the other, but in order that all should follow their natural bent.

(All tastes are tastes.) There is no accounting for taste.

Every one.

All's well that ends well.

All the good results of conquest depend upon the right use of the victory obtained.

(Every evil comes not to hurt.) Some evils are blessings in disguise.

All that a prince possesses is given him for the use and benefit of others ; by keeping these things for himself alone, he defrauds others of that which he owes them, and this to his own exceeding shame.

One string.

A noble soul is, as it were, its own theatre, and there, in secret, it ap-
 proves or condemns its own acting.

One hand washes the other, and both
 wash the face.

One swallow does not make a summer.
 A new broom sweeps clean.

Una volta fursante, e sempre fursante.

(Once a rogue, always a rogue.) What's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.

Un bel morir tutta la vita onora.

A noble death is an honour to the whole life.

Un buon cittadino, per amore del ben pubblico, deve dimenticare le ingiurie private.—*Machiavelli*.

A good citizen ought to forget his own private wrongs when the interests of the common good are concerned.

Un buono o saviò principe deve amare la pace e fuggire la guerra.

—*Machiavelli*.

A good and wise ruler ought to love peace and shun war.

Un freddo amico è mal sicuro amante.

—*Metastasio*.

A cold friend makes an untrustworthy lover.

Un governo, che ama dominar uomini e non armenti, non solo non pone ostacolo ai progressi dell' intelletto, ma con ogni guisa di scuole li promuove.—*Vincenzo Monti*.

A government, which desires to rule men and not beasts, not only does not place any barrier in the way of intellectual progress, but promotes it by establishing schools of every kind.

Unisoni.

(Unisons.) Two or more parts played in unison.

Un mal chiama l' altro.

(One evil summons another.) It never rains but it pours.

Un ministro estero deve esser grato a chi è mandato, pratico, prudente, sollecito, e amorevole di suo sovrano e della sua patria.—*Machiavelli*.

An ambassador ought to be acceptable to those to whom he is sent, as well as experienced, prudent, diligent, and devoted to his sovereign and his country.

Uno stato ingrandisce con esser l'asilo della gente cacciata e dispersa.

—*Machiavelli*.

A country waxes great through being the refuge of persecuted and exiled people.

Un principio tristo deve partorire altre simili cose.—*Machiavelli*.

An evil principle is sure to produce results of a similar character.

Uomo amante, uomo zelante.

(A loving man, a jealous man.) No love without jealousy.

Uomo avvisato è mezzo salvato.

Forewarned is forearmed.

Uomo condannato è mezzo impiccato.

Give a dog a bad name, and hang him.

Uso fa legge.

Custom makes the law.

Val più un asino vivo, che un dottore morto.

A living donkey is better than a dead professor.

Variazioni (*Var.*).

Variations on a musical air.

Vaso che va spesso al fonte, ci lascia il manico o la fronte.

The pitcher that goes often to the well is broken at last.

Vaso vuoto suona meglio.

An empty barrel gives the loudest sound.

Vedi Napoli e poi mori.

(See Naples, and then die.) You have seen the best the world can show, so that there is nothing left to live for.

Veloci.

With great rapidity.

Vender il miele a chi ha le api.

(To sell honey to a bee-keeper.) To carry coals to Newcastle.

Vengo di Cosmopoli.

(I come from Cosmopolis.) I am a citizen not of any one country, but of the world.

Vermicelli.

Thin rolls of paste made with flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, and saffron.

Vettura.

Carriage; hackney coach.

Vetturino.

The driver of a vettura.

V' ha patria dove
Sot uno vuole, e l' obbediscon tutti?
-Alfieri

Callest thou *that* a country, where one man rules, and all the rest obey?

Via il gatto ballano i sorci.

When the cat's away the mice will play.
Strongly vibrating

Vibrato.

The nearer to church, the farther from God.

Vicino alla chiesa, lontan da Dio.

Energetically.

Vigoroso (*Vig.*).

An Italian dance, in which dancing and singing are combined.

Villanella.

The tenor violin.

Viola (*Vn.*).

A six-stringed violoncello.

Viola da gamba.

An instrument resembling a violoncello having five strings instead of four.

Viola pomposa.

The double bass

Violone.

A skilful performer.

Virtuoso.

Brisk, lively.

Vivace (*Viv.*).

Long live the king!

Viva il re.

(To live like dog and cat.) To be constantly quarrelling.

Viver insieme come cane e gatto.

A composer's voice.*

Voce di compositore.

Chest voice (the natural voice).

Voce di petto.

The people's voice is the voice of God.
Vox populi, vox Dei.

Voce di popolo, voce di Dio.

Head voice (falsetto).

Voce di testa.

Very fast.

Volante.

A rapid series of musical notes.

Volata.

To wish one well.

Voler bene.

To wish one ill.

Voler male.

Would to God!

Volesse Iddio!

Willingly, delighted

Volontieri.

Crossing the hands when performing on the pianoforte.

Volteggiando.

Turn over.

Volti (V.).

Turn over quickly.

Volti subito (*V.s.*).

Zampogna

A bagpipe.

Zelosamente.

Zealously.

Zingaro.

A gipsy.

* The inferior quality of the voices of musical composers has become proverbial among the Italians, on much the same principle that a shoemaker's children are the worst thod.

Spanish.

Abad avariento por un boidgo pierde ciento.

Abajanse los adarves, y alzanse los mulladeras.

A' barba de necio aprenden todos á rapar.

A' barba muerta, poca vergüenza.

A' bestia loca, recuero modorro.

Abrenuncio Satanás! Mala capa lleváras.

Abril frío, mucho pan y poco vino.

Abril y Mayo, la llave de todo el año.

A' buen adquiridor, buen espendedor.

A' buen bocado, buen grito.

A' buen Capellán, mejor Sacristán.

A' buen entendedor, breve hablador.

A' buen entendedor, pocas palabras.

A greedy rector in gaining one loaf loses a hundred.*

(High walls sink, and dunghills rise.)
Humility is the mark of the truly great, as bumptiousness proves the ill-bred man.

On a fool's chin all learn to shave.

(To a dead beard little respect.) The dead are soon forgotten.

To a mad beast, a stupid driver.

I renounce thee, Satan! Then thou shalt wear a shabby cloak.†

(A cold April, much bread and little wine.) A cold April is good for the corn, and bad for the vine.

April and May are the key of the whole year.

(To a good gatherer a good spender.) A miserly father and a spendthrift son.

(For a toothsome morsel, a deep groan.) Dyspepsia waits upon the epicure.‡

To a good priest, a better sacristan.§

To a good hearer a brief speaker.

(To a good listener a few words.) A word to the wise is sufficient. *Verbum sap.*

* The *boidgo* is a loaf offered by the people to the priest of their church. Núñez explains this proverb, saying that in the villages the priest abuses the man who fails to bring his offering, so that the latter is so offended that he refuses to offer anything at all.

† A cynical saying to indicate that, although honesty is the best policy, those who practise it will not become rich.

‡ Collins, in his *Spanish Proverbs*, says that this proverb is also used to express that we should not be too careful of the expense and labour of an undertaking when its object is useful. *Xalén è rà salá.*

§ A saying that is commonly applied to a cute man who has found his match. There is an amusing account of the origin of this saying in a very old work, entitled *Alivio de Caminantes*, "Travellers' Comfort." A priest was dining in an inn off a roast pigeon. Seeing a peasant sitting there, he invited him to share his repast, hoping thereby to save his own pocket. The peasant, however, replied that the peasant smelt alone of the pigeon served him as a dinner. "Then you ought to pay for the pleasure," said the priest. A dispute arose, and the village sacristan was called as arbitrator, and decided that the peasant must pay. But the wily sacristan, having received the coin, merely rang it on the table, remarking that, as the priest had demanded pay for a small, he should be paid with a sound.

A' buey viejo, no le cates abrigo.

(Do not seek shelter for an old ox.)
Jack Sprat would teach his granny
to suck eggs.

A' caballo nuevo, caballero viejo.

An old rider for a young horse.
Do not look a gift horse in the mouth.

A' caballo presentado no hay que mirarle diente.

At the end of a hundred years the kings
are peasants,
At the end of a hundred and ten the
peasants are kings.

A' cabo de cien años los reyes son vil-
lanos,

(Every fool is pleased with his bauble.)

A' cabo de ciento y diez los villanos son
reyes.

• Every man has his hobby. *A chaque
fou plait sa marotte.*

A' cada necio agrada su porrada.

(Every pig has its St. Martin's Day.)
Every dog has its day.*

A' cada puerco su San Martin.

To honoured gray hairs there are no
closed doors.

A' canas honradas no hay puertas cer-
radas.

(For flesh of wolf, tooth of dog) Diamond
cut diamond; set a thief to
catch a thief.

A' carne de lobo, diente de perro.

(Go to your aunt's house, but not every
day.) Familiarity breeds contempt

A' celada de bellacos, mejor es el
hombre por los pies que por las manos.

(Against rogues in ambush 'twere better
for a man to use his feet than hands.)
Discretion is the better part of valour.

Achacoso como Judío en Sábado.

(As ill as a Jew on a Saturday.)
Malingering.†

A' chico pajarillo, chico nido.

(A little bird, a little nest.) Every man
in his proper station

Acierta errando.

He blunders into the right.

Acogerse á fidelium

(To have recourse to the Fidelium)
Any port in a storm‡

Acometa quien quiera, el fuerte espera.

(Let him attack who pleases, the strong
man waits.) The weak man is im-
petuous, the strong is patient.

A' cuentas viejas, barajas nuevas.

(Old reckonings, new quarrels.) Short
reckonings make long friends

A' cuerdos, necios e locos

I see men—both wise and fools—inherit
the riches of their fathers, but very
few of them, however, inherit their
merits and prowess.

Veo heredar las riquezas

De sus padres, e muy pocos

Las virtudes e gozañ.

— *F. Pérez de Guzman.*

Adelante está la casa del abad.

The parson's house is farther on.¶

A' dineros pagados, brazados quebrados.

When the money is paid the arms are
broken.||

* The Spanish peasant generally kills his pig on St. Martin's Day, i. e., in November.

† In the days of persecution, a Jew, fearing to observe the rules of his Sabbath by abstaining from work, used to sham illness on Saturday to escape detection.

‡ *Fidelium Deus* are the first words of a familiar prayer. When a priest forgets the collects proper for some special occasion he says the *Fidelium Deus* as a makeshift.

|| The typical reply made to a beggar by the person whose charity both begins and ends at home.

¶ The celerity with which a workman ceases work when pay-time comes is notorious.

A' dios, que esquilan.

A' dios rogando y con el mazo dando.
A' do ira el buey que no are?

A' dos pardales en una espiga nunca
hay liga.

A' do te quieren mucho, no entres á
menudo.

A' espaldas vueltas, memorias muertas.

A' falta de hombres buenos, le hacen á
mi padre alcalde.

A' falta de pan, buenas son tortas.

A' fuer de Aragon, buen servicio mal
galardon.

A' grande mal, gran remedio.

Aqua de Mayo, pan para todo el año.

Aqua pasada no muele molino.

A' hija casada, salen nos yernos.

Ahora que tengo oveja y borrego, todos
me dicen, En hora buena estás Pedro?

A' Idos de mi casa, y, Que queréis con
mi mujer, no hay responder.

A' ira de Dios no hay casa fuerte.

Alabate cesto, que venderte quiero.

A' la buena mujer poco freno basta.

A' la burla dejarla, cuando más agrada.
Al agradecido más de lo pedido.

A' la hija mala, dineros y casarla.

o

A' la larga el galgo á la liebre mata.

Good-day! I am in a desperate hurry.*
Praying to God and plying the hammer.†
(Where will the ox go and not be made
to plough?) Idleness is nowhere
possible.

Two sparrows upon one ear of wheat
cannot agree.

(Where you are often invited, don't go
frequently.) Intimacy breeds contempt.

Out of sight, out of mind.

(Through lack of good men, they made
my father magistrate.) Hobson's
choice.

(When bread is lacking, oatcakes are
good.) Half a loaf is better than no
bread.

According to the custom of Arragon,
good work and poor pay.‡

Desperate ills need desperate remedies.

Rain in May brings bread for the year.
Water that has flowed past will not turn
the mill.

(When the daughter is wed the sons-in-
law appear.) Help is always to be
had except when it is needed.

Now that I own a sheep and a lamb,
everybody says, "How do you do,
Peter?"

To "Out of my house," and "What do
you want with my wife?" there is no
replying.

Against God's anger no house is strong.
(Praise thyself, basket, for I wish to sell
thee.) A good article sells itself.

For a good woman a small bridle is
enough.

Leave the jest when 'tis at its best.

To the grateful man give more than he
asked.

A dowry and marriage, the cure for a
bad daughter.

(In the end the greyhound kills the
hare.) Time and patience work
wonders.

* According to the dictionaries the literal meaning of this saying is, "Good-day -they are
shearing sheep," but Sbarbi considers that this explanation is absurd. He connects *esquilan*
with *espuela*, "a bell," and says that originally the saying probably originated with members
of religious houses, presbyteries, &c., who would naturally be in a desperate hurry when the
bell was rung for the performance of one of the offices of the church.

† Cromwell's somewhat similar maxim was, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

‡ This custom may be said to be common to the whole world.

Al aldeano dale el pie, y tomarte ha la mano.
 (If you give a boor your foot, he will take your hand.) Give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.

Al amigo, manda el higo, al enemigo, el prisco.
 Send the fig to your friend, and the peach to your enemy.

Al amigo su vicio.
 (To a friend his faults.) Make allowance for a friend's fads.

Al amo imprudente, el mozo negligente.
 (A reckless master has a feckless man. Like master like man.)

Al amor el remedio es tierra en medio.
 (The cure for love is land between. Absence does *not* make the heart grow fonder.)

A' la mujer barbuda, de lejos la saluda.
 A woman with a beard salute from a distance.*

A' la mujer casta, Dios le basta.
 (For the chaste woman God suffices.) A good woman is virtuous for virtue's sake.

A' la mujer mala, poco le aprovecha guardarla.
 It is useless to watch a bad woman.

Al asno muerto, la cebada al rabo.
 (When the ass is dead, barley at his tail.) After death the doctor.

A' la viña guarda el miedo, y no viñadero.
 Fear, and not the vine-dresser, protects the vineyard.

Al borracho fino, no le basta agua ni vino.
 (The inveterate drunkard is not sated with water or wine.) Ever drunk, ever dry.

Al buen collar llaman Santo.
 (To wise silence men give the name of saint.) Speech is silvern, silence is golden.+

Al buen pagador no le duelen prendas.
 (A good paymaster is not troubled about pledges.) A good paymaster may build St. Paul's.

Al buen varon, tierras agenas patria le son.
 (To the stout heart foreign lands are a fatherland.) *Omne soium fortis patria est.*

Al cabo de los años mil, tornó el agua á su cubil.
 (At the end of a thousand years the water returns to its cask.) We always return to our old loves.

Alcalde de aldea, el que lo quiere ése lo sea.
 (Let him who pleases be mayor of a village.) Petty dignities are not worth acquiring.

Al dejar este mundo y meternos la tierra adentro, por tan estrecha senda va el principe como el jornalero.
 —Cervantes.
 When we quit this world and are placed in the earth, the prince walks along as narrow a path as the journeyman.

Al desdichado, poco le vale ser esforzado.
 (Courage is of little use to the unlucky man.) It is better to be born lucky than rich.

* The Spaniards consider that hair on a woman's chin indicates a very passionate disposition. Such a person is best avoided.

+ In *Don Quixote* Sancho Panza changes the form of this proverb to give credit to himself. *Al buen collar llaman Sancho.* "To silence men give the name of Sancho." Mr. Ulric Burkes, however, says that this latter form of the proverb was known before Cervantes' time.

Alegrias, antruejo, que mañana serás ceniza.	(Rejoice, Carnival, for to-morrow thou wilt be ashes.) Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die.*
Al enemigo que huye, la puente de plata.	(To the flying foe, a bridge of silver.) Make terms with an enemy when you can.
Al fin es debido el honor.	(To the end is the honour due.) All's well that ends well.
Al fin se canta la gloria.	(The Gloria is sung at the end of the psalm.) Don't halloo till you are out of the wood.
Al freir de los huevos lo verá.	(It will be seen when the eggs are fried.) Time will show.†
Algo ageno, no hace heredero.	(Another's property leaves no heir.) Ill-gotten gains do not prosper. <i>Male parta male dilabuntur.</i>
Algo ó nada.	(Something or nothing.) Neck or nothing.
Alguacil.	A constable; an inferior officer of justice.
Alguacil descuidado, ladrones cada mercado.	(A negligent constable, thieves every market-day.) When the cat's away, the mice will play.
Al gusto dañado lo dulce le es amargo.	To a debased palate the sweet tastes bitter.
Al hijo de tu vecino, límpiale las narices y métele en tu casa.	(Wipe your neighbour's son's nose, and take him into your house.) Seek a husband for your daughter among the people whose characters you know.
Al hijo y al mulo en el culo.	For a son and a mule a blow behind.
Al hombre bueno no le busques abolengo.	Do not trouble about the ancestors of a good man.
Al hombre desnudo, más valen dos camisones que no uno.	For the naked man, two shirts are better than one.
Al hombre inocente, Dios le endereza la simiente.	(God makes the seed of the good man to grow.) "Yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed beggling their bread."
Al hombre mayor, darle honor.	(To the greater man give honour.) Honour to whom honour is due.
Al hombre osado, la fortuna le da la mano.	(To the bold man Fortune offers her hand.) Fortune favours the brave. <i>Audaces Fortuna juvabit.</i>
Al hombre venturero, la hija le nace primero.	A lucky man's first child is a daughter.‡

* Antruejo is the name given to the carnival time, the three days that precede Lent. *Ceniza* refers to the *Dia de ceniza*, i.e., Ash Wednesday.

† A man, having entered another's house, walks off with the frying-pan. The owner meets him as he departs and asks what he has under his cloak. *Al freir de los huevos lo verá*, replied the thief as he ran off.

‡ Because as Nunez quaintly explains, if the eldest child is a daughter, Nature provides the man with a nurse for the male children that follow.

Al huesped, por ruin que sea, siempre
se le da el primer lugar.

Al invierno lluvioso, verano abundoso.

Allá se me ponga el sol, do tengo el
amor.

Allá van leyes do quieren reyes.

Allegador de la ceniza y derramador de
la harina.

Al loco y al toro darles corro.

Al mozo mal mandado, ponle la mesa,
y envia le al recado.

A los osados ayuda la fortuna.

Al perro flaco, todas son pulgas.

Al peso de los años
Lo eminente se rinde ;
Que á lo fácil del tiempo
No hay conquista difícil.—*Calderon.*

Al pobre no es provechoso acompañarse
con el poderoso.

Al que mal hiciese no le creas.

Al que tiene mujer hermosa, ó castillo
en frontera, ó viña en carrera, nunca
le falta guerra.

Al que tiene suegra, cedo se la muerá.

Alquimia probada, tener renta y no
gastar nada.

Al ratón que no tiene más que un
agujero, presto le cogen.

Al ruin lugar, la horca al ojo.

To the guest, however poor he be, the
best place is always given.

A rainy winter brings a summer of
plenty.

(May the sun set for me where I keep
my love.) May I end my days with
her I love.

(Laws follow the roads that kings wish
them to take.) *Macht geht vor
Recht.**

(A niggard with the ashes, and a spend-
thrift with the flour.) Penny wise
and pound foolish.

To the fool and the bull give a wide
berth.

If your servant loiters, set his meal on
the table, and send him on an errand.

Fortune favours the brave. *Audaces
Fortuna iuvat.*

(The starved dog is covered with fleas.)
The poorer the man is, the more he is
neglected.

Age does not respect
The fair or the sublime ;
Nothing stands erect
Before the face of time.

—D. F. MacCarthy.

It is not an advantage for a poor man
to consort with the rich.

Trust not the man whom you have
injured.

He that hath a pretty wife, a castle on
the frontier, or a vineyard by the
highway, never lacks warfare.

May he who has a mother-in-law see
her die soon.

It is proved alchemy, to have an in-
come and to spend nothing.

(The rat who has only one hole is
speedily caught.) It is always well
to have two strings to one's bow.

(In a poor town the gallows meet the
eye.) The unfortunate man wears a
shabby coat.†

* This is one of the best-known, as well as one of the oldest, Spanish proverbs. It arose from the action of Alfonso VI., who, at the beginning of the twelfth century, decided whether the Gothic or Roman Missals should be used in his country. The King resolved to leave the matter to chance, and threw both into the flames, saying the one which came out unburnt should be chosen. But when the Gothic Missal survived the ordeal, he threw it back into the flames, and decided in favour of the Roman. From this act, *Allá van leyes do quieren reyes*, became a popular saying in Spain.

+ Collins says that the gibbets for malefactors were usually erected on a hill adjoining small towns, presumably as a warning to all who approached the place. Mr. Disraeli says that this saying is applied to those persons who, when asked a favour, make a pretence of refusing before granting it.

Al sastré pobre, la aguja que se doble. (To a poor tailor a needle that will bend.) The poor must adapt themselves to circumstances.

Al villano con la vara de avellano. For a sturdy rogue a sturdy rod.

Al yerno y al cochino, una vez el camino. To a son-in-law and the pig, once is often enough to show the road.

A' malas hadas, malas bragas. Bad fortune goes badly breeched.

A' mal capellan, mal sacristan. (A knavish parson has a knavish clerk.) Like master, like man.

A' manos lavadas Dios les dá que coman. (God puts food into clean hands.) Honesty is the best policy.

A' maravedi de pleito, real de papel. A pennyworth of lawsuit costs half-a-crown's worth of paper.

Amar y saber, no puede todo ser. Love and prudence cannot go together.

Amen, amen, al cielo llega. (Amen, amen, reaches heaven.) More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.—*Tennyson*.

Amigo del buen tiempo, Múdase con el viento. A fine-weather friend changes with the wind.

Amigo de pleitos, poco dinero; amigo de médicos, poca salud; amigo de frailes, poca honra. Friend of lawsuits, little wealth; friend of doctors, little health; friend of friars, little honour.

Amigo reconciliado enemigo doblado. (A friend reconciled is twice a foe.) Offended love never forgives.

Amigos deste siglo, rostros humanos, corazones de fieras.—*A. Perez*. Friends nowadays have human faces, but hearts of beasts.

Amigo viejo, tocino y vino añejo. A friend, bacon, and wine, are all the better for keeping.

A' mi padre llaman hogaza, y yo muero de hambre. My father's name is Baker, yet I die for lack of bread.*

A' mocedad ociosa vejez trabajosa. An idle youth brings a laborious age.

Amor de asno, coz y bocado. (The love of an ass is a kick and a bite.) Rustic lovers are given to horseplay.

Amor de niño, agua en cestillo. A boy's love is water in a basket.

Amores nuevos, olvidan viejos. (New loves, the old forgot.) The new love, the true love; the old love, the cold love.

Amor mio; mis amores. My love; my darling.

A' moro muerto gran lanzada. (Great stabbing of a dead Moor.) Even hares can insult a dead lion.

A' quuchó hablar, mucho errar. (Much talking, many blunders.) Silence is wisdom for the fool.

A' muertos y á idos, pocos amigos. (The dead and the departed have few friends.) *Les absents ont toujours tort.*

A' mula vieja, cabezas nuevas. (To an old mule new trappings.) Fine feathers make fine birds.

Anda el gato en el palomar. (The cat is in the dovecot.) There is a man among the maids,

* Literally, "My father's game is Loaf," &c., but I do not think that Loaf is to be found among British names of persons.

Andando y hablando, marido á la horca.	Walking and talking, husband to the gallows.*
Andar á caza con huron muerto.	(To go after rabbits with a dead ferret.) To pursue a quest without proper means.
Andar á caza de gangas.	(To go a-hunting wild-fowl.) To go on a wild-goose chase; to wait expecting something to turn up.
Andar de zocos en colodros.	(To go from clogs to buskins.) Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Andar entre la cruz y el agua bendita.	To walk between the cross and the holy water.†
Ante la puerta del rezador, nunca eches tu trigo al sol.	Before the door of a man who is always praying, never leave your corn to dry.
Antes al ruiseñor que cantar, que á la mujer que parlar.	The nightingale will cease singing ere a woman ceases chattering.
Antes di que digan.	(Tell before they tell.) Have the first word; one tale is good until another's told.
Antes moral tardío, que almendro florido.	Better a late mulberry than an almond-tree in flower.†
Antes que conozcas, ni alabes, ni cohondas.	Neither praise nor blame until you know.
Antes que te cases, mira que lo haces.	Look before you ere you wed.
Antigua contienda entre la Fortuna y la Naturaleza.— <i>Antonio Pérez.</i>	(There is an old quarrel between Fortune and Nature.) <i>Honores mutant mores.</i>
A' otro perro con ese hueso.	(Give that bone to another dog.) No tricks upon strangers.
A' padie guardador, hijo gastador.	After a miserly father comes a spend-thrift son.
A' palabras locas orejas sordas.	To foolish words turn deaf ears.
A' perro viejo nunca cuz, cuz.	To an old dog never say cuz, cuz.‡
Aplicacion y Minerva. No hay eminencia sin entrambas, y si concurren exceso. Mas consegue una mediana con aplicacion que una superioridad sin ella. Comprase la reputacion á precio de trabajo; poco vale que poco cuesta.— <i>Gracian</i>	Application and natural ability. Without both these it is impossible to attain eminence; and, when they are both united, the highest eminence is reached. A moderate intellect, combined with application, succeeds better than mere genius. Work is the coin that purchases a reputation, and that which costs us little is of little value.
A' pobreza no hay vergüenza.	Poverty has no shame.

* The story is told of a woman whose husband was condemned to death. He wished to linger in order to give his wife his last instructions, but the good woman, impatient of the delay, said, *Andando y hablando, marido.*

† That is, to be at the last gasp. A crucifix and holy water are brought to the death-bed of the dying Catholic.

‡ The almond-tree blooms early, so is liable to be blighted by severe weather. Hence the proverb is used of precocious children, who seldom fulfil their early promise.

† Cuz, the word used by Spaniards for calling a dog. Núñez explains that it would be needless to call an old dog, as it would follow close to its master's heel. But the saying appears to be equivalent to the English, "You cannot catch an old bird with chaff."

A' poco pan, tomar primero.

(When bread is scarce take the first slice.) Every man for himself, and the devil catch the hindmost.

Aprendiz de Portugal, no sabe coser y quiere cortar.

An apprentice from Portugal, he does not know how to sew, but wishes to cut out.*

A' puñadas entran las buenas hadas.

(Good fortune comes by punching.) The timid dog gets no bone; no gains without pains.

Aquellos son amigos que hacen amistades.—*Gracian*.

Those are friends who do friendly acts.

Aquellos son ricos que tienen amigos.

Those who possess good friends are truly rich.

A' quien dan, no escoge.

Beggars must not be choosers.

A' quien dices poridad, á ese tu das la libertad.

You surrender your liberty to him to whom you tell your secret.

A' quien Dios quiere, bien en Sevilla le dan de comer.

He whom God loves is fed well in Seville.

A' quien Dios quiere bien, la casa le sabe.

To him to whom God wishes well, his house is sweet.

A' quien Dios quiso bien, en Granada le dió de comer.

He to whom God has wished well, in Granada gets plenty to eat.

A' quien está en su tienda, no le achacan que se hallo en la contienda.

He who stays in his own shop, is not accused of being mixed up in the brawl.

A' quien madruga, Dios le ayuda.

(God helps him who rises betimes.) Heaven helps him who helps himself; the early bird catches the worm.

A' quien miedo han, lo suyo le dan.

He who is feared receives his own.

A' quien no mata puerco, no le dan morcilla.

No black pudding is given to him who kills no pig.

A' quien no tiene nada, nada espanta.

He who has nothing, has nothing to fear.

A' quien se humilla, Dios le ensalza.

God exalts him who humbles himself.

A' quien te da el capon, dele la pierna y el alon.

(To him who gives the capon, give the leg and the wing.) One good turn deserves another.

A' quien tiene buena mujer ningun mal le puede venir, que no sea de sufrir.
Ara bien hondo, cogerás pan en abondo.

To him who has a good wife no sorrow comes that he is unable to endure.

(Plough a deep furrow, and you will reap an abundance of corn.) Spend, and God will send.

Arboles son amores desdichados
A' quien el hielo marchitó floridos.
—*Lope de Vega*.

Like a tree by hoar-frost blighted
Is lovers' love when unrequited.

Arde verde por seco, y pagan justos
por pecadores.

Green burns for dry, and the righteous pay for sinners.

Ares, no ares, renta me pagues.

Plough, or plough not, pay me the rent.

A' río revuelto ganancia de pescadores.

It is good fishing in troubled waters.

* This saying illustrates the antipathy of the Spaniards towards the Portuguese.

Armas y dineros buenas manos quieren.

Weapons and money should have good hands to hold them.

Así es el marido sin hecho, como casa sin techo.

A husband without experience is like a house without a roof.

Asna con pollino, no va derecha al molino.

(An ass, when with her colt, does not go straight to the mill.) A mind full of cares, a field full of tares.

Asno cojo, mas habias de madrugar.

(Lame ass, you ought to rise earlier.) Dull wits need more labour to polish them.

Asno cojo, y hombre rojo y el demonio, todo es uno.

A lame ass, a red-haired man, and the devil, are one and the same thing.

Asno con oro, alcanzalo todo.

(An ass laden with gold overtakes everything.) It is money that makes the mare to go ; the rich fool is accounted wise.

Asno de muchos, lobos le comen.

(The ass with many owners is devoured by the wolves.) Everyone's business is nobody's work.

A' suegras beodas, tinajas llenas.

To drunken mothers-in-law give brimming jugs.*

A' tí lo digo, hijuela, entendedlo vos, mi nuera.

(I tell it to you, daughter ; hear it, daughter-in-law.) I speak to the post that the gate may hear.

A' tu hijo, buen nombre y oficio.

To thy son leave a good name and a profession.

A' un asno, bastale una albarda.

(One load is enough for one ass.) His own troubles are enough for every man.

Aun no asainos, y ya empringamos.

(We are not yet roasting, but already we baste the meat.) We are counting our chickens before they are hatched.

Aunque fortuna es mudable,
Al trabajo es favorable.

Although Fortune is fickle, she smiles on work.

Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda.

A monkey is still a monkey, though it is dressed in silk.

Aunque manso tu sabueso, no le muerdas en el bezo.

(Though your bloodhound be tame, do not bite him on the lip.) Beware the anger of a patient man.

Aunque seas prudente, viejo, no desdenes el consejo.

(Although you are prudent, old man, disdain not advice.) None are so wise that they need not to learn.

A' un traidor, dos alevosos.

(To one traitor two treacherous comrades.) Set a thief to catch a thief.

Ausencia enemiga de amor, quan lejos de ojo, tan lejos de corazon.

(Absence is love's enemy ; far from the eyes is far from the heart.) Out of sight, out of mind.

A' veces lleva el hombre á su casa, con que llore.

Sometimes a man takes home what will cause him to weep.†

* That is, in order that they may specially kill themselves. The unpopularity of mothers-in-law appears to be almost universal.

† The records of the Divorce Court show that it is often the friend of the husband who leads the wife astray.

Averigüelo Vargas.

A' virgo perdido, y cabeza quebrada,
nunca faltan rogadores.

A' vuelta del sol, caga el buey en el
timoñ.

A' vuestra salud.

Ayer vaquero, hoy caballero.

Barro y cal encubren mucho mal.

Beber los vientos

Beber vino como puerco suero.

Becerrilla mansa todas vacas mama.

Bel hombre no es todo pobre.

Bien está cada piedra en su agujero.

Bien hace quien su critica modera ;
Pero usarla conviene más severa
Contra censura injusta y ofensiva,
Cuando no hablar con sincero denuedo
Poca razon arguye, ó mucho miedo.
— *Yriarte.*

Bien hay, amén mil veces,
Quien sirve á señor discreto.
— *Lope de Vega.*

Bien predica quien bien vive.

Bien sabe el asno en cuya cara rebuzna.

Bien sabe el sabio que no sabe, el necio
piensa que sabe.

Bien engas, mal, si vienes sólo.

Bobos van al mercado, cada cual con
su asno.

Bocado comido no gana amigo.

* Vargas was a contemporary of Ferdinand and Isabella, and enjoyed a great reputation for profound learning and wisdom.

+ A suitable motto for the jerry-builder.

(Let Vargas decide it.) The matter is
too deep for ordinary mortals.*

(Lost virginity, and a broken head, are
never without sympathisers.) Those
who have ruined a maid or assaulted
a man are always ready to effect a
compromise, in order to avoid trouble.

(Towards sunset the ox besouls the
plough.) The diligent relax when
their work is done.

Your good health.

(Yesterday cowherd, to-day a gentle-
man.) The progress of the *nouveau
riche.*

Brick and lime conceal much crime.†
(To drink in the winds.) To be in a
state of anxious expectation.

(To drink wine as a sow does whey.)
To drink by the pailful.

The gentle calf sucks the teats of every
cow.

A handsome man is not utterly poor.

(Every stone is well in its own crevice.)
A place for everything, and every-
thing in its place.

He who restrains his criticism does
well; but the severest criticism
ought to be used against unjust and
brutal censure. For then, not to
speak out with frank boldness con-
victs one of little sense, or else of
great timidity.

Happy, happy is that servant who is to
a wise lord bound.

(He preacheth best who liveth best.)
Example is better than precept.

(The ass knows well in whose face he
brays.) The boorish person knows, to
whom he dare be rude.

The wise man knows that he is not
wise, but the fool imagines that he
himself is wise.

Welcome, sorrow, if you come alone.

(Fools go to market, each on his own
ass.) *A chaque fou plaît sa marotte.*

A morsel eaten gains no friend.

Boca que dice de sí, dice de no.	(The mouth which says yes, says no.)
Boda de negros.	Every medal has its reverse. (A wedding of negroes.) A noisy frolic ; an Irish wake.
Boseton amagado nunca bien dado.	(A threatened blow is never well given.) Cowards are often loudest in their threats.
Bonete y almete hacen casas de copete.	The student's cap and the helmet make houses great.*
Buen abogado mal vecino.	A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.
Buena dc mejores, por mengua de seguidores.	Virtuous of the virtuous, through lack of followers.†
Buena es misa misar, y casa guardar.	(It is good to hear Mass and good to look after one's house.) Religious duties should be attended to, but domestic ones should not be neglected.
Buena fama hurto encubre.	A good reputation conceals theft.‡
Buena vida, padie y madre olvida.	(Prosperity forgets father and mother.) The man who has "got on" does not remember his poor relations.
'Buen corazon quebranta mala ventura.	A stout heart overcomes bad fortune.
Buen jubon me tengo en Francia.	I have a good jacket in France.§
Bueno, bueno, bueno, mas guarde Dios mi burra de su centeno.	Good, good, good, but God keep my ass out of his rye.
Buenos dineros, son casa con pucheros.	(A house and a stock of provisions are good money.) The man whose necessities are satisfied does not feel the lack of money.
Buen principio, la mitad es hecha.	Well begun is half done.
Buey viejo surco denecho.	An old ox makes a straight furrow.
Burla burlando vasc el lobo al asno.	All in the way of fun the wolf attacks the ass.
Burlaos con el asno daros ha en la cara con el rabo.	(Jest with an ass, and he will flap his tail in your face.) Too much familiarity breeds contempt.
Burlaos con el loco en casa, burlará con vos en plaza.	Jest with the fool at home, and he'll jest with thee in the market.
Buscais cinco pies al gato.	(You are looking for five feet on a cat.) You are on a vain quest ; you hope for the impossible.
Buscar á Marica por Rabena, ó al bachiller en Salamanca.	(To look for Mary in Ravenna or for the bachelor in Salamanca.) To look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

* Scholarship and skill in war make men famous.

† A gibe at those women who plume themselves on their virtue, though their lack of looks exposes them to few temptations.

‡ Perhaps this explains why titled directors were so much sought after by promoters of shaky companies.

§ A saying of the boaster who can lie fearlessly about his possessions in a distant land. We used to have a pleasantry, "He has large estates in Russia," derived, I believe, from a mu-ic-hall song that took the town some years ago.

|| A hit at those "uncle' guid" folk who, though they scorn the things of this world, have a very keen eye when their own interests are threatened. —

Caballero.

Caballo que vuela, no quiere espuela.
Cada buhonero alaba sus agujas.

Cada cosa en su tiempo, y nabos en
adviento.
Cada dia gallina amarga la cocina.
Cada gallo canta en su muladar.
Cada semana tiene su disanto.

Cada uno alega en derecho de su dedo.

Cada uno case con su igual.
Cada uno en su casa, y Dios en la de
todos.

Cada uno es como Dios le hijó, y aun
peor muchas veces.—*Cervantes*.

Cada uno es hijo de sus obras.
—*Cervantes*.

Cada uno estornuda como Dios le
ayuda.

Cada uno mire por el virote.

Cada uno sabe adonde le aprieta el
zapato.

Cada uno se entiende, y trastejaba de
noche, y hurtaba las tejas á su vecino.

Cada uno tiene su alguacil.

Callar como negra en baño.

Callate y callemos, que sendas nos
tenemos.

Calle el que dió, hable el que tomó.

Calien barbas, y hablen cartas.

A gentleman.

Do not spur a free horse.

(Every hawker praises his own needles.)
Every man cries up his own wares.

Everything in season, and turnips in
Advent.

Fowl every day makes bitter fare.*

Every cock crows on his own dunghill.
(Every week has its Sunday.) The
blackest cloud has a silver lining.

(Every man claims his right to his own
finger.) Every man has a right to
his own.

Let each marry with his equal.

(Every one in his own house and God in
all of them.) Every man for himself
and God for us all.

Every one is as God made him, and
frequently much worse.

(Every man is the child of his own
works.) A man is the architect of his
own fortunes.

(Every one sneezes as God pleases.) A
man's heart deviseth his ways; but
the Lord directeth his steps.

—*Proverbs* xvi., 9.

(Let each man look out for the arrow.)
Let every man mind his own business.†

Every one knows best where the shoe
pinches him.

Every one knows what he is about,
mends his own roof at night, and
steals his neighbour's tiles.

(Every man has his constable.) All are
subject to the laws.

(Silent as a negress in a bath.) Silegt
as the grave.‡

(Be mum, let us both be mum, for we
both have means.) Silence is good
counsel for thieves.

Let the giver be silent, let the receiver
speak.

(Let beards be silent, let writings
speak.) Documentary evidence is
always the best.

* We learn from one of the characters in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, *Patience*, that even toffee palls when it is eaten *at every meal*.

† This saying is said to have been first uttered by a general in command of a Spanish town. This town was constantly attacked by the Moors. When the general quitted his command, the burghers asked him how they should act in his absence if the Moors attacked them. *Cada uno mire por el virote*, he replied, meaning that, as the Moors were noted archers, every man would do well to be on his guard against exposing himself to unnecessary risks.

‡ A negress making use of her master's bath, would naturally be as quiet as possible, in order to avoid detection and punishment.

Canónigo del Salvador, y Abad de Olivares, todo es aire.
Canta la rana y no tiene pelo ni lana.

Cantarillo que muchas veces va á la fuente ó deja el asa ó la frente.
Cara de beato, y uñas de gato.

Caro cuesta el arrepentir.
Cartas, sospiros del alma ausente, enamorada.—*A. Pérez.*

Casa hospedada, comida y denostada.

Casarás y amansarás.

Casar, casar, suena bien y sabe mal.

Castillo apercibido, no es decebido.

Ciencia es locura si buen seso no la cura.

Ciencia es para pobres riqueza, para ricos primor, y para viejos contentamiento.

Cierra tu puerta, y harás tu vecina buena.

Cobra buena fama, y echate á dormir.
Cochino fiado, buen invierno, y mal verano.

Come poco y cena mas
Duerme en alto y vivirás.
Comida hecha, compañía deshecha.

Como canta el abad, así responde el sacristán.

Como se vive, se muere.

Compañía de dios, compañía de Dios.

Comprar en feria, y vender en casa.
Comunicado el color
Se aplaca si no se vence.—*Calderon.*
Con agena mano sacar la culebra del horado.

Con buen trage, se encubre rum linage.

* These two ecclesiastical posts had no pay attached to them, so that the names were used as a proverbial illustration of an empty honour.

+ Because a pig is usually killed in the winter, but must be paid for when the summer comes round again.

Canon of Salvador, and Abbot of Olivares, are nothing but air.*

(The frog croaks though it has neither hair nor wool.) Contentment is better than riches.

The pitcher which goes often to the well loses either its handle or its spout.

(A saint's face, and the claws of a cat.) A pious knave.

Repentance costs dear.

Letters are the sighs of the heart that loves in spite of absence.

A house given to hospitality, is devoured and reviled.

(Marry and be tamed.) Marry in haste and repent at leisure.

Marry! Marry! sounds well but has a bad taste.

(A castle prepared is not surprised.) Forewarned is forearmed.

Knowledge is folly if not controlled by good sense.

Learning is wealth to the poor, an adornment to the rich, and contentment to the aged.

(Keep your door shut, and you will make your neighbour a good woman.) Opportunity makes the thief.

Acquie a good name and go to sleep.

A pig bought on trust, good in winter, bad in the summer.†

Lunch lightly, and dine well; sleep high up, and you will live.

When good cheer is lacking friends will be lacking.

As the parson chants, the clerk responds.

(As one lives, one dies.) A good beginning makes a good ending.

(Two in company is God's company.) Two's company, three is none.

Buy at a fair, and sell at home.

Sorrow, when told to another, is appeased if 'tis not cured.

(To draw the snake from the hole with another's hand.) To make a cat's paw of another.

Fine clothes conceal a bad ancestry.

Con el rey y la inquisicion, chiton !

With the King and the Inquisition—
mum's the word!

Con facilidad se piensa y se acomete
una empresa, pero con dificultad las
mas veces se sale de ella.—*Cervantes.*

With ease we plan and attempt an
enterprise, but very often we have
difficulty in quitting it.

Con hijo de gato ne se burlan los ratones.

Mice do not play with the son of the
cat.

Con la distancia la pasion se agranda,
Como la sombra cuando el sol se aleja.
—*R. de Campooamor.*

Passion is increased by distance, as the
shadows lengthen when the sun declines.

Con latin, rocin y florin andarás el
mundo.

With Latin, a nag, and money you can
traverse the world.

Con lo que Sancha sana, Marta cae
mala.

(What cures Sancha makes Martha
sick.) One man's meat is another
man's poison.

Con mala persona el remedio mucha
tierra en medio.

In dealing with a knave, the remedy is
to give him a wide berth.

Conocer los afortunados, para la elec-
cion, y los desdichados para la fuga.
—*Gracian.*

Observe the fortunate, in order to select
them, and the unfortunate, in order to
avoid them.*

Conocidos muchos, amigos pocos.

Many acquaintances, few friends.
(May they eat it with their bread.) May
the evil recoil on the head of the
doers.

Con su pan se lo coman.

An unbroken course of good fortune is
always suspicious ; prosperity is
more secure when it is sometimes
interrupted, and when it is on occa-
sions bitter-sweet.

Continuada felicidad fué siempre sos-
pechosa ; mas segura es la interpolada,
y que tenga algo de agridulce.—*Graci-
an.*

There is no fighting against fate,
About tastes there is no disputing. *De
gustibus non est disputandum.*

Contra fortuna no vale arte ninguna.
Contra gusto no hay disputa.

(Against a pawn become a queen, no
piece can stay on the board.) The
worst tyrant is he that is risen from
the lowest rank.

Contra peon hecho dama no para pieza
en tabla.

The heart of the soul is trust in God.

Corazon del alma, la confianza en Dios.
—*Antonio Perez.*

A magistrate.

Cortes de príncipes, sepultura de vivos.
—*A. Perez.*

Courts of princes, burial alive.

Cortesia de boca mucho vale y poco
cuesta.

Politeness is worth much and costs little.

Cortesia es el mayor hechizo politico de
grandes personages.—*Gracian.*

Courtesy is the subtle fascination that
great personages employ.

Cortesias engendran cortesias.

Politeness begets politeness.

Cosa mala nunca muere. *

An evil thing never dies.

Goz de yegua no hace daño al potro.

A kick from the mare does not hurt the
colt.

* This saying is quoted by Addison in his essay in No. 90 of the *Spectator*. The habit of
always selecting the lucky as employees is said to be an important factor in the success of the
Robechiles.

Cria cuervos y te sacarán los ojos.

(Rear crows and they will peck out your eyes.) Save a thief from the gallows and he will cut your throat.

Cual el cuervo,
Tal su huevo.

(As the crow, so the egg.) Like father, like son.

Cuando Dios amanece, para todos amanece.

When God sends the day, He sends it for all.

Cuando en las obras del sabio
No encuentra defectos,
Contra la persona cargos
Suele hacer el necio.—*Vriarte.*

When no faults are found in the works of the wise man, the fool is wont to make attacks upon his person.

Cuando la miseria está muy extendida,
la immoralidad es general.—*R. de Campoamor.*

When misery is widespread, immorality is general.

Cuando nace la escoba, nace el asno.

(When the broom grows, the ass is born.) With the disease comes the cure.

Cuando no han los campos, no han los Santos.

(When the fields yield not, the Saints receive not.) With an empty purse you cannot give.

Cuando no puede uno vestirse la piel
del león, vestase de la vulpeja.
—*Gracian.*

When you cannot clothe yourself in the lion's skin, put on that of the fox.

Cuando pierde de su punto
La justicia, no se acierta
En admitir la piedad.—*Lope de Vega.*

It is never right to allow pity to turn justice from its rightful course.

Cuando una sospecha es perpetua, es
una verdad eterna.—*R. de Campoamor.*

When a suspicion endures, it becomes an eternal truth.

Cuando viene el bien, metelo en tu casa.
—*Cervantes.*

When a blessing comes to thee, take it into thy house.

Cuentaselo á tu abuela.

(Tell it to your granny.) Tell that to the marines.

Cuidado ageno de pelo cuelga.,
Cuidados agenos matan el asno.
Culpa no tiene quien hace lo que puede.
Cuiñados y perros bermejos, pocos buenos.

Another's sorrow hangs by a hair.
Other folks' troubles kill the ass.
He is not blamed who does his best.
Of brothers-in-law and red-haired dogs few are good.

Da Dios almendras á quien no tiene muelas.

God gives almonds to him who has no teeth.

Da Dios habas á quien no tiene quijadas.

God gives beans to him who is toothless.

Dádivas quebrantan peñas.

(Gifts break rocks.) A golden key will open any door.

Dando gracias por agravios, negocian los hombres sabios.

Repaying injury with kindness is the way that prudent men act.

Dar gato por liebre.

(To give cat for hare.) To give chalk for cheese.

Dar voces al lobo.

(To shout after the wolf.) To cry over spilt milk.

Da ventura á tu hijo, y echalo en el mar.

(Give your son luck, and throw him into the sea.) It is better to be born lucky than rich.*

De aquí para allí.

This way and that; to and fro.

De *Arte amandi* escribió Ovidio,
Pero todo es falsedad;
Que el amor y la poesía
Por arte no satisfacen,
Porque los poetas nacen
Y el amor amantes cria.

Ovid wrote an *Art of Love*, but it is all untrue. Love and poetry do not satisfy by their art, for poets are born, and lovers are made by love.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

Debajo del buen sayo, está el hombre malo.

(Under a good cloak there may be a bad man.) A man may smile and smile, and be a villain.

Debajo de una mala capa, hay un buen bebedor.

(Under a ragged cloak there may be a fine tippler.) Many an honest man is clothed in rags.†

De buena planta, planta tu viña,
Y de buena madre toma la hija.

For thy vineyard take a cutting from a good vine, and for thy wife the daughter of a good mother.

Dicir y hacer no comen á una mesa.

(Saying and doing do not eat at the same table.) Between saying and doing a man may marry his daughter.

De cualquier manera que vaya vestido
seré Sancho Panza.

(However I am dressed, I shall still be Sancho Panza.) I shall be neither more nor less meritorious.

De curiosos es callar por aprender.
—*A. Perez.*

Curious folk should be silent in order to learn.

De dineros y bondad, siempre quita la mitad.

In talking of money and goodness, always halve what is told you.

De fisico experimentador y de asno bramador, "libera nos."

From a doctor who experiments on his patients, and from a braying ass—Good Lord deliver us.

De gran subida gran caída.
De hombre seco y no de hambre, huye del como del landre.

The greater the rise the greater the fall.
From a man who is lean and has no lack of food, flee as from the plague.

De hombres es errar, de bestias perseverar en el error.

To err is human, to persist in error the part of a beast.

Del agua mansa me guarde Dios, que de la brava yo me guardaré.

(God protect me from still water, from the rough I will protect myself.) Heaven keep me from a treacherous enemy.

De la honra es breve atajo
El estudio que el cuerdo ama,
Porque al templo de la fama
Se entra por el del trabajo.

Study, which the wise man loves, is the shortest path to honour. Into the Temple of Fame we enter by the gate of Work.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

* A proverb quoted by Schopenhauer in his *Parerga et Paralipomena*. For a similar idea compare *Fortuna te dé Díos, hijo, &c.*

† Another version of this proverb says, *Hay un buen vividor*, i.e., "Under a ragged cloak there may be a well-living man." The common opinion that a tippler is a fine fellow betrays a lamentable ignorance of the real *sophistry* of that class of people.

Del alcalde al verdugo, ved como subo.

(From magistrate to hangman, see how he rises.) From horses to asses.

De la mano á la boca, se pierde la sopa.

(From the hand to the mouth the soup is spilt.) There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

De la mar la sal, y de la mujer mucho mal.

From the sea comes salt, from woman comes evil.

Del dicho al hecho hay gran trecho.

From saying to doing is a long way.
Follow the friar's advice but not his example.

Del fraile toma el consejo y no el ejemplo.

You will never be avenged on the man of property.

Del hombre arraigado no te verás vengado.

The fewer enemies, the better.*
Of children the one that dies is most dearly loved.

De los enemigos los menos.

(Bishops are chosen from the learned.) Schoolmaster bishops.

De los hijos el que muere es mas amado.

Hell is full of the ungrateful.

De los ingratos esta lleno el infierno.

The workhouses are full of honest folk.

De los leales se hinchen los hospitales.

From long journeys, long lies.†

De luengas vias, luengas mentiras.

(From Madrid to Heaven.) Madrid is the next place to Heaven, in the opinion of the proud Madrilenos.

De Madrid al cielo.

God preserve me from my friends; from my foes I will preserve myself.

De mis amigos me libre Dios, que de mis contrarios me guardará yo.

(I come from my vineyard, and know nothing.) I am a simple fellow, and have no head for great matters.

De mis viñas vengo, no sé nada.

From a girl who tells fortunes, and from a woman who knows Latin—Good Lord deliver us.

De moza adivina, y de mujer Latina, "libera nos."

(At night all cats are grey.) Joan's as fair as my lady in the dark.

De noche todos los gatos son pardos.

A little spark kindles a great fire.

De pequeña centella, gran hoguera.

Of another's leather cut large thongs.

De piel agena larga la correa.

From poverty to wealth, the breadth of two hands: from wealth to poverty, the breadth of two fingers.

De pobre á rico, dos palmos;

A ragged colt may turn out a fine horse.

De rico á pobre, dos dedos.

The devil turns away from a closed door.

De potro carnoso buen caballo hermoso.

What does loveliness avail me,

(Cuando lo fuese la mia)

(If, indeed, 'tis mine to vaunt it)

Si me falta la alegría?

If my joy of heart be wanted ?

Si me falta la ventura?—Calderon.

If life's happiest feelings fail me ?

—D. F. MacCARTY.

* According to Mr. Ormsby, the proverb originated in the following manner. Philip II. was anxious to exterminate the Moriscos of Southern Spain, but being fearful lest in so doing he should be acting in a manner not befitting a Christian monarch, he consulted the Church, and received the above reply.

† A useful motto for a book of travellers' tales.

De ruin paño nunca buen sayo.

(From bad cloth a good coat is never made.) You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear.

De sabios es mudar de consejo.

The wise man may change his opinion, but the fool never.

Desaire comun es de afortunados, tener muy favorables los principios, y muy tragicos los fines.—*Gracian*.

This is commonly the ill turn that Fortune does to the unlucky; a pleasing entrance, but a tragic exit from the stage of life.

De soldado que no tiene capa, guarda la vaca.

From a soldier who has no cloak keep thy cow.

D' espacio piensa, y obra á priesa.

Consider slowly and act promptly.

Despues de comer, dormir, y de cenar pasos mil.

Aster dinner rest a while;
Aster supper walk a mile.

Despues de vendimias cuébanos.

(After the vintage, baskets.) Help that comes too late.

Déte Dios, hijo, ventura,
Que ella traerá lo demás.

God give thee luck, my son; with that the rest will come.

—*Tirso de Molina*.

De todos los caminos de la vida
El más corto y mejor es el del cielo.

Of all the roads of life the shortest and the best is that which leads to Heaven.

—*R. de Campamor*.

De tu mujer y de tu amigo experto, no creas sino lo que supieres cierto.

About your wife and your tried friend, believe nothing except what you know for certain.

De un hombre necio á veces buen consejo.

Sometimes a fool gives good counsel.

Dicen los niños en el solejar lo que oyen á sus padres en el hogar.

Children say in the sunshine what they hear their parents speak of by the fire.

Dicente que eres bueno, mete la mano en tu seno.

(When they say you are good put your hand on your heart.) Ask yourself whether your reputation is deserved.

Dichoso es, no él que lo parece á otros, mas á si.

The happy is not he who seems so to others, but he who seems so to himself.

Dijo la sarten á la caldera, quítate allá ojinegra.

(The frying-pan said to the kettle, "Go away, black face.") The pot calling the kettle black.

Dime con quien andas, decirte he quien eres.

Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you what you are.

Dineros y no consejos.

(Money and not advice.) Sermons are cheap, but help costs something.

Dios consiente y no para siempre.

God suffers us, but not for ever.

Dios desavenga, quien nos mantenga.

(God send quarrels that I may live.) The prayer of a lawyer.

Dios es el que sana, y el medico lleva la plata.

God effects the cure, and the doctor takes the fee.

Dios hará merced. Y aun tres dias sin comer.

"God will provide." "Another three days without food."

— The first part of this proverb is the remark of a person from whom alms have been solicited. The rest is the complaint of the unsuccessful supplicant.

Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. • God deliver me from a man of one book.

Dios proveerá, mas buen haz de paja se querrá. God will provide, but a good bundle of straw will be useful.

Dios que dá la llaga, dá la medicina. God who sends the wound, sends the medicine.

(God knows the truth in everything.)
“God is not mocked.”

Dios sabe la verdad de todo. God is always opening his hand.

Dios va abriendo su mano. When Force comes on the scene, Right goes packing.

Do fuerza viene, derecho se pierde. Where truth is, there is God.

Donde está la verdad está Dios.
—Cervantes.

Donde suego se hace humo sale. There is no fire without some smoke.

Donde hay gana hay maña. Where there's a will there's a way.

Donde hay mucho amor no suele haber demasiada desenvoltura. Where there is much love, there is seldom great boldness.

One good turn deserves another.

Donde las dan las toman. Where there is no hook, there will hang no bacon.

Donde no hay tocinos no hay estacas. The hare leaps from the bush where we least expect her.

Donde no se piensa salta la liebre. (Where did the girl lose her virtue ? Where she spoke ill, and heard worse.) Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Donde perdió la niña su honor ? Donde habló mal y oyó peor. Where one door closes, another opens.

Donde una puerta se cierra, otra se abre. Where there is no shame, there is no virtue.

Do no hay vergüenza, no hay virtud. Two friends with one purse, one sings, the other weeps.

Dos amigos con una bolsa, el uno canta, el otro llora. Unless the people who study feminine ways err, there are two blissful days in a woman's life. The first, the day on which she is married ; the second, the day she buries her husband.

Dos días tienen de gusto
Las mujeres (sino yerran
Los que sus acciones tasán,
Y son en él que se casan,
Y el que á su marido entierran.
—Tirso de Molina.

Dos linajes solos hay en el mundo, el “Tener” y el “No Tener.” There are but two families in the world, the Haves and the Have-nots.

Dos pocos, y un mucho hacen á un hombre. (Two littles and one much make a man rich.) Little shame, little conscience, and much impudence are necessary.

Duelos con pan son menos. (Sorrows with bread are lessened.) Fat sorrow is better than lean sorrow.

Echar el alma á las espaldas.

(To throw one's soul over shoulders.) To say good-bye, ~~good~~ conscience.

El hacer bien nunca se pierde.

El hacerse immortal cuesta la vida!

—*R. de Campaamor.*

El hijo muerto y el apio en el huerto.

El hilo por lo mas delgado quiebra.

El hombre es el fuego, la mujer la estopa, viene el diablo y sopla.

El hombre perezoso, en la fiesta es acucioso.

El hombre propone, y Dios dispone.

El hombre propone, Dios dispone, y viene la mujer y lo descompone.

El huello descubre el natural del hombre.—*Antonio Pérez.*

El huesped, y el pez, á tres dias huele.

El Judío azotó su hijo porque ganó la primera.

El ladrón, de la aguja al huevo; del huevo al buey; del buey á la horca.

El mal de milano, las alas quebradas y el pico sano.

El malo siempre piensa engaño.

El marido antes con un ojo que con un hijo.

El mayor bien gozado

Jamás es grande hasta que ya es pasado.

—*R. de Campaamor.*

El melon y la mujer malos son de conocer.

El mentir no tiene alcabala.

El monstruo de la naturaleza.

El mozo perezoso por no dar un paso dá ocho.

El muerto á la fosada, y el vivo á la hogaza.

El olvido, la muerte de la muerte!

—*R. de Campaamor.*

A good deed is never lost.

Making ourselves immortal costs us life.

(The son dead, and the celery in the garden.) After death, the doctor; after meat, mustard.

(The thread breaks where it is thinnest.) The chain breaks at its weakest link.

Man is the fire, woman the tow, and the devil comes and fans the flame.

The lazy man is energetic at the feast.

Man proposes, God disposes.

Man proposes, God disposes, then woman comes and discomposes

His deportment reveals a man's nature.

A guest and a fish stink after three days.

The Jew thrashed his son because he won the first game.*

The thief's progress : from a needle to an egg; from an egg to an ox; from an ox to the halter.

The kite's misfortune, its wings broken, and its bill sound.†

The knave always suspects knavery.

The husband with one eye rather than with a son.

Our greatest joys are never great until they have left us.

(A melon and a woman are difficult to know.) Only an expert knows a good one by their exterior.

There is no tax on telling lies ;

The prodigy of Nature ;

The lazy varlet takes eight steps to save one.

The dead to the grave, and the living to the table.

To be forgotten is the death of death.

* It is a familiar trick of professional gamblers to lose at first. Rawdon Crawley, as readers of *Vanity Fair* will remember, was singularly unskillful at the commencement of a game of billiards.

† This saying is applied to braggarts who, like Falstaff, are very bold until they meet "men in buckram."

‡ *Y por eso lo man I do tanto.* "And for that reason all men use it so much," adds Núñez.

§ This was the title given by his admiring compatriots to Lope de Vega, whose amazing skill was equalled only by the profuse nature of his writings.

El órden nace, la anarquía se hace. •
—R. de Campañor.

El pan comido y la compañía deshecha.

El perro del hortelano, ni come las
berzas, ni las deja comer al estramo.

El poco hablar es oro, y el mucho es
lodo.

El poder de la tierra no tiene poder en
os ánimos.—Antonio Pérez.

El podrá ser, es la esperanza de los
necios.

El principio de la salud está en conocer
la enfermedad. —Cervantes.

El puerco sarnoso revuelc la pocilga.

• El puerto de las miserias es la paciencia.

El que callar no puede, hablar no sabe.

El que ha ovejas, ha pellejas.

El que hoy cae puede levantarse
manana.

El que marea y miente su bolsa lo
siente.

El que muere pobre, no muere ántes de
tiempo.

El que no sabe gozar de la ventura cuan-
do le viene, qui no se debe quejar si
se le pasa. —Cervantes.

El que tiene el padre alcalde seguro va
á juicio.

El que tiene tejados de vidro, no tire
piedras al de su vecino.

El rey es mi gallo.

• •

El rey va hasta do puede, y no hasta do
quiere.

El río pasado, el santo olvidado.

(Order is born, anarchy is made.) Men
are naturally law-abiding, but mis-
rule breeds revolutionaries.

(The bread eaten and the company
dispersed.) When poverty comes
our friends go packing.

The gardener's dog neither eats the
cabbages, nor lets another eat them.*
Little speaking is gold, much speaking
is mud.

• (Authority over the world holds no
authority over the mind.) Though a
man is enslaved, still his thoughts are
free.

"It may happen" is the hope of fools.

To understand the disease is the first
step to the cure.

(The pig with the itch upsets the whole
pig-sty.) One rotten sheep mars the
whole flock.

(Patience is the haven of sorrows.)
Time heals all things.

He who cannot be silent, knows not how
to speak.

He who has sheep, has fleeces.

He who falls to-day may rise to-morrow.

He who trades and lies, his purse feels
it.

(He that dies a poor man, dies not
prematurely.) It is better for a man
to die than suffer want.

He that does not know how to enjoy
prosperity when it comes to him,
ought not to complain when it passes
him by.

He whose father is the magistrate goes
fearlessly to trial.

Those who have their house tiled with
glass, should not throw stones at their
neighbour's.

(The king is my cock.) The strongest
is the side for me.†

The king goes as far as he can, not as
far as he would.

The river crossed, the saint forgotten.

* The gardener's dog corresponds to our "dog in the manger." Calderon wrote a comedy with the title *El perro del Hortelano*. In this play a noble lady acts the part of the dog in the manger, for, being enamoured of one of her servants, she will not allow him to marry, nor will she, until love proves too strong for her, wed him herself.

† Cock-fighting is a popular sport in Spain.

El saber y el valor alternan grandeza ;
porque lo son hacen inmortales; tanto
es uno quanto sabe, y el sabio todo
lo puede. Hombre sin noticias,
mundo á escuras. Consejos, y fuerzas,
ojos, y manos ; sin valor es estéril la
sabiduría.—*Gracian.*

El santo enojado, con no rezarle está
pagado.

El sastre del Campillo, coser de balde,
y poner el hilo.

El secreto de Anchuelos.

El sentir es libre, no se puede, ni deve
violentar.—*Gracian.*

El socorro de Escalona, cuando llega el
agua, es quemada la villa toda.

El sueño es alivio de las miserias de los
que las tienen despiertas.—*Cervantes.*

El tiempo es el descubridor de todas
las cosas.

El tiempo, y yo á otros dos.

El usar saca oficial.

El viejo en su tierra, y el mozo en la
agena, mienten de una manera.

El vino no trae bragas, ni de paño, ni
de leño.

En batallas tales
Los que vencen son leales,
Los vencidos los traidores.—*Calderon.*

En boca cerrada no entra mosca.

En buen dia, buenas obras.

En casa del bueno el ruin cabe el fuego.

En casa del herrero cuchillo mangorrero.

* Anchuelos is situated between two hills. The proverb is said to have arisen from the habit of an amorous shepherd and shepherdess, who, tradition declares, were wont to shout loving messages to one another from hill to hill, oblivious of the listeners below.

† Escalona is a small town situated some eight miles from Toledo. It is situated on the crest of a hill, and, according to Collins, when a fire broke out in the place it was impossible to bring water from the bottom of the hill soon enough to prevent the flames from taking a firm hold.

‡ This saying is commonly attributed to Charles V., although Schopenhauer gives the credit of it to Philip II.

§ This is the old form of the proverb. Mangorrero is given in the dictionaries as meaning "haasted," but, as Don José Sbarbi points out in his *Monografía* on Spanish proverbs, such a sense makes the proverb *absurd*. In its correct sense, the proverb is equivalent to our "Who goes worse shod than the cobbler's wife?"

Knowledge and courage go together to
the making of greatness ; for they
cause it to be immortal ; a man is
what his knowledge is, and to the
wise man all is possible. A man
without knowledge, a world in dark-
ness. Counsel and strength, eyes and
hands. Without courage knowledge
is a barren possession.

To the angry saint no prayers are paid.

The tailor of Campillo, who sewed for
nothing, and found his own thread.
(The secret of Anchuelos.) A secret
that every one knows.*

Thought is free ; it neither can, nor
ought it to, suffer violence.

The help of Escalon ; when the water
arrives, the town is burnt.†

Sleep is a healing balm to those whose
sorrows sleep not.

Time is the discoverer of all things.

Time and I against any other two.‡

Practice makes the craftsman.

The old man in his own land, and the
youth abroad, both lie in the same
manner.

(Wine wears neither linen nor woollen
breeches.) When wine's in wit's out.
In contests of this kind (civil war) the
victors are considered the loyalists,
the vanquished, traitors.

(A fly does not enter a shut mouth.) A
still tongue shows a wise head.

(On a good day, good deeds.) The
better the day, the better the deed.

(In a good man's house the beggar sits
by the fire.) The poor man has the
best place in the house.

In the house of the Smith a haftless
knife. §

En casa del mezquino manda más la mujer que el marido.

En casa del moro no hables algarabía.

En cueros.

En el mejor paño cae la raza.

En España se empieza tarde, y se acaba nunca.

En invierno no hay amigo como una capa.

En la creacion no importa tanto el *cómo* y el *cuando*, como el *por qué* y el *para qué*.—*R. de Campomar.*

En la tardanza está el peligro.

En lo justo

Dice el cielo que obedezca

El esclavo á su señor;

Porque si el señor dijera

A' su esclavo que pecara,

Obligacion no tuviera

De obedecerle; porque

Quien pecha mandado, pecha.—*Calderon.*

En los casos raros un solo exemplo hace experiencia.—*A. Pérez.*

En los nidos de antaño, no hay pajaros hogaño.

En ménos que se dice el Credo.

En puerta abierta el justo peca.

En tiempo del rey Wamba.

En tierra de ciegos, el tuerto es rey.

Entre dos muelas cordales nunca pongas tus puigares.

Entre hermano y hermano, dos testigos, y un notario.

Entre padres y hermanos,

No meta tus manos.

En un momento se cae la casa.

En vino y en toro, no eches tu tesoro.

Esa es buena y honrada que es muerta y sepultada.

In the poor man's cottage the wife rules more than the husband.

(Do not speak Arabic in the house of the Moor.) Don't talk Latin before the learned.

Stark naked.

In the best cloth the thread is rough.

In Spain they begin late and finish never.

In winter time there is no friend like a good cloak.

In (considering) the Creation, the How and the When does not matter so much as the Why and the Wherefore.

Delays are dangerous.

In all things just,
Heaven, no doubt, commands obedience,
And no slave should fail therein;
But, if it should chance, the master
Should command the slave to sin
Then there is no obligation
To obey him: he who sins
When commanded, no less sinneth.

—D. F. MacCarthy.

In rare cases does one occurrence give experience.*

(In last year's nests there are no birds of this year.) Gather the roses while ye may. *Carpe diem.*

(In less time than it takes to say the Creed.) More quickly than you can say Jack Robinson.

At an open door the just man sins.

(In the time of King Wamba.) In the dim, forgotten past.†

In the country of the blind, the one-eyed is king.

(Between two double teeth never put your fingers.) Do not interfere between husband and wife.

Between brother and brother, two witnesses and a lawyer.

Between fathers and brothers put not your hands.

In a twinkling down falls the house.

Do not invest in wine or bulls.‡

She is a good and honoured woman who is dead and buried.

* We, on the contrary, say of a painful experience "Once bitten, twice shy."

† Wamba is said to have ruled in the 7th century, A.D.

‡ In Spain, the land of the bull-fight, bulls sometimes fetch fabulous prices.

Esa es harina de otro costal.

(That is flour from a different sack.)

Esa es la herencia de Adan.

That is quite another pair of shoes.
That (Misery) is the heritage of the sons
of Adam.

—*Calderon.*

Es amarga más que fiel
La justicia á los viciosos,
Pero dulce más que miel
A' los nobles virtuosos.

Justice is more bitter than gall to the
wicked, but sweeter than honey to
the noble and the good.

—*Fernán Pérez de Gusman.*

Es bueno mandar, aunque sea á un hato
de ganado.—*Cervantes.*

It is fine thing to command, even if it
be only a herd of cattle.

Es bueno vivir para ver.

It is good to live in order to see.)
The longer you live, the more you
learn.

Escritura, buena memoria.

(Writing, the best memory.) Writing
makes the exact man.

Es de Lope.

It is Lope's.*

Es de vidrio la mujer.

(Of glass is woman made.) Chastity
once lost can never be regained.

Es duro el alcacel para zampoñas.

'Tis hard to make a bag-pipe out of a
green corn-stalk.

Ese es tu enemigo, el que es de tu
oficio.

(He is your enemy who is of your trade.)
Two of a trade never agree.

Ese te quiere bien que te hace llorar.

(He loves thee well who makes thee
weep.) For whom the Lord loveth
he chasteneth, and scourgeth every
son whom he receiveth.

—*Hebreos xii. 6.*

It is a great and noble task to change
one's failings into virtues.

Es grande y noble

Virtue in a man is that which inclines
him to noble acts.

Convertir en virtudes

(Beauty is haughtiness.) Beauty and
pride go hand in hand.

Imperfecciones.—*J. E. Hartzenbusch.*

(To be as the devil appeared to St.
Benedict.) *In puris naturalibus.*

Es la virtud del hombre

This is the unique advantage of being a
ruler—that one is able to do more
good than anyone else.

La que le inclina á los ilustres hechos.

Some folks estimate the value of books
by their thickness, as though they
were written to exercise the arms
rather than the brains.

—*Lope de Vega.*

Es soberbia la hermosura.

There is no arguing with an empty
stomach.

—*Lope de Vega.*

Estar como el diablo apareció á San
Benito.

(To be as the devil appeared to St.
Benedict.) *In puris naturalibus.*

Esta sola es la ventaja del mandar,
poder hacer mas bien que todos.

This is the unique advantage of being a
ruler—that one is able to do more
good than anyone else.

—*Gracian.*

Estiman algunos los libros por la cor-
pulencia, como si le escriviessen para
exercitar los brazos, que los ingenios.

—*Gracian.*

Some folks estimate the value of books
by their thickness, as though they
were written to exercise the arms
rather than the brains.

Estómago hambriento no escucha ra-
zones.

There is no arguing with an empty
stomach.

Es valiente como la espada del Cid.

(He is as brave as the sword of the Cid.)
The bravest of the brave.

Exaltado progresista.

An advanced progressist ; a Radical.

* So great was the fame of Lope de Vega among his countrymen, that the expression *Es de Lope* was commonly applied to any smart saying.

Excusar victorias del patron. Todo vencimiento es odioso, y del sueño, ó necio, ó fatal. Siempre la superioridad fué aborrecida, quanto mas de la misma superioridad.—*Gracian.*

Avoid victories over one's superior. All victories are invidious things, and one gained over one's master is foolish, if not fatal. Superiority is always abhorred, and much more so superiority established over superiority.

Fandango.

Fiel, pero'desdichado.

Fonda.

Fortuna te dé Dios, hijo,
Que el saber, poco te basta.

Fortuna y Fama. Lo que tiene de inconstante la una, tiene de firme la otra. La primera para vivir, la segunda para despues aquella contra la invicta, ésta contra el olvido; la fortuna se desea, y tal vez se ayuda, la fama se diligencia. Deseo de reputacion nace de la virtud, sue y es hermana de Gigantes la Fama, anda siempre por extremos, ó monstruos, ó prodigios, de abominacion, de aplauso.—*Gracian.*

Frutos del trabajo justo
Son honra, provecho y gusto
Fueron mis esperanzas
Como el almendro
I lo recien temprano,
Cayeron presto.

Gato escaldido del agua fria há miedo
Gato maullidor nunca buen cazador.
Gemidos y lligumas de oprimidos,
memoriales a Dios.—*Antonio Pérez.*
Gente de eos a todos ladrones

Gitano.

Goza tu de lo poco mientras busca mas el loco.

Grande arma es la necesidad.

A lively dance.

Faithful, but unlucky.

An hotel.

God give thee luck, my son; as for wisdom, a little sufficeth thee.

Fortune and Reputation While the former is inconstant, the latter abides; while Fortune concerns the present life, Reputation affects the after time; the one is a bulwark against Envy, the other against Oblivion. We desire Fortune, and sometimes can assist it, but Reputation we must earn. The desire for Reputation is the child of a virtuous instinct; it was, and is, the sister of giants, for it always runs to extremes, producing either monsters that excite our loathing, or prodigies that gain our applause.

The fruits of honest toil are honour, profit, and enjoyment.

My hopes were like the almond-tree; they bloomed soon and were as quickly blighted.*

A scalded cat is afraid of cold water.
A mewing cat is not a good mouser.
The sighs and tears of the oppressed
are petitions sent to God.

The people of the sea-coast are all thieves.†

A gipsy.

(Enjoy thy little while ~~the~~ fool seeks for more.) Contentment is better than ~~the~~ less.

(Necessity is a strong arm.) Necessity is the mother of invention.

* The almond-tree is typical of disappointed hopes. See note on *Antes moral tardío*, &c. in this section.

† A saying that is old long before the habit of taking an annual trip to the sea-coast made a the rapacity of the hotel-keepers, &c., known unto all men.

Grandeza verdadera, la bondad de cada uno.—*A. Perez.*

Gran dote cama de rencillas.
Gran placer comer y no escotar.

Gran victoria es la que sin sangre se alcanza.

Guardate de amigo reconciliado,
Y de viento que entra por horacio.

Guardate, moza, de promesa de hombre
que como cangrejo corre.

Guerra al cuchillo.

Guerra, caza, y amores, por un placer
mil dolores.

Guerrilla.

Haber moros y cristianos.

Habiendo pregonado vino, vende vinagre.

Habla poco, escucha mucho, y no errás.

Hablar poco y bien, tenerte han por alguien.

Hablar sin pensar es tirar sin encarar.

Habló el buey y dijo "Mu."

Hacer Angulemas.

Hacer castillos en el aire.

Hacer de la gata de Juan Hurtado.

Hacer la cuenta con la almohada.

Hacer la cuenta sin la huésped.

Hacienda.

Hambre y frío, entregan al hombre a su enemigo.

(True greatness in every man is goodness.)

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

—*Tennyson.*

A great dowry is a bed of thorns.

It is a great pleasure to dine without paying the bill.

Great is the victory that is won without bloodshed.

Beware of a friend reconciled, and of wind that comes through a hole.

Beware, maiden, of a man's promise, for it goes crab-fashion.

War to the knife.

War, hunting, and love, for one pleasure bring a thousand pains.

An irregular petty war; an armed mountaineer, member of an independent band harassing the enemy by irregular attacks.

(Moors and Christians together.)
Donnybrook Fair.

After having advertised wine he sells vinegar.

Speak little, hearken much, and thou wilt not be deceived.

Speak little and well, and people will take you for somebody.

To speak without thinking is to shoot without taking aim.

(The ox spoke and said "Moo.")
Silence is the wisdom of the foot.

(To act in Angoulême fashion) To be impertinent.*

(To build castles in the air.) *Bâter des châteaux en Espagne.*

(To play the part of John Hurtado's cat.) To dissemble, to act treacherously.†

(To reckon with one's pillow.) To ponder before acting.

To reckon without one's host.

A country estate.

Hunger and cold deliver a man up to his enemy.

* The inhabitants of Angoulême were an object of great detestation to their neighbours, the Spaniards.

† John Hurtado's cat feigned death in order to deceive its prey.

Hase de guardar y estimar la mujer buena, como se guarda y estima un hermoso jardín que está lleno de flores y rosas.—*Cervantes.*

Hasta el cuarenta de Mayo
No te quites el sayo.

Hasta la muerte todo es vida.
—*Cervantes.*

Hay diferentes opiniones, como hay diferentes gustos.—*Cervantes.*

Hay más estacas que tocino.

Hay una cosa más alta que los deberes públicos, y es el honor individual.

—*R. de Campoamor.*

Haz bien y no cates á quien, haz mal y guarte.

Hazme la barba, y hacette he el copete.

Hermosa es por cierto la que es buena de su cuerpo.

Herradura que chacotea clavo le falta.

Hidalgo.

Hidalguia.

Hija desposada hija enagenada.

Hijo fuiste, padre serás,

Cual hiciste, tal habrás.

Hijos del entendimiento, los escritos.
—*Antonio Pérez.*

Hijo sin dolor, madre sin amor.

Hombre de un libro.

Hombre harto es comedor.

Hombre juicioso y notante. Señorease él de los objetos, no los objetos de él.
—*Gracian.*

Hombre pobre todo estrazas.

Honra y provecho no caben en un saco.

A good woman ought to be protected and prized like a beautiful garden which is full of flowers and roses.

Don't cast your clout
Till May is out.

(Until death comes, all is life.) While there is life, there is hope.

There are differences of opinion just as there are differences of taste.

(There are more hooks than bacon.) There are more mouths than loaves to fill them.

There is one thing higher than public duties—it is private honour.

Do well and fear no one ; do ill, and be on your guard.

(Shave me, and I will brush your hair.) Scratch my back, and I'll scratch thine.

She is truly beautiful who is chaste in body.

The horseshoe that clatters needs a nail.*

A gentleman belonging by birth to the inferior nobility.

Nobility.

A daughter married is a daughter lost.
A son thou wert, and father shall be ; And what thou didst shall be done to thee.†

Writings are the children of the understanding.

(A son without pain, a mother without love.) A mother's love goes out most to those children who have caused most pain and anxiety.

A man of one book.

(A man replete is no eater.) Enough is as good as a feast.

A man of judgment and observation is master of things, and not things of him.

A poor man is all schemes.

Honour and lucre do not keep in the same bag.

Schopenhauer quotes this proverb, with approval, in his *Parenthesis of Paradoxomena*. His explanation of it is that men always boast most of possessing that quality which they really lack. Thus the man who declares to men that women cannot resist him is generally timid in the presence of the other sex.

* An old saying used to point the moral that unfilial conduct brings its own punishment.

Huerto y tuerto, y mozo y potro, y
mujer que mira mal, quieren saber
tratar.

Hurtar el puerco, y dar los pies por
Dios.

Huye amigos afectados
Cuando lisonja te ofrezcan ;
Que aunque fieles te parezcan,
En vez de oro son dorados.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

Huyendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo.

Iglesia, ó mar, ó casa real, quien quiere
medrar.

Il sabio muda conciso, il necio, no.

Ingenio sin prudencia, loco con espada

Ir á la guerra ni casar, no se ha de
aconsejar.

Ir por lana y volver trasquilado

Ir por las sierras de Ubeda.

Italia para nacer, Francia para vivir,
España para morir.

Jo que te estriego, burra de mi suegro.

Juego de manos, juego de villanos.

Junta.

Juntate á los buenos y serás uno de
ellos.

Justicia, y nō por mi casa.

La alabanza propia envilece.

La ausencia es al amor, lo que al fuego
el aire; que apaga el pequeño, y
aviva el grande.

La boca sin muela es como molino sin
piedra.

* These were the three professions open to a man of birth in medieval times.
† The remark of a peasant when giving his wife a little voluntary correction.

A garden and a squinting man, a lad
and a colt, a wife who has a leering
eye—all these require skilful manage-
ment.

(To steal a hog, and give away the feet
in alms to God.) To be liberal at
another's expense.

Flee from pretended friends when they
offer you flattery; however true such
may appear, they are not "real gold,"
but only metal gilded.

(Flying from the bull, he fell into the
brook.) From Scylla to Charybdis;
out of the frying-pan into the fire.

The church, the sea, or the king's
household for him who would thrive.*
The wise man changes his mind, the
fool, never.

Wit without discretion is a fool with a
sword.

Never advise a man to go to the wars,
nor to martyr.

To go for wool and to return shorn.

(To go by the mountains of Ubeda.)
To deliver a rambling discourse; to
wander from the point.

Italy to be born in, France to live in,
and Spain to die in.

Whoa! while I dress you down, my
father-in-law's ass. †

Practical jokes belong only to the
vulgar.

A congress; assembly.

Seek the company of the good and you
will be one of them.

Let justice be done, but not in my
house.

Self-praise is no recommendation.

Absence is to love what the wind is to
fire; it quenches the weak and in-
creases great affections.

A mouth without teeth is like a mill
without a grindstone.

La buena fama segundo es patrimonio.

La buena y mala Fortuna, los dos escultores de la Naturaleza para el pulimiento de la materia humana.

—Antonio Perez.

La caridad bien ordenada empieza por sí.

La casa quemada acudir con el agua.

La eminencia en los hechos dura, en los dichos passa.—Gracian.

La esperanza es la última vez que apuramos en el fondo del cáliz de la amargura.—R. de Campomor.

La esperanza, viatico de la vida humana.
—A. Perez.

La experiencia afina las reglas de cada arte.—A. Perez.

La experiencia es madre de la ciencia.
—Cervantes.

La fortuna de las feas, las bonitas la desean.

La Fortuna señorea en animos bajos, y no en los nobles y altos.

—Antonio Perez.

La gloria de cien Bayardos franceses no bastaria á compensar la deshonra de un solo Robespierre.

—R. de Campomor.

La gotera dando hace señal en la piedra.

La hermosura de los ánimos crece con la edad, como se disminuye con la misma la corporal.—A. Perez.

La justicia de Peralvillo.

La lengua del mal amigo,
Mas corta que cuchillo.

La lengua y las palabras, rama y hojas del corazón; y testimonio dan si está seco ó verde el corazón.

—Antonio Perez.

Le latra con sangre entra!—Cervantes.

La libertad no consiste en hacer lo que se quiere, sino en hacer lo que se debe.—R. de Campomor.

La mala educación de la juventud es la ruina de las naciones.

A good reputation is a second inheritance.

Good and ill fortune are Nature's two sculptors, employed to polish the stone—Man.

Charity begins at home.

(To run up with water when the house is burnt.) To shut the stable door when the horse is stolen.

Eminent deeds endure, but words, however eminent, pass away.

Hope is the last of the dregs that we strain out of the bottom of the cup of sorrows.

Hope is the viaticum of the life of man.

Experience modifies the rules of every art.

(Experience is the mother of knowledge.) Experience is good if not bought too dear. *Experientia docet.*

Pretty women desire the luck of the ugly ones.

Fortune lords it over baseborn souls, but not over the noble and the great.

The glory of a hundred French Bayards would not suffice to counterbalance the disgrace of a single Robespierre.

Continual dropping wears away the stone.

The beauty of the mind increases with age, just as physical beauty decreases from the same cause.

(Peralvillo justice.) Lynch law.

The tongue of a false friend is sharper than a knife.

The tongue and the words are the branch and leaves of the heart, and indicate whether it is dried up or full of sap.

(Learning comes with blood.) Learning can only be acquired by painful striving.

Liberty consists not in doing what one wishes, but in doing what one ought.

The neglected education of the young is the ruin of nations.

La mala llaga sana, la mala fama mata.
La máxima es trillada,
Mas repetirse debe :
Si al pleno acierto aspiras,
Une la utilidad con el deleite.— *Vriarte.*

La mentira tiene las piernas cortas.
La misa digala el cura.

La mujer del ciego, para quién se aseita ?

La mujer que mucho bebe, tarde paga
lo que debe.

La mujer y el huerto no quieren más de
un dueño.

La mujer y el vidrio siempre están en
peligro.

La mujer y la gallina por andar se pierden
aína.

La mula y la mujer por halagos hacen
el mandado.

La noche es capa de pecadores.
La ocasión hace el ladrón.

La pasión no tiene ojos.— *A. Pérez.*
La piedad es la virtud favorita de Dios.
— *A. Pérez.*

La planta muchas traspuesta ni crece,
ni medra.

La pluma corta más que espadas
afiladas.— *Antonio Pérez.*

La pobreza no es vileza, mas inconveniencia.

La prenda de Pedro Macho.
La primera mujer escoba, la segunda
señora.

La rueda de la fortuna anda más lista
que una rueda de molino.

Las avecitas del campo tienen á Dios
por su proveedor y despensero.
— *Cervantes.*

Las canas de Don Diego Osorio.

Las cosas que son más para olvidadas
son las más acordadas.— *Gracian.*

Las gracias pierde quien promete y se
detiene.

A bad wound heals ; a bad name kills.
The maxim is a little trite, but ought to
be repeated : if you desire to obtain
the greatest success (in writing),
mingle what is useful with what is
pleasing.*

A lie has short legs.
(Let the Priest say the Mass.) Every
man to his trade.

For whom does the blind man's wife
adorn herself?

The woman who drinks much is slow in
paying her debts.

A woman and a garden require only one
master.

Women and glass are always in danger.

A woman and a hen are soon lost by
gadding about.

A mule and a woman must be coaxed
into obedience.

The night is a cloak for sinners.

Opportunity makes the thief.
(Passion has no eyes.) Love is blind.
Charity is the virtue beloved of God.

The plant often transplanted neither
grows, nor thrives.

The pen is a keener weapon than
sharpened swords.

Poverty is no shame, but an inconveni-
ence.

Peter Macho's security.†
(The first wife is a broom, the second a
lady.) A man usually treats a second
wife better than his first.

Fortune's wheel turns faster than a
mill-wheel.

The little birds of the field have God as
the provider and dispenser of their
food.

The white hairs of Don Diego Osorio.‡
The things we remember best are those
it were best to forget.

He loses his thanks who promises and
dallies.

* Evidently a reference to Horace's line *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.*

† Pedro Macho is said to have been a person who wished to borrow a sum of money on
security already hypothecated.

‡ The saying is common to those whose hair has become white prematurely through sor-
row, &c. Don Diego Osorio was sentenced to death by the King, and when he heard the
sentence read out his hair turned white.

Las grandes hazañas para los grandes hombres estan guardadas.

—*Cervantes.*

Las hazañas son la sustancia del vivir, y las sentencias el ornato.—*Gracian.*

Las malas nuevas siempre son ciertas.

Las más veces son buenas las razones del pueblo, y juicios ciertos.

—*Antonio Perez.*

Las necesidades del rico por sentencias pasan en el mundo.—*Cervantes.*

La sospecha commueve los animos, como el veneno los estomagos.

—*Antonio Perez.*

Las palabras son sombra de los hechos ; son aquellas las hembras, estos los varones.—*Gracian.*

Las primeras hacen los primeros hombres.—*Gracian.*

Las repúblicas son sublimes concepciones malogradas : las engendra la fraternidad, las amamanta la anarquía, y el despotismo las ahoga.

—*R. de Campomanor.*

Las riquezas son bagajes de la fortuna.

Las virtudes sin prudencia son hermosura sin ojos.

La Traicion aplace, mas no el que la hace.

La verdad adelgaza, y no quiebra..

La verdad es hija de Dios.

La verdad está en el vino.

La verdad siempre anda sobre la mentira como el aceite sobre el agua.

—*Cervantes.*

La verde primavera

De mis floridos años

Pasé cautivo, angor, en tus prisiones,

Y en la cadena fiera

Cantando mis engaños.

Lloré con miazon tus sinrazones ;

Amargas confusiones .

Del tiempo, que ha tenido

Ciega mi alma, y loco mi sentido !

—*Lope de Vega.*

Great exploits are reserved for great men.

Actions are the real substance of life ; words are merely its adornment.

Bad news is always true.

Very often the arguments of the people are good, and their judgments true.*

The silly platitudes of the rich man are considered to be axioms by the world of fashion.

Suspicion affects the mind, as poison the stomach.

Words are the shadow of deeds ; the former are feminine, the latter masculine.

Eminent deeds make eminent men.

Republics are sublime conceptions disappointed : fraternity breeds them, anarchy suckles them, and despotism drowns them.

Riches are the sumpter mules of fortune.

Virtue without discretion is beauty without eyes.

The treason pleases, but not the traitor.

Truth can be stretched, but it does not break.

Truth is God's daughter.

(Truth is in wine.) *In vino veritas.*

Truth always rises above falsehood, as oil above water.

In the green season of my flowering years,

I lived, O love ! a captive in thy chains ;
Sang of delusive hopes and idle fears,
And wept thy follies in my wisest strains :

Sad sport of time when under thy control.

So wild was grown my wit, so blind my soul.—*Lord Holland.*

* A comment on the familiar saying *Vox populi, vox Dei.* Perez, however, gives an unusual interpretation of the Latin phrase. He says that "the voice of the people is the voice of God" refers to the oppressed people, whose cry for succour, when it reaches the ears of God, evokes a prompt response.

La Vida, navegacion, la Muerte, puerto.
—A. Perez.

La voz del pueblo es voz de Dios.

Letras sin virtud, son perlas en el muladar.—Cervantes.

Libro cerrado no saca letrado.

Libros y amigos pocos y buenos.

Llorar he, agüelo, que ahora no puedo.

Locos y niños, dicen la verdad.
Lo facil se ha de emprender como dificultoso, y lo dificultoso como facil.
—Góngora.

Lo que á unos no agrada á otros contenta.

Lo que cuesta poco, se estima en menos.
—Cervantes.

Lo que luego se hace, luego se deshace,
mas lo que ha de durar una eternidad,
ha de tardar otra en hacerse.
—Góngora.

Lo que mucho vale, mu ho cuesta.
Lo que se aprende en la cradle siempre dura.

Lo que te dirére el espejo, no te lo dirán en consejo.

Los amigos verdaderos, fuerte guarda, y consuelo grande la memoria.
—A. Perez.

Los ánimos que ejercitan de su natural las virtudes, no buscan gracias por ellas.—Antonio Perez.

Los dichos en nos, y los hechos en Díos.

Los dineros del sacristan cantando se vienen y cantando se van.

Los dineros hacen dueñas y escuderas.
Los dolores grandes, veneno de la vida.

—A. Perez.

Los gustos y los pesares alerman.
Los hijos de María Rabidilla,

Cada uno en su escudilla.

Life is a voyage, and Death its port of arryal.

(The voice of the people is the voice of God.) *Vox populi, vox Dei.*

Learning without virtue is like pearls on a dunghill.

A closed book never makes a scholar.
Books and friends should be few and good.

(I will mourn for you, grandfather; at present I have no time.) A fat legacy is a great consolation to the bereaved.

Children and fools speak truth.
One ought to attempt easy tasks as though they were difficult, and difficult tasks as though they were easy.

(What displeases some delights others.) *De gustibus non est disputationem.*

That which costs little is little esteemed.

That which is quickly done, is quickly undone; but that which is to endure for an eternity, requires an eternity in the making of it.

What is much valued, costs much.
(What is learnt in the cradle always lasts.) What is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh.

(The mirror will tell thee of that thy friends will never say;) The mirror is no flatterer.

True friends are a strong protection, and the memory of them is a great consolation.

People who practise virtues through the impulse of their innate goodness, do not look for thanks.

Words are our part, works are God's.) Man proposes, God disposes.

(The sacristan's money comes with singing, and with singing departs.) Easy come, easy go.

Money makes ladies and esquires.
Great sorrows are the poison of life.

Pleasures and pains come by turns.
The children of Mary Rabidilla, each in his own corner.*

* The family of Mary Rabidilla is the type of those families in which all the members are at daggers drawn.

Los jueces, en vez de ser unos torturadores del cuerpo, deben ser unos médicos del alma.—R. de Campomanor.

(Judges, instead of being punishers of the body, ought to be physicians of the mind.) All punishment should be remedial in its character.

Los locos hacen los banquetes, y los sabios los comen.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Los materialistas piensan con los ojos, y los idealistas ven con el entendimiento.—R. de Campomanor.

Materialists think with their eyes, and idealists see with their mind.

Los primeros movimientos no son en mano del hombre.—Cervantes.

(The first movements are not under the control of man.) Man is not the master of his impulses.

Los ricos temen á las zorras en proporción al número de sus gallinas.

The rich fear rogues in proportion to the number of their fowls.

—R. de Campomanor.

Los sujetos eminentemente raros dependen de los tiempos. No todos tuvieron el que merecían, y muchos aunque le tuvieron no acertaron á lograrle. Fueron dignos algunos de mejor siglo, que no todo lo bueno triunfa siempre; tienen las cosas su vez, hasta las eminencias son al uso; pero lleva una ventaja lo sabio, que es eterno; y si este no es su siglo, muchos otros lo serán.—Gracián.

Men of the rarest parts depend upon the times in which they live. All have not found the time they deserved, and many, though they have found it, have not succeeded in making use of it. Some have been worthy of a better age, for the good does not always triumph. Things have their season, and even talents are subject to fashion. However, the wise man has one advantage,—he is for all time. If the present is not his proper century, many others will be so.

Madre, que cosa es casar? Hija hilar pañar, y llorar.

Mother, what is marriage? My child, it is to spin, bear children, and weep.

Mal de muchos, consuelo de tontos.

(The sorrow of many is fools' consolation.) "We are all mortal" is poor comfort for the dying man.

Mal de muchos, consuelo es.

(Misfortunes of many console.) Trouble is lightened when others share it.

Mal de muchos, gozo es.

The misfortunes of many afford pleasure.*

Mal haya el vientre, que del pan comido no le viene miente.

Plague on the belly that forgets the bread it has eaten.

Mal me quieren mis comadres, porque les digo las verdades.

My gossips love me not, because I speak truths to them.

Malo es errar, y peor perseverar.

It is an evil thing to sin, and worse to persevere in it.

Mandad y haced, y seréis bien servido.

Give the order and do the work yourself, and you will be well served.

Manos blancas no ofenden.

The hands of Beauty do not hurt.

Más aguada alegría es la que los hijos dan.

Much temperate is the joy that children give.

* In his *Innocents Abroad* Mark Twain describes the unholy joy that a good sailor feels when he sees his fellow-passengers suffering from *mal de mar*.

Más cuesta mal hacer, que bien hacer.

Más cura la dieta que la lanceta.

Más mató la cena que curó Avicena.

Más produce el año que el campo bien labrado.

Más quiero asno que me lleve, que caballo que me dermeque.

Más sabe el loco en su casa que el cuerdo en la agena.

Más vale algo que nada.

Más vale al que Dios ayuda, que al que mucho madruga.

Más vale buena esperanza que ruin posesión.—*Cervantes*.

Más vale el buen nombre que las muchas riquezas.—*Cervantes*.

Más vale ir solo, que mal acompañado.

Más vale mala composición que buen pleito.

Más vale maña que fuerza.

Más vale migaja de Rey que zatico de Caballero.

Más vale pájaro en mano que buitre volando.

Más vale saber que haber.

Más vale salto de mala que ruego de buenos hombres.

Más vale ser cabeza de ratón, que cola de león.

Más vale ser necio que porfiado.

Más vale tarde que nunca.

Más vale tonto que ciego.

Más vale un amigo que parente primo.

Más vale un *toma* que *dos te daré*.

Más ven cuatro ojos que dos.

It is more costly to do evil than to do good.

Diet cures more than the lancet.

Gluttony kills more people than Avicena cured.*

(The year produces more than the well-worked field.) Fine weather is a better cultivator than careful tillage.

I prefer an ass that carries me to a horse that throws me.

The fool knows more in his own house than the wise man in another's.

(Better something than nothing.) Half a loaf is better than no bread.

He prospers more whom God helps, than he who is up betimes.

(Good hope is better than bad possessions.) It is hope for the future that makes present suffering endurable.

A good name is worth more than great riches.

Better alone than in bad company.

A bad compromise is better than a good verdict.

Dexterity is better than strength.

(Better the crumbs of the king than the crust of a lord.) The king's favour is better than that of the most powerful of his subjects.

(A sparrow in the hand is better than a bustard flying.) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(Better to know than to have.) Knowledge is better than wealth.

(Better a leap over the hedge than the prayers of good men.) Better to take no risks than trust to Providence to escape from danger.

Better be the head of a mouse than the tail of a lion.

Better be ignorant than obstinate.

Better late than never.

A man had better be half blind than have both his eyes out.

A friend is worth more than the nearest kinsman.

One "Take this," is worth more than two "I will give you."

(Four eyes see more than two.) Two heads are better than one.

* Avicena was a famous physician, the Abernethy of Spain.

Mejor curada está herida que no se dió,
que la que se cura bien.

Mejor es doblar, que quebrar.

Menea la cola el can, nó por ti, sino por
el pan.

Ménos camino hay de virtud á vicios
que de vicios á virtud.

Miedo guarda la viña.

Mientras en mi casa estoy, Rey soy.

Mientras la grande se abaja, la chica
baire la casa.

Mientras piensa el cuerdo obia el loco.

Mientras se duerme todos son iguales.

Milicia es la vida del hombre contra la
malicia del hombr.—*Gracian*.

Mirar las cosas con anteojos de larga
vista.

Moderado.

Muchas hay muy buenas mujeres ; es
verdad : las que están enterradas.

Muchas pocos hacen un mucho.

Mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo.

Mucho es conseguir la admiracion
comun; pero mas la aficion.

—*Gracian*.

Muchos por faltos de sentido, no le
pieren.—*Gracian*.

Muchos son los caminos por donde lleva
Dios á susyos al cielo.—*Cervantes*.

Muchos van por lana, y vuelven tras-
quilados.

Mucho tienen los reyes del invierno,
Que hacen temblar los hombres.

—*Lope de Vega*

Mudanza de tiempos, bordón de necios.

Muy buenos somos cuando enfermamos.

Muy dificil conocer el corazon del
hombre por palabras.—*A. Perez*.

Necios y portiados, hacen ricos los
letrados.

Ni de estopa buena camisa, ni de puta
buena amiga.

The wound which is not given is better
healed, than that which, however
well cured, has been inflicted.

Better bend than break.

The dog wags his tail, not for you, but
for the crust.

The road from virtue to vice is shorter
than that from vice to virtue.

Fear protects the vineyard.

(When in my own house I am a king.)
A man's house is his castle.

While the tall maid is stooping, the
little one sweeps the house.

(While the prudent ponders, the foolish
works.) More haste, less speed.

We are all equal when we are asleep.
A man's life is one long warfare against
the malice of his fellow-man.

(To look at things through strong
glasses.) To look always on the
sunny side of life.

A conservative.

There is an abundance of good women;
yes—but they are in their graves.

Many littles make a mickle.

Rich here, poor hereafter.

It is a great thing to win the admiration
of the people, but a greater to gain
their love.

Many people never lose their senses,
because they possess none.

Many are the roads whereby God lead
his own to heaven.

(Many go for wool, and return shorn.)
The biter is sometimes bitten.

Kings and 'he winter have much in
common ; both make men tremble in
their presence.

(Change of weather, talk of fools.) The
weather is the one topic that never
fails.

(We are very good when we are sick.)
The Devil was sick, the Devil a saint
would be.

It is very difficult to know a man's
heart from his words.

Fools and stubborn folk enrich the
lawyers.

You cannot make a good shirt out of
tow, nor a trusty mistress of a harlot.

Ni fea que espante, ni hermosa que mate.

(Not ugly enough to frighten, nor so beautiful as to kill.) A woman whose appearance is, as the Americans say, homely.

Ni fies de villano, ni bebas agua de charco.

Neither trust a knave, nor drink stagnant water.

Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas.

Neither sign a paper you have not read, nor drink water you have not seen.

Ni hay bien sin galardon, ni mal sin punición.

No good act goes unrewarded, nor evil act unpunished.

Ninguna esperanza es buena
Que está en voluntad agena.

No hope is good which depends upon another's will.

Ninguno cierre las pueras;
Si amor viniese á llamar,
Que no le ha aprovechar.

Let no man shut his doors:
If Love should come to call,
'Twill do no good at all.—*G. Ticknor.*

— *Juan de la Encina.*

Niquito Rey, ni pongo Rey.

I do not oppose the king, nor do I establish the king.*

No ando á buscar pan de trátrigo por
las casas agenas.

(I do not look for better than fine wheaten bread in other folk's houses.) The best is good enough for me.

No aventuras mucho tu riqueza
Por consejo de ome que ha pobreza.

Do not risk much money on the advice of a man who is poor.

— *Don Juan Manuel.*

No basta lo entendido, desease lo genial.
— *Gracian.*

It is not sufficient to possess intellect, character also is required.

Nobles desgracias
Defiendan les hombres nobles.

Noble men should ward off misfortunes from the noble.

— *Calderon.*

Nobleza consiste en la virtud.

(Nobleness consists in virtue.) 'Tis only noble to be good. — *Tennyson.*

— *Cervantes.*

Noche tinta, blanco el dia.

(The night is dark, the day is clear.) Night increases our fears, day drives them away.

No dice más la lengua que lo que siente
el corazon.

(The tongue says no more than the heart feels.) "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." — *Tennyson.*

No entra en misa la campana y á todos
llama.

(The bell does not go to Mass, but calls every one thither.) Example is better than precept.

No es cada dia Pascua ni vendimia.

(Every day is not Easter nor vintage.) Christmas comes but once a year.

No es el bien conocido hasta que es
perdido.

Be merry while you may.

The blessing is not known until it is lost.

* As to the origin of this proverb, I derive the following information from Mr. Ulrich Ralph Burke's admirable work, *Sancho Panza's Proverbs*. Pedro the Cruel engaged in a fight with his brother Don Enrique. Both brothers fell to the ground. The page of Don Enrique assisted his master to rise, with the words *Ni quito Rey, ni pongo Rey, pero ayudo á mi señor.* "I oppose not the King, nor do I set him up, but help my master."

No es menester que digais
Cuyas sois, mis alegrías ;
Que bien se ve que sois mías
En lo poco que durais.—*Calderon.*

No es oro todo lo que reluce.
No es un hombre mas que otro, si no
hace mas que otro.—*Cervantes.*
No hace el numen el que lo dora, sino
el que lo adora.—*Gracian.*
No ha de quejarse de su suerte un
noble.—*Calderon.*

No hay cerradura, si es de ora la ganzúa
No hay grillos honrosos.—*A. Perez.*

No hay leona más fiera, ni fiera más
cruel, que una linda dama ; como de
tal se ha de huir.—*Antonio Perez.*
No hay libro tan malo, que no tenga
alguna cosa buena.—*Cervantes.*
No hay mal que por bien no venga.

No hay mejor hocado, que el hurtado.

No hay mejor cirujano que el bien
acuchillado.
No hay memoria á quien el tiempo no
acabe, ni dolor que muerte no le
consuma.—*Cervantes.*
No hay mujer posible que no sea una
posible Eva ?—*R. de Campomor.*
No hay pariente pobre.—*Cervantes.*
No hay sugeto en que no imprima
El suego de amor su llama :
Pues vive mas donde ama
El hombre, que donde anima.
Amor solamente estima
Cuanto tener vida sabe
El tronco, la flor y el ave :
Luego es la gloria mayor
Desta vida—amor, amor.—*Calderon.*

No hay tal razon como la del baston.

There is little need to say
Whose thou art, sweet joy divine,
Since 'tis plain thou must be mine
By the shortness of thy stay.

—*D. F. MacCarthy.*

All is not gold that glitters.
No man is greater than another, unless
he does greater things.
It is not he who adorns, but he who
adores that makes the divinity.
A noble man should ne'er rail at his
fate.
(There is no lock if the pick is of gold.)
A golden key will open any door.
There are no such things as honourable
bonds.*

There is no lioness more savage, nor
any beast more cruel, than a beautiful
woman : from such one must flee.
No book is so bad that it contains no
good in it.

There is no evil which may not turn out
well.
(No morsel so sweet as that which is
stolen.) Stolen fruit is sweetest.

There is no better surgeon than he who
is experienced.

There is no memory which time does
not blot out, nor grief which death
does not destroy.

Is there any woman possible who is not
a possible Eve ?

A poor relation has no existence.†
No creature lives on which love's flame
Has not impressed its burning seal ;
The man feels more who love doth feel
Than when Love's breath first warmed
his frame.

Love owns one universal claim—
To Love, it only needs To Be,—
Whether a bird, a flower, a tree :
Then the chief glory, far above
All else in life must be Love, Love,

—*D. F. MacCarthy.*

(There is no argument better than that
of the rod.) Spare the rod and spoil
the child.

* He is careful to add that there is an exception to this rule when one is suffering for Christ's sake.
† In Tom Robertson's play *Ca. 90*, there is a somewhat similar remark made by the mother of George D'Alroy. When introduced to the bibulous Eccles and his daughter, she denies that a family bearing the name Eccles has any existence.

No huye el que se retira.

(He who retreats does not flee.)
He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

No nos queda otra señal
De nuestro rey soberano,
Que en nada pone la mano
Que no le suceda mal.

This token have we of our king,
Who rules according to his will,
To whatsoe'er he puts his hand,
'Tis always sure to turn out—ill.*

No ocupa mas pies de tierra el cuerpo
del Papa que el del sacristan.

The dead body of the Pope does not
occupy more feet of ground than that
of the sacristan.

—Cervantes.

No oyen los reyes quando no quieren,
ni ven lo que no quieren.

Kings are deaf when they please, and
blind to all they will not see.

—Antonio Perez.

No pensando se pierden todos los necios.

—Gracian.

No perdona el vulgo tacha de ninguno.

All fools fail because they do not think.
The vulgar never forgive the fault of
anyone.

No perecer de desdicha agena.—Es
menester gran tiento con los que se
ahogan, para acudir al remedio sin
peligro.—Gracian.

Do not die of another's misfortune.—
There is need of much care in helping
the drowning, in order to give
help without endangering oneself.

No puede el hijo de Adán
Sin trabajo comer pan.

A son of Adam cannot eat bread with-
out labour.

No puede haber Heroe que no tenga
algun extremo sublime.—Gracian.

There can be no hero without a touch
of something unique and sublime in
his nature.

No puede ser el cuervo más negro que
las alas.

(The crow cannot be blacker than its
wings.) There is nothing gained by
exaggerating a trouble.

No puede ser entendido el que no fuere
bien entendedor.—Gracian.

He who cannot readily understand
another's meaning, cannot readily
make himself understood.

No sabe mandar el que no sabe
disimular.

He who knows not how to dissimulate,
knows not how to rule.

No saber de la Misa la media.

(Not to know half the Mass.) To be
utterly ignorant; not to know
chalk from cheese.

No saber el Christus.

(Not to know the alphabet.) To be an
absolute ignoramus.†

No se acuerda el cura de cuando fué
sacristan.

(The curate does not remember the time
when he was sacristan.) Honores
mutant mores.

No se acuerda la suegra que fué nuera.

The mother-in-law forgets that she was
a daughter-in-law.

No se agradece al pequeño
Lo que se admira en el grande.

What is admired in the great, in the
petty displeases.

—J. E. Hartlenbusch.

No seas perezoso, y no seas deseoso.

Shun idleness, and you will avoid need.

* This epigram, written by an unknown hand, was published in the reign of Philip IV. The King was so incensed by it that, when Quevedo was falsely accused of being its author, he sentenced the famous but unlucky writer to a long term of imprisonment.

† The Christus here refers to the cross marked on the back of the book, from which the young Spaniard learns his alphabet.

No se conoce el bien hasta que se ha perdido.—*Cervantes.*

No se ganó Zamora en una hora.

No se mueve la hoja en el árbol sin la voluntad de Dios.

No se puede repicar y andar en la procesión.

No se toman truchas á bragas enjutas.

No tenga días de descuido ; gusta la suerte de pegar una burla, y atropellará todas las contingencias para coger desapercibido.—*Gracian.*

No todo lo que es brillante

Riqueza al avaro ofrece,
Oro, la alquimia padece,
Vidrio hay que imita al diamante.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

No vale un bledo.

No vendas la piel del oso antes de haberlo muerto.

Nunca buena olla con agua sola.

Nunca el discreto
Mujer ni vidrio probó.—*Lope de Vega.*

Nunca el juglar de la tierra tañe bien en la fiesta.

Nunca el sabio dice, no pensé.

Nunca lo bueno fué mucho.—*Cervantes.*

Obra de comun, obra de ningun.

Obra empezada medio acabada.

Obrar bien, que Dios es Dios.

Obrar con buenos instrumentos.

—*Gracian.*

Obras son amores, que no buenas razones.

Ofrecer mucho especie es de negar.

* Mr. U. R. Burke says of this proverb, "Zamora is a very ancient fortified city in Leon, whose very name, says Ford, awakes a thousand recollections of mediæval chivalry. An important frontier town on the Douro, it was recovered from the Moors by Alonso el Católico, in 748; and stood a long and bloody siege by Abderrahman in 939, when 40,000 Moors are said to have been slain. Finally, it was taken in 985 by Al Mansur. Zamora was again besieged in 1072, by Sancho II., of Castile, who failed, in spite of the assistance of the Cid himself, to take the city—and was killed outside the walls. Zamora is at the present day a city of some 12,000 inhabitants, and of little modern interest."

We never know the value of a thing until we have thrown it away.

Zamora was not captured in an hour.* The leaf on the tree does not quiver without the will of God.

(It is impossible to toll the bell and walk in the procession.) You cannot be in two places at once. One cannot have a cake and eat it too.

(Trout are not caught with dry breeches.) No gains without pains.

Have no careless days, for Fate loves to play tricks, and will upset all probabilities in order to catch a man unprepared.

Not everything that glitters promises wealth to him who covets it ; for gold the alchemist may imitate, and diamonds sometimes are made of—glass.

It is not worth a rush.

Do not sell the bearskin before you have killed the bear.

A good stew can never be made with water alone.

A wise man puts neither a woman nor glass to a severe test.

(The mountebank of the district is never honoured at the feast.) A prophet is without honour in his own country.

The wise man never says, "I did not think."

The good was never plentiful.

What is everybody's work is nobody's.

Well begun is half done.

Do right, for God is God.

(Work with good instruments.) Employ the best assistance if you wish to achieve anything.

Deeds, and not fine speeches, are the proof of love.

To offer too much is a kind of denial.

Oh cómo premian sin cuesta
Príncipes que honrando premian.

—*Calderon.*

Ojo del amo engorda el caballo.
Ojos que no ven, corazón no quebrantan.
Olla podrida.
Oración breve sube al cielo.
Oveja que mucho bala, bocado pierde.

Paga adelantada, paga viciosa.

Paga lo que debes y sabrás lo que tienes.
Pagan justos por pecadores.
Palabras hembras son hechos machos.
Palabras señaladas no quieren testigo.
Palabras sin verdad, paja sin grano.
—*A. Perez.*
Palabras y plumas el viento las lleva.
Para los desgraciados se hizo la horca.

Para puertas de celos
Tiene amor llave maestra.
—*Lope de Vega.*

Para todo hay comentario.
Para todo hay remedio sino para la muerte.
Pareceme, Sancho, que no hay refran que no sea verdadero, porque todos son sentencias sacadas de la misma experiencia, madre de las ciencias todas.—*Cervantes.*

• Pasan
Los años con tanta furia,
Que parece que con cartas
Van por la posta á la muerte,
Y que una breve posada
Tjene la vida á la noche,
Y la muerte á la mañana.
—*Lope de Vega.*

• Paso á paso van lejos.

Oh! at what a little cost
Princes can reward brave actions!
By a word of praise 'tis done!

—*D. F. McCarthy.*

The master's eye makes the horse fat.
What the eyes do not see, the heart does not grieve for.
A dish of meat and vegetables boiled together; a hash.
Short prayers mount to heaven.
The sheep that bleats much, loses a mouthful.

(Payment beforehand is bad payment.)

Lazy folk will not work when the incentive of gain is gone.

Pay what you owe, and you will know what you are worth.

The righteous pay for sinners.

Words are feminine, deeds are masculine.

Noble words need no witnesses.

Words without truth, corn without grain.

Words and feathers are borne away by the wind.

(For the unfortunate the gallows are erected.) Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

Love holds the master-key of the doors that jealousy closes.

There is a reason for everything.

There is a remedy for everything save death.

It seems to me, Sancho, that there is no proverb which is not true, for they are all opinions formed from the same experience, which is the mother of all knowledge.

The years hasten on so quickly, that we seem to pass along the road to Death; our life is only a brief sojourn in an inn; birth brings us there in the evening, and in the morning Death takes us away.

(Step by step goes far.) *Chi va piano va sano, e chi va sano va lontano.*

Pedir peras al olmo.

Pedro por qué atiza? Por gozar de la ceniza.

Peor es ocuparse en lo impertinente, que hacer nada.—*Gracian.*

Perdida es lejia en la cabeza del asno.

Pereza llave de pobreza.

Perro ladrador nunca es buen mordedor.

Perro viejo.

Picado de la tarantula.

Piedra movediza nunca la cubre moho.

Piensa el ladron que todos son de su condicion.

Pisando la tierra dura

De continuo el hoñibre está,

Y cada paso que da

Es sobre su sepultura.

Triste ley, sentencia dura,

Es saber que en cualquier caso

Cada paso (gran fracaso!)

Es para andar adelante,

Y Dios no es á hacer bastante

Que no haya dado aquel paso.

—*Calderon.*

Poco te importa el ser sabio

Si no fueres venturoso.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

Por demas es la citola en el molino cuando el molinero es sordo.

Por el hilo se saca el ovillo.

Por gozar lo mio en mis dias, y despues heréleme quien quisiere.

Por la muestra se conoce el paño.

Porque al fin

Hacer bien nunca se pierde.

—*Calderon.*

Porque digan, que es amor

Homicida del ingenio.—*Calderon.*

Porque dijo un sabio un dia

Que á los sastres se debia

La mitad de la hermosura.

—*Lope de Vega.*

Porque hay penas y congojas

Que la dicen los afectos

Mucho mejor, que la boca.—*Calderon.*

(To look for pears on the elm.) To seek impossibilities.

Why does Peter stir the fire? In order to enjoy the heat.

To be busy about things that do not concern us, is worse than doing nothing at all.

Wasted is soap on the head of an ass.

Idleness is the key to Poverty's door.

A barking dog is never a good biter.

(An old dog.) A cute customer; a knowing old bird.

(Bitten by the tarantula.) A victim of a moral or physical disease.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

The thief thinks that all are of his profession.

On the hard earth, year by year,

Man is treading, hopeless, brave,

But each step is o'er his grave,

Daily drawing near and near.

Mournful sentence—law severe—

But which cannot be mistaken,

Every step (what fears awaken!)

Is to that dark goal commissioned,

So that God is not sufficient

To prevent that step being taken.

—*D. F. MacCarthy*

It is of little importance to be wise, if you are not also lucky.

Useless is the clapper in the mill when the miller is deaf.

(By the thread we unwind the skein.) A straw shows which way the wind blows. •

So that I enjoy my own while I'm alive, he that wills may be my heir.

The cloth is known by the pattern.

For in the end a good action is never lost.

For men say they often fidd •

Love's the slayer of their mind.

For it was a wise man who said, that beauties owed half their good looks to their dressmakers.

Fog there are some pains and sorrow • That by feelings are expressed

Better than when words are spoken.

—*D. F. MacCarthy.* •

Por sol que haga ne dejes tu capa en casa.

Por su mal nacen las alas à la hormiga.
Posada.

Presto maduro, presto podrido.

Pronunciamiento.

Pues a si llegué á saber,
Que toda la dicha humana
En fin pasa como sueño. — *Calderon.*

Pues el rosario tomáis,
No dudo que le recéis
Por mi, que muerto me habeis,
O' por vos, que me matais. — *Rebolledo.*

Pues no hay lugar
Para la muerte secreto. — *Calderon.*

Pues tan parecidas
A' los sueños son las glorias,
Que las verdaderas son
Tenidas por mentirosas,
Y las fingidas por ciertas? — *Calderon.*

Pues vence mas
Aquel que sin sangre vence.
— *Calderon.*

Que amor no es mas que porsia:
No son piedras las mujeres.
— *Lope de Vega.*

Que el traidor no es menester,
Siendo la traicion pasada. — *Calderon.*

Qué es la vida? Un frenesi
Qué es la vida? Una ilusion.
Una sombra, una fiction.
Y el mayor bien es pequeño;
Que toda la vida es sueño,
Y los sueños sueño son. — *Calderon.*

Que genero de pena puede darla
Mas pena que las penas en que vive
A' quien solo pudiera consolarla
La muerte que la vida apercibe?
La muerte es menos pena que esperarla;

Una vez quien la sufre la recibe;
Pero por mucho que en valor se extreme
Muchas veces le passa quien la teme.
— *Lope de Vega.*

Although it be sunny, do not leave your cloak indoors.

The ant grows wings to its own hurt.
A dwelling; lodging-house.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

A public declaration; an announcement of revolution.

Thus have I learned that all human happiness at last passes away like a dream.

• Fair lady, when your beads you take,
No doubt your prayer is still
Either for my poor murdered sake,
Or else for yours that kill.

— *G. Ticknor.*

There is no hiding-place from death.

So like to dreams
Are then all the world's chief glories
That the true are oft rejected
As the false, the false too often
Are mistaken for the true?

— *D. McCarthy.*

He conquers best who conquers without bloodshed.

A lover's part is to be persistent, for women never have a heart of stone.

There is no need for the traitor when once the treacherous act is done.

What is life? 'Tis but a madness,

What is life? A mere illusion,

Fleeting shadow, fond delusion,

Short-lived joy that ends in sadness;

Whose most steadfast substance seems
But the dream of other dreams.

Ah! w'at have I in dying to bemoan?
What punishment in death can they devise?

For her who living only lives to groan,
And see continual death before her eyes?

Comfort's in death, where 'tis in life unknown;

Who death expects feels more than he who dies: —

Though too much valour may our fortune try,

To live in fear of death is many times to die. — *J. Oxenford.*

Que hace el loco á la postre, hace el
sabio al principio.

Que hacer bien
Es tesoro que se guarda
Para quando es menester.—*Calderon.*

Que las guardas con el oro
Son faciles de romper.—*Calderon.*
Que no el tener cofres llenas
La riqueza en pie mantiene;
Que no es rico el que más tiene,
Sino el que ha menester menos.

—*Tirso de Molina.*

Que no hay cosa que no sea
Difícil al comenzar.—*Tirso de Molina.*

Que perezoso es el dia
De una esperanza.—*Calderon.*

Querida; querido mío.

Que salió á veces mejor el aviso en un
chiste, que en el mas grave magis-
terio.—*Gracian.*

Que siempre es consejo sabio,
Ni pleitos con poderosos
Ni amistades con criados.

—*Lope de Vega.*

Que son raros los deseados.—*Gracian.*

Quien á buen arbol se arrima, buena
sombra le cobija.

Quien á los veinte no puede, y á los
treinta no sabe, y á los cuarenta no
tiene, y á los cincuenta no reposa, no
se qué mas le espere.

Quien á uno castiga, á ciento hostiga.

Quien bien ama tarde olvida.

Quien bien ama, teme.

Quien bien see, non se lieve.

—*Don Juan Manuel.*

Quien busca el peligro perece en el.
—*Cervantes.*

Quien calla no dice nada.

Quien calla otorga.

Quien canta sus males espanta.

Quien da pan á perro ajeno,

Pierde pan y pierde perro.

Quien determina de se casar á sus
vecinos ha de mirar.

What the fool does in the end, the
wise does at the beginning.

A good action is a treasure stored up
until the day of the doer's need.

It is easy to break through prison bars
when you have gold in your hand.

It is not the possession of overflowing
coffers that is the support of riches.
The rich man is not he who owns
most, but he who needs the least.

There is nothing which is not difficult
at the commencement.

How slowly doth hope's day depart.

Darling ; my sweetheart.

Counsel given in a jesting tone is often
more effectual than the most serious
discourse.

It is always a wise plan not to have
squabbles with the great, nor friend-
ships with their servants.

(Few men are missed.) Death rarely
makes a gap that cannot be filled.

(He who leans against a good tree, en-
joys good shade.) The man who has
a powerful patron is free from care.

He who is not vigorous at twenty, nor
wise at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor
resting at fifty, let him abandon hope.

He who chastises one, threatens a
hundred.

Who loves truly forgets slowly.

He who loves much, fears much.

(He that hath a good seat should not
move.) *Le mieux est l'ennemi du
bien.*

He who seeks for danger, perishes
therein.

(He who is silent does not say nothing.)
Silence is sometimes eloquent.

Silence gives consent.

(He who sings drives away his sorrows.)
In sweet music is such art

Healing pain and grief of heart.

Whoever gives a crust to another's dog,
loses both crust and dog.

He who is determined to marry ought
to look at his neighbours.

Quien dineros tiene, alcanza lo que quiere.

He who has money obtains what he wants.

Quien dineros tiene, hace lo que quiere.
Quien duerme bien, no le pican las pulgas.

He who has money acts as he pleases.
He who sleeps soundly is not bitten by fleas.

Quien en l'arenal sembra, non trilla pegujares.

He that sows in the sand reaps no crops.

Quien es amigo del vino, enemigo es de sí mismo.

(He who is a friend of wine, is his own enemy.)

"Oh! that men should put an enemy into their mouths,
To steal away their brains."

Quien escucha, su mal oye.
Quien espresa una viuda tendrá cada rato la cabeza de un muerto echada en su plato.

Listeners never hear good of themselves.
Whoso marries a widow will often have the head of a dead man thrown upon his plate.

Quien está ausente todos los males tiene y teme.

(He who is absent suffers and fears every ill.) *Les absents ont toujours tort.*

Quien feo ama, hermoso le parece.

She who loves an ugly man, thinks that he is comely.

Quien hace por comun, hace por ningun.

Who works for the public, works for nobody.

Quien haga aplicaciones,
Con su pan se lo coma.—*Villardete.*

(He who makes applications, let him eat it with his bread.) Plague take the fellow who thinks my writings are directed against individuals.*

Quien larga vida vive mucho mal vide

He who lives a long life sees much sorrow.

Quien mala cama hace,
En ella se yace.

(He who doth ill make his bed
Must needs upon it rest his head.) As you make your bed, so you must lie.

Quien mal enhorcha, saca los panes tuertos.

(He who puts the bread carelessly in the oven, draws out crooked loaves.) As the twig's bent, the tree's inclined.

Quien mucho abraza poco aprieta.

(Over-reaching cheats itself.) Grasp all, lose all. Grasp no more than thy hand will hold.

Quien mucho duerme, poco aprende.
Quien neciamente peca, neciamente se va al Inferno.

Who sleeps much, learns little.
He who sins foolishly, foolishly goes to hell.

Quien no adoba gotera, hace casa entera.

(He who does not repair his gutter, repairs the whole house.) A stitch in time saves nine.

Quien no ha visto Granada,
No ha visto nada.

He who has not seen Granada, has seen nothing.†

* These words, which form part of *Villardete's* introduction to his Fables, have become proverbial in Spain in the same sense as we use *It costs us many pence.*

† There is more reason in this saying than in most of the kind, for Granada owns the rising of the Alhambra.

Quien no há visto á Sevilla
No há visto maravilla.
Quien no sabe, no vale.

Quien no sabe qué es honra no la
estima.—*Lope de Vega*.

Quien no tiene mujer, mil ojos ha
menester.

Quién por vanagloria humana
Pierde una divina gloria ?
Que pasado bien no es sueño ?
Quién tuvo dichas heróicas,
Que entre sí no diga, cuando
Las revuelve en su memoria,
Sin duda que fue soñado
Cuanto vi?—*Calderon*.
Quien pregunta, no yerra.
Quien promete en donde se mete.

Quien quiere tomar, convienele dar.
Quien siembra abojos no ande descalzo.

Quien su tiempo gasta en cosas vanas,
no ve la muerte que está sobre sus
espaldas.

Quien te alabare con lo que non has
en ti,
Sabe, que quiere relever lo que has de
ti.—*Don Juan Manuel*.

Quien te conseja encobrir de tus amigos,
Engañar te quiere assaz, y sin testigos.
—*Don Juan Manuel*.

Quien teme la muerte, no goza la vida.

Quien tiene tienda, que atienda.

Quien todo lo quiere, todo lo pierde.

Quien yerra y se enmienda, á Dios se
encomienda.

Quieres hacer del ladrón, fiate del.

Quitada la causa, se quita el pecade.
—*Cervantes*.

Raiz de la Fe y del Amor, el corazon.
—*Antonio Perez*.

* The people of Seville are very proud of their town. Similarly the Italians say "Napoli è per me".

† Similarly Bacon declares that the best means of curing seditions is to remove the causes of them.

‡ This is very like the famous *Les grandes pensées viennent du cœur* of Vauvenargues.

Who to Seville has never been,
Has never yet true wonders seen.*
(Who knows nothing is worth nothing.)
Worthless is the witless man.

Whoso knows not what honour is, does
not value it.

He who has no wife, has need of a
thousand eyes.

Who for human vanities
Would forego celestial glory ?
What past bliss is not a dream ?
Who has had his happy fortunes
Who hath said not to himself
As his memory ran o'er them,
"All I saw, beyond a doubt,
Was a dream."—*D. F. MacCarthy*.

Nothing lost for lack of asking.

(He who promises makes himself a
debtor.) An honest man's word is
his bond.

He who would receive, must give.

He who sows thistles should not go
barefoot.

He who wastes his time in vain pursuits,
perceives not Death, who leans over
his shoulders.

He that praises you for that which you
have not, wishes to take from you
that which you have.

He who counsels you to keep a secret
from your friends, desires to cheat
you without witnesses.

He who fears death gains no joy from
life.

If one has a shop let him tend it.
(He who would have all, loses all.)
Grasp all, lose all.

He who sins and amends, commends
himself to God.

If you wish to make the thief honest,
trust him.

Remove the cause, and you remove the
sin.†

The heart is the root whence grow
Faith and Love.‡

Recojo tu heno mientras que el sol luce.

Reglas hay de ventura, que no toda es acaso para el sabio; puede ser ayudada de la industria. Contentanse algunos con ponerse de buen aire á las puertas de la fortuna, y esperan á que ella obre; mejor otros passan adelante, y valense de la cuerda audacia, que en alas de su virtud, y valor, puede dar alcance á la dicha, y hongearla eficazmente.—*Gracian.*

Remuda de pasturage hace bicerros gordos.

Rostro ledo, y el perdon, gran venganza es del báddon.

Ruegos de grande fuerza es que te hace.

Ruin consuelo el aplauso de los muchos.

Saber secretos de Príncipes muy más peligroso que tener muy obligado á un Príncipe.—*A. Pérez.*

Saberse dejar ganando con la fortuna.—*Gracian.*

Sacar fuerza de flaqueza.

Santa María la más lejos es la más devota.

Sea uno primero señor de si, y lo serás después de los otros.—*Gracian.*

Se há de usar de esta vida como cosa ajena.

Señal mortal de un Príncipe que no pide consejo.—*Antonio Pérez.*

Sentir con los menos, y hablar con los mas.—*Gracian.*

Servicios pasados son como deudas viejas, que se cobran pocas.

—*Antonio Pérez.*

Siempre cree en Dios quien criza el Océano.—*R. de Campofior.*

Siempre el año pasado fué mejor.

Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos.—*Cervantes.*

* A proverb applied to those people who are always inclined to praise all things but those at their own door.

Make hay while the sun shines.

There are rules of success, which is not merely a matter of luck with the wise man; for success can be assisted by care. Some folk are content to plant themselves with a cheerful smile at the gates of Fortune, and hope that she will open to them. Others act more wisely in pressing onward, and they profit by their wise audacity; for borne along on the wings of their courage and boldness, they overtake Fortune, and coax her to favour them.

Goats get fat by change of pastures.

A smiling face, and forgiveness, are the best way to avenge an insult.

The request of a lord coaxes thee to act.

Poor comfort is the mob's applause.

To know a prince's secrets is much more dangerous than to put him under an obligation.

Know how to leave your luck when winning.

(To draw strength from weakness.) To attempt a task beyond one's powers.

The most distant St. Mary's is the holiest shrine.*

Be master of yourself, first of all, and afterwards you will be the master of others.

We ought to use this life as a thing not our own.

'Tis a bad symptom in a prince when he does not ask advice.

Think with the Few, speak with the Many.

Past services are like old debts, for few are ever paid.

Who so crosses the Ocean, believes in God.

(The past year was always best.) "The good old times," says the *mandator temporal acti.*

Heaven always favours good desires.

* A proverb applied to those people who are always inclined to praise all things but those at their own door.

Sierra.

A chain of mountains with jagged ridges like the teeth of a saw.

Siesta.

The hottest part of the day, when most Spaniards take a nap.

Si no va el otero á Mahoma, que vaya Mahoma al otero.

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must come to the mountain.

Sin reglas del arte
Horriquitos hay
Que una vez aciertan
Por casualidad.—*Vriarte.*

Without any rules of literary art, there are asses who sometimes attain success by accident.

Sobre gustos no hay nada escrito.
Sobre un buen cimiento se puede levantar un buen edificio, y el mejor cimiento en el mundo es el dinero.

—Cervantes.

Socorros de España, tarde ó nunca.
Solamente es rico el que lo sabe ser.

• There's no accounting for tastes.
On a good foundation a good edifice can be built, and the best foundation in the world is money.

Sólo Dios hace lo que quiere. El hombre hace lo que puede.

—R. de Campomor.

Sólo se vence la pasión amorosa con huida.—Cervantes.

Somos todos hijos de Adán.

Spanish succour comes late or never.*
He alone has wealth, who knows how to use it.

God alone does what he *wishes*. Man does what he *can*.

Sonó la flauta
Por casualidad.—*Vriarte.*

Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener.

Flight is the only cure for the passion of love.

(We are all Adam's sons.)
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.

—Tennyson.

He played the flute by accident.†

Suffer in order to know, and toil in order to have.

Tal amo, tal criado.

Like master, like man.
The greatness of the sinner is the measure of the sin.

Tan grande es el yerro, como él que yerra.

(The lamb goes as soon as the sheep.)

Tan presto va el cordero como el carnero.

Death threatens old and young alike.

Tanto vale como has.

(You are worth what you have.) Money makes the man.

Tenemos hijo ó hija?

(Have we a son or a daughter?) Is the business likely to turn out well or ill? *

Tener al padre alcalde.

(To have the judge as one's father.) To be under the protection of the great.

Tener es temer.—R. de Campomor.

(To have is to fear.) Wealth spells anxiety.† •

* The truth of this proverb was abundantly illustrated during the recent Hispano-American War.

† These lines from one of Vriarte's Fables have become proverbial. They are generally applied to those who become successful through luck rather than from any merits of their own.

‡ On the other hand, *Cantabat vacuus coram latrone giator*.

Tener la fe del carbonero.

Toda afectacion es mala

Toda libertad que invada á otra es una tiranía.—*R. de Campomanes.*

Todas las aves con sus pares.

Todo cae en el dedo malo.

Todo camino vá á Roma.

Todo el honor de las mujeres consiste en la opinion buena que dellas se tiene.

Todo el mundo es uno.—*Cervantes.*

Tomabala por rosa, mas era cardo.

Tras la cruz está el diablo.

Tras los días viene el seso.

Tres eses hacen dichoso, santo, sano, y sabio.—*Gracian.*

Tus cabellos, estimados

Por oro contra razón,

Bien se sabe, Ines, que son

De plata sobreoradas.

—*Feliz, tr. de Alarcón.*

Una buena capa todo lo tapa.

Una desgracia nunca viene sola.

Una golondrina n̄ hace verano.

Una obra vale milares de gracias.

—*Antonio Pérez.*

Un asno cargado de oro sube ligero por una montaña.

Un asno viejo sabe mas que un patro.
—*d. Pérez.*

*Un cabello hacer sombra.

Un corazón cogiendo es un festín continuado.

Un lobo á otro ~~muerde~~ muerde.

Un mal lluvia á otro.

*

Unos tienen la fama, y otros guardan la lana.

(To have the faith of the coal carrier.)

To have the simple religious faith which is found among the pious poor.

All affectation is evil.

All liberty that transgresses the rights of another is a despotism.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Everything falls on the sore finger.

All roads lead to Rome.

The honour of women consists in the good opinion that is held concerning them.

(All the world is one.) The world is my parish.—*John Wesley.*

I took her for a rose, but she turned out a thorn.

Behind the cross the devil stands.

With length of days cometh wisdom.

Three S's make a man happy: Saintliness, Soundness of body, and Sageliness of mind.

Inez, the tresses of your hair

By some as gold are fondly rated,

But I, fair lady, am aware

*

They are not gold, but silver—plated.

(A good cloak hides everything.) Fine feathers make fine birds.

(A piece of ill-luck never comes alone.) When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions.

—*Shakespeare.*

One swallow does not make a summer. One act is worth a thousand words of thanks.

(An ass laden with gold quickly ascends a mountain.) It is money that makes the mare to go.

An old ass knows more than a young colt.

A single hair casts a shadow.

A contented mind is a continual feast.

*

One wolf does not bite the other.

(One misfortune calls another.) Misfortunes never come alone. It never rains but it pours.

(Some have the fame, and others bear the wretchedness.) One beats the bush, and another catches the bird.

Va el rey do puede, y nō do quiere.
 Vanagloria florece y no grana.
 Ventera hermosa mal para la bolsa.
 Verdad es amarga.
 Verdades y rosas tienen espinas.
 Vióse el villano en bragas de cerro, y
 no conoció á su compañero.

Viscaino necio, tarazon de en medio.
 Viva quien vence.
 Vivir y vivamos.
 Voló golondrino.
 Volver con las manos en la cabeza.

Y ahora digo yo ; llene un volumen
 De disparates un Autor famoso,
 Y si no alabaren, que me emplumen.
 — *Yriarte.*

Ya que no seas casto, se cauto.
 Y en un viejo una mujer
 Es en un olmo una hiedra,
 Que aunque con tan varios lazos
 La cubre de sus abrazos,
 El se seca y ella medra.
 — *Lope de Vega.*

Yo como tú, tú como yo, el diablo nos
 juntó.
 Yo duro y vos duro, quien llevará lo
 maduro?
 Y vengar quinientos sueldos.

Zapatero, á tu zapato.

The king goes where he can, and not
 where he would.
 Boastfulness flowers, but does not bud.
 A pretty hostess is bad for the purse.
 Truth is a bitter herb.
 Truths and roses have thorns.
 (The bumpkin saw himself in velvet
 breeches, and no longer knew his old
 companion.) *Honores mutant mores.*
 Set a beggar on horseback, and he
 rides to the devil.
 The silly Biscayner takes the middle
 slice.*
 (Long live the winner.) Hurrah for
 the strongest side.
 Live and let live.
 (The swallow has flown.) The oppor-
 tunity is gone beyond recall.
 (To return with one's hand on the
 head.) To return defeated without
 effecting the object of the quest.

Now I say to you: let an author of
 renown fill a book with twaddle, and
 if it is not praised by the critics, you
 may tar and feather me.

(If you are not chaste, be wary.) To
 be found out is the greatest crime.
 A young wife to an old man wed is
 like ivy on the elm. Although the
 tree holds it close and embraces it,
 the trunk grows withered while still
 the ivy is green.

I am like you, and you like me, the devil
 mated us.†
 I stubborn and you stubborn, who will
 carry the load?
 And to take vengeance for 500 pence.‡

(Shoemaker, stick to your last.) *Ne
 sutor ultra crepidam.*

* The inhabitants of Biscay are proverbial among the Spaniards for their stupidity, just as the French regard the inhabitants of Auvergne as typical for their boorishness. Sometimes, however, a man is not such a fool as he looks. So the story goes that a Biscayner was dining at an inn with two other Spaniards. When the fish was brought to table, one Spaniard asked for the head, while the other chose the tail, meaning to divide the whole fish between them. But the Biscayner exclaimed, *Viscaino necio, tarazon de en medio*, and helped himself to the best part of the fish.

† The exclamation of one who has found marriage to be indeed a failure.

‡ When Spain was in the hands of the Moors, the conquerors exacted an annual tribute of 500 Spanish maidens. This brutal exaction was afterwards commuted to a payment of money. At length, through the gallantry of the Spaniards, the Moorish power was broken. Hence the above expression has become proverbial to apply to any gallant and meritorious action.

Portuguese.

A affeição é principio de aprender.

A agua o dá, a agua o leva.

A cão mordido todos o mordem.

A caridade bem entendida principia por casa.

A casa do amigo rijo irás sendo resguardado, e à casa do necessitado sem ser chamado.

Achar forma para o sapato.

A Deus poderás mentir, mas não podes enganar a Deus.

A experiência é o fructo, que se colhe dos erros.

A fé não tem olhos, quem quer ver não tem fé.

Agosto e vindima não é cada dia.

Agosto tem a culpa, Setembro leva a fructa.

Aqua molle em pedra dura, tanto dí, até que fura.

A homem farto as cerejas amargam.

A homem ventureiro a filha lhe nasce primeira.

Ainda que somos negros, gente somos, e alma temos.

A India é praça de cavalleiros.

Inclination is the first step to knowledge.

(The water gives it, the water takes it.) Lightly come, lightly go.

(All bite the dog that is bitten.) Give a dog a bad name, and hang him.

Charity begins at home.

Go to the house of a rich friend when you are invited; to the house of a needy friend go without being summoned.

(To find a last for the shoe.) To meet one's match.

You may be to frost, but you cannot deceive Him.

Experiencie is the fruit which is culled from the tree of errors

Faith has no eyes; he has no faith who wishes to see.

August and vintage come not every day.

August gets the blame, September takes the fruit.

Soft water falling on a hard rock at length wears it away.

To a cloyed man cherries taste bitter.

The lucky man has a daughter for his first child.*

Though our skins are black,* we are men, and have souls†

India is the mart of gentlemen.‡

* In poor families the eldest daughter is the family drudge.

† The Portuguese do not appear to have taken this saying to heart, if we can trust the tales of their treatment of the natives in Africa.

‡ The Portuguese, as is natural, considering that Portugal was the home of Vasco da Gama and Camoes, have several proverbialisms dealing with India. Most of these sayings are not very flattering to the country in question.

A India é sepultura de homens honrados.

A India mais vão do que tornam.

A ingratidão é sepultura do amor.

A injustiça e tyrannia, ainda que mal-tratam, não affrontam.

Aleança quem não cança.

A lingua do maldizente, e o ouvido do que o ouve, são irmãos.

A mais refinada malicia é a que se disfarça com apparencias de virtude.

A mãos lavadas Deus lhes dá que comam.

Amar a Deus é a maior das virtudes, ser amado de Deus, e a maior das felicidades.

Amar e saber não pôde ser.

Amasse a traição, aborrecese o traidor.

Amitgo anojado, inimigo dobrado.

Amigo de bom tempo, muda-se com o vento.

Amigos e mulas falecem a duras.

Amigo velho mais vale que dinheiro.

Amor e senhoria não quer companhia.

Amor não tem lei.

A mortos e a idos, não ha amigos.

A mulher de boa vida não teme ao homem de má língua.

A mulher que a dous ama, a ambos engana.

Antes bom Rei, que boa lei.

Antes dobrar que quebrar.

Antes só, que mal acompanhado.

Ao bom amigo com seu pão, e com seu vinho.

Ao bom calar chamam santo.

Ao medico, ao advogado, e ao abbade fallar verdade.

Aonde o ouro fala, tudo calla.

Aos senhores, que mandam coisas injustas, não obedecem os subditos em coisas justas.

India is the tomb of honoured men.

To India more go than return.

Ingratitude is the sepulchre of love.

Injustice and tyranny, although they injure, do not dismay.

Success comes to him who faints not.

The tongue of him who utters slander, and the ear of him who hearkens to it, are brothers.

The most refined wickedness is that which is covered with the appearance of virtue.

God puts food into clean hands.

To love God is the greatest of virtues; to be loved of God is the greatest of blessings.

Love and prudence go not together.

Treason is loved, the traitor abhorred.

A friend offended is twice a foe.

Fine-weather friends change with the wind.

Friends and mules fail us on the roughest ground.

An old friend is worth more than money.

Love and lordship like no fellowship.

Love has no law.

The dead and the absent have no friends.

The woman who leads a good life, does not fear the slanderous tongue of man.

The woman who loves two, deceives both.

(Better is a good king than a good law.)
The letter of the law is nothing, the administration is everything.

Better to bend than break.

Better be alone than in bad company.

To a good friend with thy bread and with thy wine;

Good silence is called quietness.

To your doctor, your lawyer, and your priest, speak the truth.

Where money speaks all else is silent.

Rulers who order what is unjust, are disobeyed by their subjects even in what is just.

A palavra é prata, o silencio é ouro.

A pobreza não é vileza.

Aquelles são ricos, que tem amigos.

A quem has de rogar, não has de assanhar.

As aguas do mar ao mar, e todas as cousas ao seu natural.

As cousas avluas e lustrosas

Se alcançam com trabalho e com fatiga;

Faz as pessoas altas e famosas

A vida que se perde e que periga.

—Camoens.

As cousas humildes não são tão sujeitas
á mudança; as raizes, e os troncos
sentem mais raras vezes as violencias.

Anso de muitos, lobos o comem.

Anso que tem fome, cardos come.

As obras, e não a duraçao, são a medida certa da vida humana.

As paredes tem ouvidos.

A um ruim rum e meio.

Auto da fé

Avestidura que a muitos ha de cobrir,
a contentamento de todos se ha de cortar.

Azeite, vinho e amigo, o mais antigo.

Bem sabe o gato cujas barbas lambe.

Boa é a tardança que assegura.

Boca de mel, coração de fel.

Bocado comido não ganha amigo.

Bolsa vazia, e casa acabada, faz o homem ~~siudo~~, mas tarde.

Bom coração quebranta má ventura.

Bom entendedor, poucas palavras.

Bom é o que Deus dá.

Bom principio é a metade.

Speech is silvern, silence is golden.

Poverty is no shame.

They are rich who have friends.

You must not vex the man from whom
you have to ask a favour.

Sea-water to the sea, and all things in
their proper place.

Deeds of difficulty and of fame are
achieved by toil and struggle; it is
the life which is endangered, or lost,
that makes men famous and of high
renown.

Humble things are never very liable to
change, just as the roots and trunks
of trees rarely feel the violence of the
storms.

(The wolves eat the ass'which many folk
own.) What is every man's business
is no man's business.

The hungry ass eats thistles.

The true measure of human life is not
its length, but how much we accom-
plish therein.

Walls have ears.

(To one knave a knave and a half.) Set
a thief to catch a thief.

Act of the Faith.*

The coat which has to cover many,
must be cut so as to please all.

Of oil, wine, and friends, the oldest is
the best.

The cat knows well whose cheek she
licks.

Good is the delay which renders more
secure.

A mouth of honey and a heart of gall.

A morsel eaten gains no friend.

An empty purse, and a house com-
pleted, make a man wise, but the
wisdom comes too late.

A stout heart overcomes ill fortune.

(A good listener, few words.) A word
to the wise is enough.

Good is that which God gives.

A good beginning is half the battle.

* The name given to the burning of a heretic by the Inquisition. On such occasions a declaration of the reasons of the condemnation, etc., —the *auto da fé*—was publicly read out. The words are now commonly applied to any conflagration.

Bom saber é calar até ser tempo de fallar.
Buscar agua em fonte secca.

Cada carneiro por seu pé pende.
Cada porco tem seu S. Martinho.
Cada qual com seu egual.
Cada qual por si, é Deus por todos.
Cada terra com seu uso, cada roca com seu fuso.
Cada um canta, como tem graça, e casa como tem ventura.
Cada um colhe segundo semeia.
Cada um é senhor em sua casa.
Cada um sabe onde lhe aperta o sapato.
Cahir da frigideira nas brasas.
Caldeira de Pedro Botelho.
Caminho da virtude alto e fragooso,
Mas no sum doce, alegre e deleito.
— *Camoenos.*

Canta Martha depois de farta.
Cão ladrador nunca bom mordedor.
Casar, casar, sóa bem, e sabe mal.
Castiga o bom, melhorará; castiga o māo, peorará.
Cobra boa fama, faze o que quizeres.
Com agua passada não moe o moinho.
Com a mulher e o dinheiro, não zombes,
companheiro.
Com arte e com engano se vive meio
ano; com engano e com arte se vive
a outra parte.
Com El Rei, e com a Inquisição chiton!

It is prudence to be silent until it is time to speak.
(To seek water in a dry fountain.) To look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

(Every sheep should hang by its own foot.) Every tub must stand on its own bottom.
(*Every pig has its Martinmas.*) Every dog has his day.
(Every man with his equal.) Birds of a feather flock together.
Every man for himself, and God for us all.
Every land its own customs; every distaff its own spindle.
Every man sings according to his pleasure, and marries according to his luck.
As a man sows, so shall he reap.
(Every man is lord in his own house.) Every man's house is his castle.
Every man knows where the shoe pinches him.
To fall out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Peter Botelho's cauldron.*
The path of virtue is steep and rugged,
but in the end it is sweet, joyous, and delightsome.
(Martha sings when she has had her fill.) A full stomach, the heart merry.
A barking dog is ne'er a good biter.
Marriage sounds well, but tastes bitter.
Chastise the good, and he will amend;
chastise the wicked, and he will become worse.
Gain a good name, and do as you please.
Water that has flowed past does not turn the mill.
No jests with my wife or my money,
comrade!
With craft and ~~trickery~~ one may live half a year; with ~~trickery~~ and craft one may live the other half.
With the King and the Inquisitor — hush!

* A slang term for hell.

Comer a custa da barba longa.

(To eat at the expense of the long Beard.) To live at another's charge; to toady for a livelihood.

Com o olho, e com a Fé, não zombarei.

I will not jest with my eye, nor with the Faith.*

Coração que suspira não tem o que deseja.

The heart which sighs lacks what it longs for.

Corvos a corvos não se tiram os olhos.

Crows do not peck out the eyes of crows.

Curtas tem as pernas a mentira, e apanha-se azinha.

A lie has short legs and is soon overtaken.

Cutelo máo corta o dedo, e não cõrta o pão

A bad knife cuts the finger and not the bread.

Da ma mulher te guarda, e da boa não fies nada.

Beware of a bad woman, and do not trust a good one.

Da mão á boca se perde a sopa.

(From hand to mouth the soup is lost.) There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip

Debaixo de boa palavra, ahi está o engano.

(Under fine words is cheating hid.) Fine words butter no parsnips.

De bons propositos está o Inferno cheio, e o Céu de boas obras.

Hell is full of good intentions, and Heaven is full of good works.

De noite todos os gatos são pardos.

In the night all cats are grey.

Despertar o cão que dorme.

(To awaken the sleeping dog.) To stir up the mud; to open old sores.

De tal arvore, tal fructo.

Like tree, like fruit.

Deus ajuda aos que trabalham.

God helps those who help themselves.

Do mal o menos.

Of evils choose the least.

Dos pequenos as culpas se chamam grandes, e as dos grandes pequenas.

The sins of the petty are called great, and the sins of the great are called petty.

Dous olhos não bastam para chorar grandes males.

Two eyes are not enough to weep for great sorrows.

Em almas não ha Rei que mande.

(Over the mind no king has sway.) Thought is free.

Em boca cerrada não entra mosca.

A fly does not enter a closed mouth.

Em cada terra seu uso.

Every land has its own customs.

Em casa de Mouro, não falles algaravia.

(Do not speak Arabic in the house of a Moor.) Do not talk Latin before the learned.

Em quanto ha vida, esperança.

While there is life there is hope.

Em salvo esta o que repica.

He who rings the alarm bell is himself in safety.†

* The eyes are always too precious to trifle with, and the Faith, especially in the days of the Inquisition, was a dangerous thing for scoffers to chargen their wits on.

† A saying that is applied to those people who, while running no risk themselves, advocate strenuous course of action for other people.

Em tempo de figos não ha amigos.

(At the time of figs there are no friends.)
None think of their friends' interests
when their own are involved.

Em uma hora não se ganhou Zamora.

(Zamora was not captured in an hour.)
Rome was not built in a day.

Ensaboat a cabeça do asno, perda do
sabão.

It is waste of soap to wash the head of
an ass.

Estar na aldeia, e não ver as casas

(To be in the village, and not see the
houses.) Not to see the wood for
the trees.

Esmolou S. Matheus, esmolou para os
seus.

(St. Matthew begged for alms, he
begged for his friends.) Charity
begins at home.

Este é meu amigo, que moe no meu
moinho.

He is my friend who grinds at my
mill.

Fallar sem cuidar, é atirar sem apontar.

To speak without thinking is like
shooting without taking aim.

Fazer bem a velhacos, é deitar agua
no mar.

To do a kindness to knaves is to throw
water in the sea.

Fazer d'uma via dous māndados.

(To perform two errands on one
journey.) To kill two birds with one
stone.

Gato escaldado d'agua fria tem medo.
Guarda-vos Deus de amigo reconciliado.

The scalded cat is afraid of cold water.
God keep you from a friend who was
once your foe.

Guarda-vos Deus de phisico experimen-
tador, e de asno ornejador.

God keep you from a doctor who tries
experiments, and from an ass that
brays.

Guar-te dos azos, e guar-te-ha Deus dos
peccados.

Keep thyself from the occasions, and
God will keep thee from sin.

Homem apercebido, meio combatido.
Homem farto não é comedor.

A man prepared, is half the battle.
(The sated man is not an eater.) Enough
is as good as a feast.

Homem morto não falla.

Dead men tell no tales.

Homem põe, e Deos dispõe.

Man proposes, God disposes.

Homem, que madruga, de algo tem
cura.

The man who rises early has something
on his mind.

Ira de irmãos, ira de diabos.

The wrath of brothers, the wrath of
devils.

Isto é outro cantar.

(That is another song.) That is quite
another pair of shocs.

Lançar o gato ás barbas de outrem.

(To throw the cat on the face of
another.) Escaping from a difficulty
by implicating another.

Lá vão leis onde querem cruzados.
 Lá vão os pés onde quer o coração.
 Leis em favor do Rei se estabelecem,
 As em favor do povo só perecem.
 —*Camoens.*

Levar agua ao mar.

Longe da vista, longe do coração.

Mãe, casai-me logo, que se me arruga o rosto.
 Mais leve cousa é padecer qualquer tormento que esperal-o.
 Mais valem amigos na praça, que dinheiros na arca.
 Mais vale um passaro na mão, que dous que voando vão.
 Mal vae ao fuso quando a barba não anda em cima.

Matar dous coelhos de uma cajadada.

Melhor é o anno tardio, que vazio.

Melhor é uma casa na villa, que duas no arrabalde.
 Melhor é un pão com Deus, que dous com o demô.
 Melhor he merecel-os, sem os ter,
 Que possuil-os, sem os merecer
 —*Cincoens.*

Mentiras de caçadores são as maiores.
 Merenda comida, ~~companhia~~ desfeita.

Miguel, Miguel, não tens abelhas, e vendes mel.

Muita palha, e pouco grão.

Muito sabe o rato, mas mais sabe o gato.

Mulher, vento, e fortuna, azinha se muda.

Na agua, envolta pesca o peçonho.

Laws go where dollars please.
 Thé feet go where the heart wills.
 Laws in the king's favour stand unchanged; those in favour of the poor are annulled.

(To carry water to the sea.) Coals to Newcastle.

Out of sight, out of mind.

Mother, marry me soon for my face is wrinkling.*
 It is easier to suffer any woe, than to expect it.
 Friends in the market are worth more than money in the chest.
 A bird in the hand is worth two flying.

(It goes ill with the spindle when the beard is not over it.) Women are shrews and must be manned.

(To kill two rabbits with one crook.) To kill two birds with one stone.

(Better a late year than an empty one.) Better late than never.

One house in the town is better than two in the country.

Better one loaf with God than two with the devil.

It is better to merit blessings without possessing them, than to possess them without meriting them.

Sports-men's lies are the greatest.†

(The meal eaten, the company dispersed.) Friendship thrives while the pot boils.

Michael, Michael, you have no bees, still you sell honey.

(Much straw and little grain.) Great cry and little wool.

The mouse knows much, but the cat knows more.

Woman, wind, and fortune, change quickly.

The fisher catches fish in troubled waters.

* The cry of the spinster whose face is her only fortune. *

† In England it is the angler who is considered apt to ignore the truth, so long as he can give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative."*

Na arca aberta o justo pecca.

(At an open chest the just man sins.)
Opportunity makes the thief.

Na India os mais vivem de esperança, e
o commun morre sem paga.

In India most folk live on hope, and
the greater number die without re-
ward.

Na India todos são ricos, porque lhes
basta pouco.

In India all men are rich, for a little
suffices them.

Não bebas causa que não vejas, nem
assignes carta que não leias.

Drink nothing you have not seen, sign
nothing you have not read.

Não corta as bainhas.

(He does not cut the scabbard.) In
his case the blade will never wear out
the sheath.

Não é honra acabar cousas pequenas.

There is no honour in petty achieve-
ments.

Não é maior entre os doutos o mais
nobre, senão o mais sciente.

Among the learned the most highly-
born is not the greatest, but he who
knows the most.

Não é o bom bocado para a boca de
asno.

(The tasty morsel is not for the ass's
mouth.) Cast not pearls before
swine.

Não é o diabo tão feio como o pintam.

The devil is not so black as he is
painted.

Não ha atalho sem trabalho.

(There is no short road without toil.)
No gains without pains.

Não ha causa mais cara, que a que custa
vergonha.

Nothing is so expensive as that which
costs us shame.

Não ha melhor espelho que o amigo
velho.

There is no better mirror than an old
friend.

Não ha peior zombaria que a verdade.

Truth is the worst kind of jest.
(Praise not until you prove.) If you
trust before you try, you may repent
before you die.

Não louves ate que proves.

(Not to know reading.) Not to know
black from white.

Não saber ler.

Without friends life is impossible.
Danger is not overcome without
danger.

Não se pode viver sem amigos.

The loyal man lives no longer than the
traitor wills.

Não se vence perigo sem perigo.

On the beard of the unlucky man the
novice learns to shave.

Não vive mais o leal, que quanto quer o
traidor.

In the country of the blind the one-eyed
is king.

Nas barbas do homem astioso se ensina
o barbeiro novo.

The dawn comes no sooner for all one's
early rising.

Na terra dos cegos o torto é rei.

(All who study are not learned, nor all
who go to war soldiers.) All are not
huntsmen that blow the horn.

Nem por muito madrugar, amanhece
mais asinha.

All is not gold that glitters.

Nem todos os que estudam são lettrados

One finger does not make a hand, nor
one swallow a summer.

Nem todos os que vão à guerra são
soldados.

Nem tudo o que luz é ouro.

Nem um dedo faz mão, nem uma an-
dorinha verão.

No mar tanta tormenta e tanto dano,
 Tantas vezes a morte apercebida!
 Na terra tanta guerra, tanto engano,
 Tanta necessidade aborrecida!
 Onde pode acolher-se hum fraco
 humano,
 Onde terá segura a curta vida?
 Que não se arme e se indigne o Ceo
 sereno
 Contra hum bicho da terra tão pequeno!

—*Camoens.*

Nos trabalhos se vêem os amigos.
 Nunca de rabo de porco bom virote.

At sea, so many storms and loss so great,
 So often death arrayed and seeming sure,
 On land, so many wars, so much deceit,
 And so much wretched misery to endure!
 Where shall weak man discover a retreat,
 Where may he deem his short life's hour secure?
 That calm Heaven's might and anger may not fall
 Upon a worm of earth so weak and small.—*J. J. Aubertin.*
 A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 (A good arrow is never made of a sow's tail.) You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

O avarento por um real perde cento.
 O bom dia, mette-o em casa.
 O bom ganhar faz o bom gastar.
 Obra começada, meia acabada.
 O fim coroa a obra.
 Oh grandes e gravíssimos perigos!
 Oh caminho de vida nunca certo!
 Que aonde a gente põe sua esperança
 Tenha a vida pouca segurança!

—*Camoens.*

O homem feliz sempre deve temer,
 sempre deve esperar o infeliz.
 O homem tendo a mulher feia, tem a fama segura.
 Oh quanto deve o Rei, que bem governa,
 De olhar que os conselheiros ou privados
 Da consciência e de virtude interna
 E de sincero amor sejam dotados!
 Porque, como está posto na superna
 Cadeira, pode mal dos apartados
 Negocios ter noticia mais intima.
 Do que lhe — a lingua conselheira

—*Camoens.*

O magnanimo tem a honra dos outros
 por sua.

The miser loses a hundred pence to gain one.
 (Take the fine day into thine house.) Seize the golden opportunity.
 The good earner makes the good spender.
 A work begun is half done.
 The end crowns the work.
 Oh dangers great and dire! Oh path of life that is always obscure! Where-so'er men set their hopes, life affords but little security.

The fortunate man ought always to fear; the unfortunate ought always to hope.
 The man who has an ugly wife, holds his reputation safe.
 Oh, how a king who governs well should see
 That counsellors, and those more intimate,
 With love sincere and true endowed should be.
 With conscience and with purity innate!
 For, as he throned sits in majesty,
 Of matters far removed, affairs of state,
 But little more can he be made aware
 Than what the official tongue may choose declare.—*J. J. Aubertin.*
 The high-souled man holds the honour of others as dear as his own.

O maior dos infortunios é quando pôde pouco, e quer muito; e a maior das fortunas é quando o homem quer pouco, e pôde muito.

O mal ganhado, leva-o o diabo.

O monte pariu um rato.

Onde não ha el rei o perde.

O peior porco come a melhor lande.

O primeiro bem do mundo, que o homem ha de procurar, é bom nome; só deste nome temos a propriedade; de todos os mais temos o uso.

Ouro é o que ouro vale.

Ouve, vê, e cala, se queres viver em paz.

Paga o justo pelo peccador.

Palavras não enchem barriga.

Pão e vinho anda caminho.

Para os entendidos acenos bastam.

Peccado confessado é meio perdoado.

Pela boca morte o peixe.

Perdoar é vencer.

Pouco se estima o que tem cada vizinha.

Quando em casa não está o gato, estende-se o rato.

Quanto, no rico assim como no pobre, Pôde o vil interesse e sêde imiga Do dinheiro, que a tudo nos obriga.

—Camoens.

Quantos mais medicos, mais molestias. Que inimiga não ha tão dura e fera Como a virtude falsa da sinerá.

—Camoens.

The greatest misfortune is to have many wants and little power; the greatest good fortune is to have much power and few wants.

(Evil gains, the devil takes them.)
Male parta, male dilabuntur.

(The mountain gave birth to a mouse.)
Parturiunt montes nascentur ridiculus mus.

(Where there is nothing the king loses his own.) The penniless man can pay no taxes.

(The worst pig eats the best acorn.) The worst pig often gets the best pear.

The first blessing in the world which a man ought to seek is a good reputation. This alone is our permanent possession; of the rest we are only tenants.

(Gold is that which is worth gold.) A thing is worth what it will fetch.

Listen, see, and be silent, if you wish to live in peace.

The just man pays for the sinner.
(Words do not fill the belly.) Help is the best consolation.

With bread and wine we may travel well.

(A nod is enough for the wise.) *Verbum sat sapienti.*

A sin confessed is half forgiven.
(The ~~fish~~ lies by its mouth.) Silence seldom doth harm.

To forgive is to conquer.
What all districts own is but little esteemed.

When the cat is away the mice will play.

How powerful, in the rich as in the poor, is vile self-interest, and the hateful lust of gold which enchains us all.

The more doctors, the more diseases.
There is no enemy so fierce and cruel as is simulated virtue to that which is sincere.

Quem a boa arvore se acolhe, boa sombra o cobre.

(He who leans on a good tree is well protected by the shade.) The poor man thrives if he has a good patron.
(He who loves Bertrand, loves his dog.) Love me, love my dog.

Quem ama a Beltrão, ama o seu cão.

He who loves danger will perish in it.
He who threatens, and strikes not, is himself afraid.

Quem ama o perigo n' elle perecerá.
Quem ameaça, e não dá, medo ha.

He who goes to law, goes with the devil.

Quem anda em demanda, com o demo anda.

Silence gives consent.

Quem cala consente.

He who sings drives away his grief.

Quem canta, seus males espanta.
Quem cerca em derredor este rotundo
Globo, e sua superficie tão limada,
He Deos; mas o que he Deos ninguem
o entende;

He who encircles the smooth, round surface of this world, is God. But what God is no man knoweth, for that knowledge passes the wit of man.

Que a tanto o engenho humano não se estende — *Camoens*.

He who has to live with bad neighbours must sleep with one eye shut and the other open.

Quem com mão vizinho ha de vizinhar
com um olho ha de dormir, e com outro vigiar.

(He who owes a hundred and owns a hundred-and-one is afraid of nobody.) Out of debt, out of danger.

Quem deve cento, e tem cento e um
não teme a nenhum.

A friend of wine is an enemy to himself.

Quem é amigo de vinho, de si mesmo e inimigo.

He who hopes for a dead man's shoes walks all his life un-shod.

Quem espera por sapatos de defuncto
toda a vida anda descalço.

He who does a service to the unlucky wastes not half, but all his pains.

Quem faz bem ao astioso, não perde parte, mas perde todo.

He who builds a house in the market-place, is told by some that it is too high, and by others that it is too low.

Quem faz casa na praça, uns dizem que
é alta, outros que é baixa.

He who inflicts vile, unreasoning wrong, using the means that his station gives him, is not a conqueror. True conquest consists in knowing how to maintain pure and absolute justice.

Quem faz injuria vil e sem razão,
Com forças e poder em que está posto,
Não vence; que a victoria verdadeira
He saber ter justiça nua e inteira.

He who shows fear, gives courage to his adversary.

— *Camoens*.

(He who grasps much, gains little.) Grasp all, lose all.

Quem mostra temor, dá ousadia a seu contrario.

He who highly esteems pretty things, never does anything great.

Quem muito abarca, pouco abraça.

He who has no hope, does no work.

Quem muito estima coisas pequenas,
nunca faz nenhuna grande.

She who loves an ugly man, thinks him handsome.

Quem não espera, não obra.

The man with a little knowledge soon displays it.

Quem o seio mat bonito lhe parece.

He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay.

Quem pouco sabe, assim o reza.

Quem ruim é em sua terra ruim é fóra d' ella.

(He who is knavish in his own land is knavish abroad.) *Celum non animum mulant qui trans mare currunt.*

Quem se muda Deus ajuda.

He who amends is helped by God.

Quem só come seu gallo, só sella seu cavallo.

He who eats his fowl alone, alone must saddle his nag.

Quem te faz festa, não soendo fazer, ou te quer enganar, ou te ha mister.

He that makes a fuss of you when not wont to do so, either desires to cheat you, or has some need of you.

Quem tem boca vae a Roma.

He who has a tongue goes to Rome.

Quem tem bom ninho, tem bom amigo

(He who has a good nest, has a good friend.) In prosperity we have plenty of friends.

Quem teme o perigo não se mette n' elle.

(He who fears danger should not run into it.) He that hath a head of wax must not walk in the sun.

Quem tem quatro e gasta cinco, não ha mister bolsa, nem bolsoinho.

He who has four and spends five, needs neither purse nor pocket.

Rogos de Rei mandados são.

Kings' requests are commands.

Se queres bom conselho, pede-o ao velho.

If you wish good advice, consult the aged.

Se queres saber quem é o villão, mette-lhe a vara na mão.

(If you wish to know which is the knavish fellow, put the stick in his hand.) Office proves the man.

Se te fizeres mel, comer-te-hão as moscas.

If you make yourself honey, the flies will eat you.

Siso em prosperidade, amigo em necessidade, e mulher rogada casta, raramente se acha.

Wisdom in prosperity, a friend in need, a woman tempted yet chaste, are rarely seen.

Sobre dinheiro não ha companheiro.

In a question of money there are no comrades.

Tal ha de ser quem quer co' o dom de Marte

Such must he be who with a martial heart

Imitar os illustres e igualal-os :

The illustrious equal would, and emulate :

Voar co' o pensamento a toda parte,

Must fly with thoughtfulness to every part,

Adivinhar perigos e evitálos :

Dangers avoid and even anticipate ;

Com militar engenho e subtil arte

With military genius, subtle art

Enfender os inimigos e enganal-os

The foe must understand and lure to fate

Cer tudo em fim ; que nunca louvarei

In fine, mark all ; ne'er will I praise indeed,

O capitão que diga : "Não cudei."

• The Captain who could say, " did not heed." —*J. J. Aubertin.*

—*Camoens.*

Tanto morre o Papa, como o que não tem capa.

The Pope is as liable to death as the man who has no coat.

Tarde dar e negar estão a par.	To give tardily and to refuse are near akin.
Tarde ou cedo dá o tempo a cada um o que merece.	Soon or late Time gives to every man what he deserves.
Tornar á vacca fria.	(To return to the cold beef.) <i>Reretur à nos moutons.</i>
Tres irmãos, tres fortalezas.	Three brothers, three fortresses.
Tudo consiste em ser homem de bem.	To be an honest man is the all in all.
Uma mão lava a outra, e ambas o rosto.	One hand washes the other, and both the face.
Um aspide não mata outro.	(One asp slays not another.) Dog does not eat dog.
Velho amador. Inverno com flor.	An old man in love is like a flower in winter.
Vender gato por lebre.	(To sell the cat for hare.) To give chalk for cheese.
Vento e ventura pouco dura.	Wind and fortune quickly change.
Viúva rica com um olho chora, e com outro repica.	A rich widow weeps with one eye and laughs with the other.
Viva quem vence.	(Hurrah for the conqueror!) It is always best to be on the winning side.
Voz do povo, voz de Deus.	(The voice of the people is the voice of God.) <i>Vox populi, vox Dei.</i>
Zombai com o doido em casa, zombará com vosco na praça.	Jest with the boor in the house, he will jest with you in the market.

AUTHORS QUOTED.

The dates given are invariably A.D., unless otherwise indicated.

Abeillard, French Philosopher, etc., 1079—
1142
About, Edmond, French Litterateur, 1828—
1885
Æschines, Greek Orator, 308—314 B.C.
Æschylus, Greek Tragic Poet, 525—456 B.C.
Æsop, Greek Fabulist, flourished 570 B.C.
Agesilaus, King of Sparta, 445—361 B.C.
Alceus, Greek Lyric Poet, flourished 600 B.C.
Alcazar, Baltasar de, Spanish Epigrammatist, 16th century
Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, 356—323 B.C.
Alexis, Greek Comic Poet, flourished 363 B.C.
Alfieri, Italian Poet and Dramatist, 1749—
1803
Amphis, Greek Comic Poet, flourished about
300 B.C.
Amyot, French Litterateur, 1818—1875
Anacharsis, Greek Philosopher, died about
548 B.C.
Anacreon, Greek Poet, 563—478 B.C.
Anaxandrides, Greek Satirist, flourished 350
B.C.
Andrieux, François, French Dramatist, etc.,
1759—1833
Andrieux, Louis, French Politician, etc., 1840—
Angelo, Michael, Italian Architect, Poet,
etc., 1475—1564
Angot, French Poet, born 1581
Antiphanes, Greek Comic Poet, flourished
340 B.C.
Apollodorus (of Gela), Greek Comic Poet,
flourished 300 B.C.
Apollodorus Carytius, Greek Comic Poet,
flourished 350 B.C.
Apuleius, Latin Writer, flourished 2nd cen-
tury
Arago, François, French Astronomer, 1786—
1853
Archelaus, Greek Poet, 5th century B.C.
Archimedes, Greek Mathematician, 280—
killed 210 B.C.
Archippus, Greek Poet, flourished 415 B.C.
Archytas, Greek Philosopher, born 428 B.C.
Ariosto, Italian Poet, 1474—1533
Aristides, Greek Rhetorician, 120—180
Aristippus, Greek Philosopher, died 300 B.C.
Aristonymus, Greek Poet, about 183 B.C.
Aristophanes, Greek Comic Poet, 434—380 B.C.
Aristotle, Greek Philosopher, 384—322 B.C.
Arnaud, L'Abbé, French Litterateur, 1721—
1784
Arnault, French Poet and Dramatist, 1766—
1834
Arndt, German Poet, 1760—1860
Arnould, Sophie, French Actress, 1740—1803

Aubryet, Xavier, French Litterateur, 1827—
1880
Auger, French Litterateur, 1797—1881
Ausonius, Latin Poet, 309—394
Babrius, Greek Fabulist, 1st century B.C.
Bacchylides, Greek Lyric Poet, flourished
450 B.C.
Bacon, Francis, Philosopher and Essayist,
1561—1626
Balzac, French Novelist, 1799—1850
Balzac, Jean Louis, French Litterateur, 1594
—1654
Banneville, French Poet, 1823—
Barère, Bertrand, French Politician, 1755—
1841
Barnave, French Revolutionist, 1761—guil-
lotined 1793
Barthélémy, French Poet, 1796—1867
Bassompierre, Marshal of France (a prisoner
in the Bastille for many years), 1579—
1646
Bastien-Lepage, French Painter, 1848—
Baudin, Antoine, French Politician, 1811—
killed in *coup d'état* of 1851
Baudoin, French Poet, 13th century
Bayle, French Critic, 1647—1706
Beaumarchais, French Dramatist, 1732—1799
Béranger, French Poet, 1780—1857
Berhoux, French Poet, 1765—1839
Bernis, French Statesman and Poet, 1715—
1794
Bertin, Mlle., Modiste to Marie Antoinette,
1743—1813
Bertuch, German Author, 1747—1822
Beulé, C. F., French Political Writer, etc.,
1826—1874
Bias, One of the Seven Wise Men of Greece,
flourished 6th century B.C.
Bion, Greek Poet, 3rd century B.C.
Bismarck, German Statesman, 1813—1898
Boccaccio, Italian Novelist, 1313—1375
Bodenstedt, Friedrich, German Poet, 1603—
1711
Boileau, Nicolas, French Poet, etc., 1636—
1711
Boniface, French Writer, 1785—1841
Bonnard, French Poet, 1744—1784
Bossuet, French Philosopher, Orator, etc.,
1623—1704
Boufflers, French Poet, etc., 1734—1815
Houhours, French Litterateur, 1628—1708
Bourdalgue, French Preacher, 1631—1704
Bourget, Paul, French Litterateur, 1852—
Brûbeuf, French Poet, etc., 1618—1667
Bret, French Dramatist, 1712—1792
Brontëne, R. de la, French Novelist, etc.,
1734—1806

Brillat-Savarin, French Epicure, 1755—1826
 Brissot, French Political Writer, 1754—guil-
 lotined 1793
 Buffon, French Naturalist, etc., 1707—1788
 Bürger, German Poet, 1747—1794
 Burmann, G. W., German Poet, 1737—1803
 Bussy-Rabutin, French Litterateur, 1618—
 1693

Cæsar, Julius, Roman Historian, etc., 100—
 killed 44 B.C.
 Calderon, Spanish Dramatic Poet, 1600—1687
 Callimachus, Greek Poet, died 270 B.C.
 Callistratus, Greek Song Writer, after 510
 B.C.
 Camoens, Portuguese Poet, 1524—1579
 Campistron, French Poet, 1656—1717
 Campoman, Ramon de, Spanish Philosopher,
 1817—

Carmontelle, French Litterateur, 1717—1806
 Catullus, Latin Poet, 87—47 B.C.
 Cervantes, Spanish Novelist, etc., 1547—1610
 Chamfort, French Litterateur, 1741—1791
 Chancel, A. de, French Litterateur, 1858—
 Charles IX., King of France, 1550—1574
 Charles X., King of France, 1785—1836
 Charlet, French Historian, etc., 1650—1720
 Charleville, French Poet, 1613—1693
 Charles, Philarète, French Litterateur, 1710—
 1783
 Chateaubriand, French Statesman, 1768—1848
 Chauheu, French Poet, 1630—1720
 Chênedollé, French Poet, 1791—1813
 Chénier, André, French Poet, 1792—1833
 Cherbuliez, French Novelist, etc., 1811—
 Cherville, G. de, French Litterateur, 1821—
 1891
 Chilon, One of the Seven Wise Men of
 Greece, flourished 550 B.C.
 Chrysippus, Greek Philosopher, died 208 B.C.
 Cialdini, Italian General, 1811—1843
 Cicero, Roman Orator and Philosophical
 Writer, 106 B.C.—killed 43 B.C.
 Claudian, Latin Poet, about 365—about 408
 Claudius, German Poet, 1743—1815
 Clement of Alexandria, Christian Writer,
 160—217
 Cleobulus, Greek Philosopher, flourished 600
 B.C.
 Clitarchus, Greek Historian, flourished 330
 B.C.
 Columella, Latin Writer on Agriculture,
 flourished 1st century
 Commerson, French Writer, 1802—1829
 Corneille, French Dramatist, 1601—1684
 Corneille, Thomas, French Dramatist, 1625—
 1700
 Cornuel, Madame de, French Wit, died 1604
 Coulanges, Madame de, French Authoress,
 1644—1721
 Cousin, V., French Philosopher, 1702—1867
 Crébillon, French Dramatist, 1673—1762
 Créquy, Marquise de, French Wit, 1713—1803
 Critias, Greek Philosopher, Poet, and States-
 man, 450—400 B.C.
 Cyrus the Younger, General and Governor
 of Asia Minor, killed 401 B.C.

D'Alembert, Jean, French Philosopher, etc.,
 1717—1783
 D'Artagnan, would-be assassin of Louis XV.,
 1714—executed 1757.

D'Anchères, Daniel, French Poet, 1580—
 about 1650
 Danté, Italian Poet, 1265—1321
 Danton, French Revolutionist, 1759—guillo-
 tined 1791
 De Cailly, French Poet, 1601—1673
 De Favros, Marquis, French Politician, 1745
 —1799
 Deffand, Madame du, French Patroness of
 Literature, 1697—1780
 D'Eglantine, Fabre, French Dramatist, etc.,
 1755—1791
 De la Faye, French Poet, etc., 1674—1731
 De la Salle, French Litterateur, 1711—1855
 Delavigne, Casimir, French Poet, 1793—1843
 Delille, French Poet, 1738—1813
 Demades, Greek Orator, died 318 B.C.
 De Mère, French Philosophical Writer,
 about 1610—1685
 Democritus, Greek Philosopher, 460—about
 357 B.C.
 Demophilus, Greek Philosopher, date uncer-
 tain
 Demosthenes, Greek Orator and Statesman,
 385—322 B.C.
 De Nerville, French Litterateur, 1720—1781
 D'Eperny, S. G., French Litterateur
 Déprez, Louis, French Litterateur, 1813—
 Desadignac, French Dramatist, 1722—1837
 Desbarrolles, French Traveller, etc., 1601—
 1686
 Desherdes, Valmore, Madame, French Au-
 thoress, 1786—1856
 Desnoüres, French Philosopher, 1690—1760
 Deshoulières, Madame, French Poress,
 1641—1703
 De Sury, French Dramatist, etc., 1713—1803
 Desmoulins, Camille, French Politician,
 1792—guillotined 1794
 Dostoevsky, French Dramatist, 1696—1751
 De Vigev, French Poet, etc., 1707—1863
 Deville, Alcire, French Litterateur, 1773—
 1832
 D'Harteville, Colin, French Dramatist, 1753
 —1826
 DHériston, French Publicist, 1810—
 Diderot, French Encyclopedist, 1713—1784
 Diodes Cariensis, Greek Physician, flourished
 3rd century B.C.
 Diogenes, Greek Cynic, died 325 B.C.
 Diogenes Laertius, Greek Philosopher,
 flourished about 2nd century
 Dion, Chrysostom, Greek Rhetorician, 10—
 about 127
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Greek Critic,
 flourished 5th century
 Diotimus, Greek Poet, flourished 2nd century
 B.C.
 Liphillus, Greek Comic Poet, flourished about
 300 B.C.
 Donatus, Latin Grammatian, flourished in
 the 4th century
 Dorat, French Poet, etc., 1711—1780
 Duclos, French Dramatist, etc., 1713—1816
 Duches, French Historian, Novelist, etc.,
 1708—1772
 Du Fresnoy, French Dramatist, etc., 1649—1724
 Duquet, French Moralist, 1619—1713
 Dumas, A. (the elder), French Novelist, 1803
 —1870
 Dumas, A., fils, French Dramatist and Novel-
 ist, 1824—1865

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Dumouriez, French Statesman and General, 1730—1823
 Dupin, French Jurist, 1782—1865

Emeric David, French Archaeologist, 1755—1839
 Ennius, Latin Poet, 239—169 B.C.
 Enzina, Juan de la, Spanish Poet, 15th century
 Epicarmus, Greek Poet, flourished 5th century B.C.
 Epictetus, Greek Philosopher, died about 120
 Epicurus, Greek Philosopher, 337—270 B.C.
 Erasmus, Latin Scholar, 1467—1536
 Esternod, French Poet, 1590—1640
 Eupolis, Greek Comic Poet, 446—411 B.C.
 Euripides, Greek Dramatist, 480—409
 Evers, J. L., Goldsmith of Hamburg

Favre, Jules, French Politician, 1800—1880
 Fénelon, French Litterateur, etc., 1651—1715
 Ferrier, Louis, French Dramatic Poet, 1652—1721
 Fichte, German Philosopher, 1762—1814
 Filicaja, Vincenzo, Italian Poet, 1642—1707
 Flaubert, Madame de, French Novelist, 1761—1830
 Flammarion, Camille, French Astronomer and Author, 1812—
 Flechier, French Preacher, etc., 1632—1710
 Fleming, Paul, German Poet, 1609—1640
 Florian, French Fabulist, 1755—1794
 Fontenelle, French Philosopher, 1657—1757
 Forster, George, German Philosopher, 1754—1804
 Foscoto, Ugo, Italian Writer, 1777—1827
 Fournier, Edouard, French Litterateur, 1810—1880
 Francis I., King of France, 1494—1547
 Frangois de Neuchateau, French Poet, etc., 1590—1828
 Frank, Felix, French Critic, etc., 1837
 Frederick II., the Great, King of Prussia, 1712—1786
 Frederick III., German Emperor, 1831—1888
 Fete, J., Bishop of Foligno, died 1410

Gambetta, French Politician, 1838—1882
 Gaucher de Châtillon, Constable of France, 1250—1328
 Gaudin, French Statesman, 1756—1841
 Gautier, Théophile, French Poet, etc., 1811—1872
 Gayarre (Paul Chevallier), French Caricaturist, 1801—1869
 Geibel, German Poet, 1815
 Gellert, German Poet, 1715—1760
 Gerfaut (Madame de la Grangerie), French Journalist, 1812—
 Geisser, German Poet, 1730—1788
 Girardin, Madame de, French Authoress, 1804—1855
 Gratin, St. Marc, French Statesman, etc., 1801—1871
 Gleim, German Poet, 1719—1803
 Gobet, French Poet, 18th century
 Goethe, German Poet, etc., 1749—1832
 Goldoni, Italian Dramatist, 1707—1793
 Giose, French Litterateur, 1772—1834
 Gracian, Spanish Writer of Maxims, etc., 1584—1658

Grécourt, French Poet, 1684—1743
 Grégoire, Bishop of Blois, 1750—1831
 Gresset, French Poet, 1709—1777
 Grévy, Jules, President of the French Republic, 1807—1891
 Grimwald, Duke of Benevento, 7th century
 Grossi, Italian Poet, etc., 1791—1853
 Guarini, Italian Poet, 1537—1612
 Guibert, French Strategist and Litterateur, 1743—1799
 Guicciardini, Italian Historian and Diplomatist, 1482—1540
 Guizot, French Historian, etc., 1787—1874
 Guzman, F. Perez de, Spanish Poet, 15th century

Halm (Baron de Münch-Bellinghausen), German Dramatist, etc., 1806—1871
 Hartenbusch, J. E., Spanish Poet, etc., 1800—1880
 Hegel, German Philosopher, 1770—1831
 Heine, German Poet, 1797—1856
 Heliодор, Greek Writer, 1st century
 Henry IV., King of France, 1553—assassinated, 1610
 Heraclitus, Greek Philosopher, flourished 500 B.C.
 Herder, German Philosopher, 1744—1803
 Herodotus, Greek Historian, 484—430 B.C.
 Hesiod, Greek Poet, 9th century B.C.
 Hierocles, Greek Philosopher, flourished 5th century
 Hippocrates, Greek Physician, etc., about 460—about 357 B.C.
 Hippoanax, Greek Satirist, flourished 540 B.C.
 Hippothoon, Greek Poet, flourished 4th century B.C.
 Hoffmann, H. von Fallersleben, German Poet, etc., 1798—1874
 Höltig, Chr., German Poet, 1748—1776
 Homer, Greek Poet, flourished probably about 1000 B.C.
 Horace, Latin Poet, 65—8 B.C.
 Houssay, Aristede, French Poet, 1815—
 Hugo, General, French Writer and Strategist, 1774—1827
 Hugo, Victor, French Poet, Novelist, etc., 1802—1885
 Humboldt, W. von, German Philosopher, 1767—1855

Iocrates, Greek Orator, 436—338 B.C.
 Jeanne d'Arc, The "Maid of Orleans," 1412—1431
 Joubeaut, French Moralist, 1734—1824
 Jouffroy, French Philosopher, 1796—1842
 Jouy, French Dramatist, died 1846
 Juvenal, Latin Satirist, about 40—about 120
 Karr, Alphonse, French Novelist, 1808—1890
 Koch, Paul de, French Novelist, 1794—1871
 Körner, German Poet, 1788—1812

Laberius, Latin Dramatist, 107—43 B.C.
 Labiche, French Dramatist, etc., 1815—1888
 La Bruyre, French Writer of *Maxima et Moralia*, 1639—1696
 Lachaud, G., French Publicist, 1846—
 La Chaussée, French Dramatist and Poet, 1692—1754

Lacordaire, French Preacher, 1802—1861
 La Fare, French Poet, 1643—1712
 Lafayette, Madame de, French Authoress, 1634—1693
 La Fontaine, French Poet, 1621—1695
 La Giraudière, French Satirist, 17th century
 La Harpe, French Litterateur, 1730—1803
 Lamartine, French Poet, etc., 1792—1869
 Lamennais, F. de, French Religious Writer, 1782—1854
 Langbein, German Writer, 1757—1835
 La Roche, French Litterateur, 1740—1792
 La Rochefoucauld, French Writer of Maxims, 1613—1680
 Laténa, French Litterateur, 1797—1845
 La Tour, Madame de, French Authoress
 Lavater, Swiss Poet and Writer, 1741—1801
 Lebœuf, Marshal of France, 1609—1688
 Le Brun, French Poet, 1720—1807
 Lebrun, French Poet, 1680—1713
 Legouvé, E., French Litterateur, 1807—
 Leibnitz, Philosopher and Mathematician, 1640—1716
 Lemesle, Charles, French Litterateur, 1764
 Lemierre, French Dramatist, 1723—1773
 Lemontey, French Historian, 1762—1829
 Lenclos, Ninon de, French Courtesan, 1646—1706
 Leopardi, Italian Poet, 1798—1837
 Leroux, Pierre, French Philosopher, 1737—1811
 Lessage, French Romancist, 1698—1747
 Lespinasse, Mme. de, French Wit, 1731—1776
 Lessing, German Philosopher, etc., 1729—1781
 Lévis, Le duc de, French Litterateur, 1755—1830
 Lichtenberg, German Moralist, etc., 1742—1799
 Limayrac, P., French Litterateur, 1817—1858
 Livy, Latin Historian, c. 64 B.C.—c. 17 A.D.
 Logio, F. von, German Poet, 1693—
 Longinus, Greek Philosopher, 2nd c.
 Lope de Vega, Spanish Dramatic Poet, 1562—1635
 Lorenz, J. du, French Satiric Poet, 1543—1623
 Louis XII., King of France, 1498—1515
 Louis XIII., King of France, 1601—1643
 Louis XIV., King of France, 1643—1715
 Louis XV., King of France, 1710—1774
 Louis XVI., King of France, 1754—guillotined 1793
 Louis XVIII., King of France, 1755—1821
 Louis-Philippe, King of France, 1773—1850
 Lucan, Latin Poet, 39—65
 Lucian, Greek Litterateur, about 100—200
 Lucretius, Latin Poet, about 96—about 52 B.C.
 Luther, German Reformer, 1483—1546
 Lycurgus, Greek Orator, 366—323 B.C.
 Machiavelli, Italian Political Writer, etc., 1469—1527
 Maintenon, Madame de, Mistress of Louis XIV., 1645—1719
 Maistre, J. de, French Philosopher, 1734—1821
 Malebranche, French Philosopher, 1638—1715
 Malherbe, French Poet, 1555—1628
 Mancini, Marie, Niece of Mazarin, 1640—1715
 Manilius, Latin Poet, flourished 1st century B.C.
 Manuel, Don Juan, Spanish Regent of Castile, Fabulist, 1282—1317
 Manzoni, Italian Poet and Novelist, 1785—1875
 Marat, French Revolutionist and Political Writer, 1743—killed 1793
 Marcellinus, Ammianus, Latin Historian, flourished 4th century
 Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor, 86—180
 Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, 1755—1793
 Marivaux, French Dramatist and Novelist, 1688—1733
 Marly, L'Abbé, French Diplomatist, 17th century
 Marmontel, French Critic, Dramatist, etc., 1723—1799
 Marnezia, L. d', French Litterateur, 1735—1810
 Marot, Clement, French Poet, 1195—1553
 Martial, Latin Epigrammatist, 33—about 103
 Mascaron, French Orator, 1613—1703
 Massillon, French Orator, etc., 1663—1712
 Maury, L'Abbé, French Orator and Politician, 1746—1817
 Mazade, Ch. de, French Litterateur, 1823—
 Mazarin, French Statesman, 1602—1661
 Meilhan, Sébastien, French Political Writer, 1735—1801
 Menander, Greek Dramatist, 342—292 B.C.
 Mercier, Alphonse, French Litterateur, 1717—
 Mermet, Claude, French Poet, 1536—1612
 Metastasio, Italian Poet, 1698—1782
 Metternich, Austrian Statesman, 1773—1859
 Michelet, French Historian, 1798—1874
 Minnerinus, Greek Poet, flourished 610 B.C.
 Mirabeau, French Statesman, 1714—1771
 Monostichon, Greek Poet, flourished 4th century B.C.
 Molére, French Dramatist and Poet, 1622—1673
 Moltke, German Strategist, 1800—1891
 Montaigne, French Moralist, 1533—1592
 Montegut, French Critic, etc., 1625—
 Montesquieu, French Philosopher, 1689—1755
 Monti, Vincenzo, Italian Poet and Dramatist, 1751—1828
 Monvel, French Dramatist, 1715—1782
 Motte, Pierre la Motte, French Historian, 1650—1710
 Motteville, Madame de, French Authoress, 1721—1764
 Musset, Alfred de, French Poet, etc., 1810—1857
 Nestius, Latin Poet, about 272—about 200 B.C.
 Napoléon I., French Emperor, 1769—1821
 Napoléon III., French Emperor, 1808—1873
 Narrey, Charles, French Dramatist, etc., 1823—1862
 Naude, French Bibliographer, etc., 1600—1653
 Necker, Madame, French Authoress, 1730—1791
 Nepos, Cornelius, Latin Historian, flourished 1st century B.C.
 Nero, Roman Emperor, 37—68
 Nicostatus, Greek Comic Poet, flourished 4th century B.C.

Nigrinus, Greek Philosopher
 Nisard, French Litterateur, 1806—¹⁸⁸⁸
 Nodier, Charles, French Poet, etc., 1783—1844

Osselin, French Politician, etc., 1754—guillotined 1794
 Ovid, Latin Poet, 43 B.C.—18 A.D.
 Ozanam, French Author, 1813—1853

Paesello, Giovanni, Italian Composer, 17^o, 1741—1816
 Palladas, Greek Lyric Poet, flourished 4th century
 Panard, French Dramatist, etc., 1694—1765
 Pascal, French Philosophical Writer, etc., 1623—1662
 Pausanias, Greek Geographer, died 176
 Pavillon, French Poet, 1632—1705
 Pellico, Silvio, Italian Poet, Dramatist, etc., 1789—1854
 Pérefixe, French Historian, 1605—1670
 Pérez, Antonio, Spanish Statesman, 1539—1611
 Periander, One of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, about 605—535 B.C.
 Persius, Latin Satirist, 34—62
 Petiet, French Historian, etc., 1784—1858
 Petit-Senn, J., Swiss Writer, 1800—1870
 Petrarch, Italian Poet, 1304—1374
 Petronius, Arbiter, Latin Satirist, died 66
 Phædrus, Latin Fabulist, flourished about 20 A.D.
 Pherecydes, Greek Comic Poet, flourished 420 B.C.
 Philemon, Greek Comic Poet, flourished 300 B.C.
 Philip, King of Macedon, 382—killed 336 B.C.
 Philibides, Greek Comic Poet, flourished 335 B.C.
 Philo, Judæus, Greek Writer, flourished 40
 Philostyratus, Greek Poet, 4th century
 Phocion, Athenian General and Statesman, 403—317 B.C.
 Phocylides, Greek Poet, flourished 530 B.C.
 Pindar, Greek Lyric Poet, 518—439 B.C.
 Pinzelin, Madame de, French Writer
 Piron, Alexis, French Dramatist, 1680—1753
 Pittacus, One of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, 602—about 570 B.C.
 Pixérécourt, Guillebert de, French Dramatist, 1713—1781
 Plato, Greek Philosopher, 429—347 B.C.
 Plato, Comicus, Greek Dramatic Poet, flourished 5th century B.C.
 Pleutus, Latin Dramatist, died 184 B.C.
 Pliny the Elder, Roman Naturalist, 23—79.
 Pliny the Younger, Latin Writer, 61—about 112
 Plutarch, Greek Mælist, died about 120
 Pocelot, Achille, French Moralist and Writer
 Polybius, Greek Historian, died about 122 B.C.
 Pomponian, Le Franc de, French Poet, 1700—1784
 Prévost-Paradol, French Political Writer, etc., 1829—1870
 Prodicus, Greek Rhetorician, flourished 435 B.C.
 Propertius, Latin Poet, about 56 B.C.—
 Protagoras, Greek Rhetorician, about 488 B.C.
 Proudhon, French Politician, etc., 1809—1865
 Prud'homme, French Revolutionist, 1752—1830
 Publius Syrus, Latin Dramatist, flourished 50 B.C.
 Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, 318—killed 273 B.C.
 Pythagoras, Greek Philosopher, 570—killed 504 B.C.
 Quinault, French Dramatist, 1635—1688
 Quintilian, Latin Rhetorician, 42—about 117
 Quintus Curtius, Latin Historian, flourished 2nd century
 Quillard, French Litterateur, 1792—1882
 Rabelais, French Philosopher, etc., about 1495—1553
 Racine, Jean, French Dramatic Poet, 1639—1699
 Rebledo, Spanish Poet, 1597—1676
 Regnard, French Poet, 1655—1709
 Regnier, French Satirist, 1573—1613
 Régnier-Desmarets, French Litterateur, 1632—1713
 Renan, Ernest, French Critic, etc., 1823—1892
 Reville, Albert, French Theological Writer, etc., 1826—
 Ricard, A., French Litterateur, 1828—1876
 Richelieu, Cardinal, French Statesman, 1585—1642
 Richelieu, Duc de, Marshal of France, 1696—1788
 Richepin, Jean, French Dramatist, etc., 1849—
 Richter, Jean Paul, German Philosopher, 1763—1825
 Rieux, Madame de, Mistress of Henri III., died 1587
 Rivarol, French Litterateur, 1753—1801
 Rochebrune, French Artist, etc., 1824—
 Rochedepède, French Litterateur
 Rodigast, S., German Poet, etc., 1649—1708
 Roland, Madame, French Authoress, 1754—guillotined 1793
 Roquelaure, French Litterateur, 1804—1870
 Rostand, Edmond, Modern French Dramatist
 Rounat, Rouvennat de la, French Dramatist, 1819—
 Rousseau, J. B., French Poet, 1670—1741
 Rousseau, J. J., French Philosopher, etc., 1712—1778
 Roy, French Poet, 1683—1764
 Royer Collard, French Philosopher, 1763—1845
 Rückert, German Poet, 1788—
 Sacy, S. de, French Litterateur, 1801—1879
 Sade, Marquis de, French Litterateur, 1740—1809
 St. Augustine of Hippo, Christian Writer, 354—430
 St. Chrysostom, Christian Writer, 347—400
 Sainte-Prix, French Dramatist, etc., 1698—1776
 St. Evremond, French Litterateur, 1613—⁷⁰³
 St. Ignatius de Sales, Founder of a Religious Order, died 1622
 St. Jerome, Christian Writer, 342—420
 St. Just, French Revolutionist, 1768—guillotined 1794
 St. Paul, the Apostle, killed about 64

Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de, French Novelist, etc., 1737—1814

Saint-Prospere, French Litterateur

St. Rémi, Bishop of Rheims, died 533

Saint-Thomas, French Litterateur

Saint-Victor, Paul de, French Litterateur, 1825—1881

Saisset, French Philosopher, 1814—1863

Salis, German Poet, 1702—1834

Sallust, Latin Historian, 86—34 B.C.

Sand, Georges, French Novelist, 1804—1876

Sappho, Greek Poetess, 610 B.C.

Sarcey, French Critic, etc., 1828—1850

Sartory, Madame de, French Litterateur

Saurin, B. J., French Poet, 1700—1781

Saxe, Marshal, French Strategist, 1696—1750

Scarpon, French Satirist, 1610—1660

Schiller, German Poet, etc., 1759—1805

Schlegel, Frederick, German Critic, 1772—1829

Schleirmacher, German Theologian, etc., 1768—1834

Schopenhauer, German Philosopher, 1788—1860

Scribe, French Dramatist, etc., 1791—1861

Scudéri, George de, French Poet, etc., 1601—1667

Scudéri, Mlle. de, French Poetess, 1607—1691

Scudo, P., French Litterateur, 1600—1694

Sedaine, French Poet and Dramatist, 1710—1792

Seneca, Latin Philosophical Writer, etc., died 65 B.C.

Seume, German Litterateur, 1703—1810

Sevigne, Madame de, French Authoress, 1626—1670

Sextus Empiricus, Greek Philosopher, flourished 230

Sieyès, French Politician, 1748—1830

Silius Italicus, Latin Poet, 23—100

Simon, Jules, French Politician and Writer, 1814—1876

Simonides of Amorgos, Greek Poet, flourished 7th century B.C.

Simonides of Ceos, Greek Poet, 556—567 B.C.

Socrates, Greek Philosopher, 469—394 B.C.

Solon, One of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, 638—559 B.C.

Sophocles, Greek Tragic Poet, 495—406 B.C.

Städel, Madame de, French Authoress, 1790—1817

Stahl, Hetzel, French Litterateur, died 1886

Status, Latin Poet, 61—about 40

Stendhal (Beyle, M. H.), French Litterateur, 1783—1842

Stesichorus, Greek Lyric Poet, 632—552 B.C.

Stevens, Alfred, Belgian Painter, 1824—

Suetonius, Latin Historian, flourished 1st century

Sully, French Statesman, 1560—1641

Tacitus, Latin Historian, 55—about 120

Taine, H., French Litterateur, 1828—

Malleyrand, French Diplomatist and Renaissance Poet, 1754—1819

Tasso, Italian Poet, 1542—1595

Ferege, Latin Dramatist, about 104—146 B.C.

Thales, One of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, died 540 B.C.

Theocritus, Greek Poet, flourished 3rd century B.C.

Theognis, Greek Poet, flourished 510 B.C.

Theophrastus, Greek Philosopher 371 B.C.—

Theuriot, André, French Litterateur, 1833—

Thiers, French Statesman and Historian, 1813—1890

Thomas à Kempis, Devotional Writer, 1380—1471

Thucydides, Greek Historian, 471—about 403 B.C.

Fibullus, Latin Poet, died 18 B.C.

Tieck, German Philosopher, 1773—1853

Tiedje, German Poet, 1732—1811

Lisso de Molina, Spanish Dramatist, died 1618

Tissot, Jacques, Philosophical Writer, 16th century

Toqueville, French Statesman, 1805—1850

Trebonius, Roman Consul, flourished 1st century A.D.

Trublet, L'Aubé, French Litterateur, 1697—1770

Pythagoras, Greek Poet, 7th century B.C.

Uhland, German Poet, 1787—1862

Vacherot, French Philosopher, 1809—

Varenne, Th. de (pseudonym of P. Jongeaux), French Journalist, etc., 1815—

Varro, Latin Writer, 1st century B.C.

Vautenargues, French Writer of Maxims, 1715—1747

Vayer, Lamothe le, French Philosopher, 1585—1672

Verdun, Pons de, French Politician, etc., 1713—1811

Véron, Pierre, French Journalist, etc., 1810—

Vertot, L'Abbé, French Historian, 1655—1735

Viard, Jules, French Journalist

Vigée, French Dramatist, 1751—1825

Villars, Marchal, French Strategist, 1653—1714

Villemain, French Litterateur and Politician, 1790—1855

Villon, French Poet, 1431—1455

Virgil, Latin Poet, 70—19 B.C.

Voltaire, French Philosopher, Poet, etc., 1694—1778

Weisse, German Dramatist, 1726—1804

Wieland, German Poet, etc., 1731—1811

William I., German Emperor, 1797—1848

Xenophon, Greek Historian, 434—354 B.C.

Yriarte, Spanish Poet, 1790—1791

Zola, Emile, French Novelist, 1840—

